BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

THE

CALCUTTA

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR,

1879-80.

CALCUTTA
THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.,
Publishers to the University.

1879

CALCUTTA: PRINTED BY THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.

CONTENTS.

		Page.
I.	Almanac	1
II.	Act of Incorporation (No. II of 1857)	17
	Act No. XLVII of 1860, giving power for conferring additional Degrees	24
	Act No. XXI of 1875, authorizing Calcutta University to grant Honorary Degrees	25
III.	Bye-Laws regarding the Senate	27
	" " Faculties	27
	" " Syndicate	28
	" " Registrar	29
IV.	Regulations :—	
	Entrance Examination	31
	First Examination in Arts	33
	Bachelor of Arts	35
	Regulations for the examinations of Female Candidates	37
	Honors in Arts	38
	Master of Arts	41
	Bachelor in Law	41
	Honors in Law	43
	Doctor in Law	44
	Licence in Medicine and Surgery (First Examination)	44
	Licence in Medicine and Surgery (Second Examination)	46
	Bachelor in Medicine (First Examination) ...	48-49
	" " (Second Examination) ...	50
	Honors in Medicine	53
	Doctor in Medicine	53
	Licence in Civil Engineering	55
	Bachelor in Civil Engineering...	59
	Honors in Civil Engineering	60
	Master in Civil Engineering	62
	General	62
	Appendix A. Forms of Applications	63
	" of Certificates	70
	Appendix B. Subjects of Examination :—	
	Entrance, 1879	72
	" 1880	73
	" 1881	74
	First Exmamination in Arts, 1879	75
	" " 1880	76
	" " 1881	77
	B A. Examination, 1880	78
	" 1881	79
	" 1882	80

Page.

Honor Examination, English, 1880 and 1881 ... 81
" Greek 81
" Latin 82
" Arabic 82
" Persian 82
" Sanskrit, ... 83
" History, 1880 83
" " 1881 and 1882 ... 84
Text-Books for Entrance 84
" First Examination in Arts .. 84
" B. A. Examination 85
" Honor Examination, Pure Mathematics 86
" Honor Examination, Mixed Mathematics 87
Text-Books in Law, B L. Examination 87
Subjects in Botany for First L. M. S. and First M. B. Examinations 89

V. The University:—
The Senate 90
Premchand Roychand Students 94
The Syndicate 94
The Faculty of Arts 94
" Law 97
" Medicine 97
" Engineering 98
Succession Lists from 1857:—
of Chancellors 99
of Vice-Chancellors... 99
of Registrars 99
Examiners for 1879 and 1880 100
Academical Costume 101
Endowments 102
List of Affiliated Institutions 110
Rules for Affiliations 112
Description of Affiliated Colleges and Schools ... 113
Graduates 163
Under-Graduates 237

VI. Papers:—
Entrance Examination, 1878 i
First Examination in Arts, 1878 xxix
B A. Examination, 1879 lvi
B.L. Examination, 1879 xcii
B. C. E. and L.C.E. Examination, 1878 xcviii
Honor Examination, 1879 cxii
Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1877 cliv
L.M.S. and M.B. (First Examination), 1879 clxxxiii
" (Second Examination), 1879 clxxxvii
Honor Examination, Surgery, 1879 cxc

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

I

Calcutta University Calendar, 1879-80

		Y.
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
4	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
8	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	Empress' Birthday.
2[illegible]	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Holiday.

JUNE.

1	S	
2	M	
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations begin.
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	
30	M	

JULY.

1	T	
2	W	
3	T	
4	F	
5	S	
6	S	
7	M	
8	T	
9	W	
10	T	
11	F	
12	S	
13	S	
14	M	
15	T	
16	W	
17	T	University of Bombay founded, 1857.
18	F	
19	S	
20	S	
21	M	
22	T	
23	W	
24	T	
25	F	
26	S	Meeting of Syndicate
27	S.	
28	M	
29	T	
30	W	
31	T	

AUGUST.

1	F	
2	S	
3	S	
4	M	
5	T	
6	W	
7	T	
8	F	
9	S	Holiday.
10	S	
11	M	
12	T	
13	W	
14	T	
15	F	
16	S	
17	S	
18	M	
19	T	
20	W	
21	T	
22	F	
23	S	
24	S	
25	M	
26	T	
27	W	
28	T	
29	F	
30	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
31	S	

SEPTEMBER.

1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	University of Madras founded, 1857.
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	
27	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
28	S	
29	M	
30	T	

O T B R.		
1	W	
2	T	
3	F	
4	S	
5	S	
6	M	
7	T	
8	W	
9	T	
10	F	
11	S	
12	S	
13	M	
14	T	
15	W	Holiday.
16	T	
17	F	
18	S	
19	S	
20	M	Durga Puja Holiday begins.
21	T	
22	W	
23	T	
24	F	
25	S	
26	S	
27	M	
28	T	
29	W	
30	T	
31	F	

NOVEMBER		
1	S	Last day of applications for Entrance and F A Examinations
2	**S**	
3	M	
4	T	
5	W	
6	T	
7	F	
8	S	
9	**S**	
10	M	
11	T	
12	W	
13	T	Hindu Holiday.
14	F	Ditto.
15	S	
16	**S**	
17	M	
18	T	
19	W	
20	T	
21	F	
22	S	Hindu Holiday.
23	**S**	
24	M	
25	T	
26	W	
27	T	
28	F	
29	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
30	**S**	

DECEMBER		
1	M	Entrance and F. A. Examinations begin.
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	Last day of application for B. A. and B. L. Examinations
6	S	
7	S	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	
14	S	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	S	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	Christmas Day.
26	F	
27	S	
28	S	
29	M	Meeting of Entrance and F. A. Examiners
30	T	
31	W	

JANUARY.

1	T	New Year's Day.
2	F	Last day of application for Honour and M. A.
3	S	[Examinations.
4	S	
5	M	B. A. and B. L. Examinations begin.
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	
11	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18	S	
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
25	S	
26	M	
27	T	Meeting of B. A. Examiners.
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	
31	S	Meeting of Syndicate.

FEBRUARY.

1	S	
2	M	Honour, M. A., and Studentship Examinations begin
3	T	
4	W	
5	T	
6	F	
7	S	
8	S	
9	M	
10	T	
11	W	
12	T	
13	F	
14	S	
15	S	
16	M	Examinations in Medicine begin.
17	T	
18	W	
19	T	
20	F	
21	S	
22	S	
23	M	
24	T	
25	W	
26	T	
27	F	
28	S	Meeting of Syndicate.
29	S	

MARCH		
1	M	
2	T	
3	W	
4	T	
5	F	
6	S	
7	**S**	
8	M	
9	T	
10	W	
11	T	
12	F	
13	S	Convocation for conferring Degrees.
14	**S**	
15	M	
16	T	
17	W	
18	T	
19	F	
20	S	
21	**S**	
22	M	
23	T	
24	W	
25	T	
26	F	Hindu Holiday.
27	S	**Meeting of Syndicate.**
28	**S**	
29	M	
30	T	
31	W	

A		
1	T	
2	F	
3	S	
	S	
5	M	
6	T	
7	W	
8	T	
9	F	
10	S	Hindu Holiday.
	S	
12	M	
13	T	
14	W	
15	T	
16	F	
17	S	
18		
19	M	
20	T	
21	W	
22	T	
23	F	
24	S	
26	M	
27	T	
28	W	
29	T	
30	F	

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

II.
ACT OF INCORPORATION.

ACT No. II OF 1857.

Passed on the 24th January.

An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say) :—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,

The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India;
The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;
The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;
The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provincial Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLINS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasha;
ISWAR CHUNDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanscrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEUART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta: and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal;

and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University; and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January, 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

Gazette, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted, to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honors and the granting of marks of Honor for higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed; and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual Accounts.

ACT No. XLVII OF 1860.

Passed on the 6th October.

An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows:—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

ACT No. XXI OF 1875.

Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th December, 1875.

An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments: and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degrees and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination for those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the executive government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree:

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor, and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being, certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

III.

BYE-LAWS.

THE SENATE.

1. The Senate,* as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering. Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No. II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided,) or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

IV.
REGULATIONS.

ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

The following places have already been appointed:—
Hoogly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawar, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Schore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibsagar, Batticaloa, Indore, and Midnapore.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Bengali.
Latin.	Oorya.
Arabic.	Hindi.
Persian.	Urdu.
Hebrew.	Burmese.
Sanskrit.	Armenian.

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography, as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II, III, VIII, IX, and so much of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. *(See Appendix* B.*)*

III.—MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic.

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra.

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

Geometry and Mensuration.

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII inclusive.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order, with a column showing the age stated by each candidate in his application. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Batticaloa, Indore, and Midnapore.

† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

IV.—Logic.

V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*) Psychology.

(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translations into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY.

Ancient History.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

III.—MATHEMATICS—PURE AND MIXED.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

Quadratic Equation; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

Geometry.

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance) :—

The sixth book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Mechanics.†

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

IV.—LOGIC.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidates :—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the

The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower degree of competency than what is required for the B. A. Degree.

† Including experimental illustrations.

candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.*

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B. A. on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion, provided he produces a certificate from the head of an affiliated institution showing that he has prosecuted a regular course of study for six months since the date of the last examination to which he was admitted.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B. A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B. A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B. :—

A.

I —LANGUAGES.

English ; and one of the following languages :—

Greek.	Hebrew.
Latin.	Arabic.
Sanskrit.	Persian.

The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

II.—Mixed Mathematics.

Mechanics.

The general laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

Astronomy.

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy as in Fleming,

or

Butler's Analogy, Part I.
Dissertation on Virtue.
Sermons, I, II, III,

or

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Green's Short History of the English people.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,

and

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

or

Mill on Representative Government,

or

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of the Monarchy to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See* Appendix B.)

(c)

1. Algebra ... ... } as laid down in the Course
2. Plane Trigonometry ... } for Honors.
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

I —English.

II.—Mathemetics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate :—

(d) Acoustics ... } as in Ganot.
Thermotics ..
Optics ...
Magnetism ...
Electricity .

(e) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.

(f) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.

(g) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third in alphabetical order.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF FEMALE CANDIDATES.

General.

I.—Female candidates shall be examined in a separate place under the superintendence of ladies.

II.—No female candidates shall be admitted to any examination without presenting a certificate in the form to be prescribed by the Syndicate, signed by a member of the Senate, or the head of an affiliated institution.

III.—In all examinations, the fees paid by female candidates shall be the same as those paid by males.

IV.—No unsuccessful candidate shall be entitled to a refund of her fee.

Entrance Examination of Female Candidates.

1. The Entrance Examination, shall be the same for females as for males.

F. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in an affiliated institution. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the Entrance Examination.

2. Every female candidate shall be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the F. A. Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Botany for the subjects included in the second Mathematical paper in the F. A. Examination.

B. A. Examination of Female Candidates.

1. Female candidates may be admitted to this examination without studying in any affiliated institution. But no candidate shall be allowed to present herself for this examination until two years have elapsed from the time of her passing the F. A. Examination.

2. Female candidates shall be allowed to take up the subjects prescribed by the University of Calcutta for the B. A. Course, with the option of substituting French, German, Italian, or an Indian Vernacular for the second language.

3. Female candidates shall also be allowed to substitute Political Economy for the Mathematical subjects in this examination.

4. The names of those female candidates who may succeed in passing the B. A. Examination shall be submitted to the Senate every year before the convocation, with a view to their being admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B. A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be

examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*) History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
(*b*) Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.
(*c*) History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.
(*d*) Political Economy.
(*e*) Taylor's Historical Evidence (Transmission of Ancient Book).

The examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See* Appendix B.)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Mill's Logic, Books III and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

(*a*) Zoology.
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]

(*b*) Botany.
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]

(*c*) Geology.
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]

(*d*) Mineralogy.
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral, and Technology.]

(*e*) Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.

Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :—

(*a*) History of Philosophy.
(*b*) Elements of Jurisprudence.
(*c*) Evidences of Revealed Religion, as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates

who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees; and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts who has obtained Honors in Arts shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B. A., and on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M. A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M. A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

5 Any Master of Arts may, on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the M. A. Examination in any branch other than that in which he was previously examined, and may, if his attainments come up to the standard prescribed for the Degree of M. A., be granted a certificate to that effect. A candidate who fails to pass, or to present himself for examination, shall not be entitled to claim a refund of his fee.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law

shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognized by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B. A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—*

The Principles of Jurisprudence.

The Theory and Law of Property.

The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.

The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.

The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.

The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.

The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.

The Law of Contracts and Torts.

The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in matters of fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.

Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities; and Legal History and Constitution.

List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.
iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.
v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.
vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An examination for Honors in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable be each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*.) General Jurisprudence.
(*b*.) Hindu Law.
(*c*.) Mahomedan Law.
(*d*.) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e*.) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f*.) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g*.) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h*.) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.

} as administered in India.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law; and there shall also be a *viva voce* examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for the Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

FIRST LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

a.—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

b.—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the *First Examination in Arts* †

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

† This certificate will be required at the Examination in March 1878 and thereafter.

c.—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.**

Botany.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

d.—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

e.—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.

Botany.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

General Anatomy and Physiology.

Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

* Practical demonstration will be given at the Botanical Gardens.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany * in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of any Vernacular School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal of an affiliated Medical College for distinguished merit, may be admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a*) Of having passed the First Arts Examination of the University.

(*b*.) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c*.) Of having passed the final Examination of the Vernacular School of Medicine with marked distinction.

(*d*.) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects :—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

Second Licentiate Medical Examination.

9. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a*.) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at le st two years previously.

(*b*.) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

Two Courses of 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 70 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

* See Appendix B.

One Course of 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction subsequently to his last failure for one academical year.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for perferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

2. Any undergraduate of the University who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate:—

Two Courses, each of 40 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

Two Courses, each of 20 *Lectures.*†

Botany.

One Course of 40 *Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

One Course.

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three Winter Terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

† Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Gardens.

entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction subsequently to his last failure for one academical year.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Elementary Chemical Physics, including the general laws of Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism; also Chemistry, Organic and Inorganic, having special reference to Practical Medical Science.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination. the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

8. Any candidate who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this examination:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M B. Examination, attended the following courses of ectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University:

Two Courses, each of 70 Lectures.

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

One Course of 70 Lectures.

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

Two Courses of 50 Lectures.

Medical Jurisprudence.

One Course of 25 Lectures.

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

11. The examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners; and to draw up careful histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries, and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the miscroscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 lectures.

Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in Italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology†

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the Second Examination for the Degree of Bechelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the Second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. *

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*
Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*
Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c.*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

Doctor in Medicine, on producing certificates to the following effects :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University.

(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c.*) Of having practised the Medical profession with repute for five years.

(*d.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree.

(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined*;† *or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859 :—

English.

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

Mental and Moral Science.

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers.

Moral Philosophy ;—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a License‡ in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

Any person who has passed a University Examination for a License in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in itlalics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

‡ The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Arithmetic.

Algebra.

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion, and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Binomial Theorem.
Logarithms.

Geometry.

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with Deductions. Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

Trigonometry.

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

Mensuration.

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Statics.

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.
Mechanical powers.
Friction.

Dynamics.

General laws of motion.
Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.
Vibration of simple Pendulums.
Collision of bodies.

Hydrostatics.

Equilibrium of fluids.
Specific gravity.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Centre of pressure.
Elastic fluids.
Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine height of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

Hydrodynamics.

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and resistance of fluids.

Optics.

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye; Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Chemistry.

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel, and cements.

Heat.

Elementary laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

Mineralogy.

Physical characteristics of minerals.

Physical Geography.

With special reference to that of India.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Materials.

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of timber.

Practice of Building.

Earthwork.

Construction of Roads.

Construction of Railroads.

Selection of line, cutting and embankments, tunnels, gradients, curves.

The Practice of Bridge-Building.

Carpentry.

Scarfs, joins, centres for bridges, roofs.

Hydraulic Works.

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

Strength of Materials.

Residence of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of beams. Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

Stability of Structures.

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

Mechanism.

Motion; Machines, advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms; levers; cranks; rolling contacts; sliding contacts; mechanism for modifying motion; accumulation and regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

Designs.

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering, and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical, and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. Geodesy.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.

Topographical Surveying of limited areas.

Practice of levelling.

Route Surveying and laying out curves.

(Attested Surveys, executed by the Candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. Any candidate* may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate,

Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. Mathematics.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. Mechanical Philosophy.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. Natural and Experimental Science.

Heat with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. Construction.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. Geodesy.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *viva voce* examination on the fourth subject

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B. C. E. and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of the University.

Appendix A.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee* of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

[The Authorities signing this Certificate are requested to use strict precautions for preventing the possibility of any misunderstanding on the part of any candidate as to the right interpretation of the rule regarding the age of admission, namely, that he is not eligible for admission unless he will have completed 16 years from the date of birth on the 1st of March next.]

I certify that the above-named candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next; that I know nothing against his moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it; and that he has signed the above application.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been educated continuously since the 1st July next preceding the examination, or if he has not been a pupil of any one School† continuously since that date, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

The 187 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i.e., at school, or present occupation.*)
Whether he has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† Private Student :—One who has attended at no educational institution for six months before the Examination.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee* of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 187 .}

Particulars to be filled by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)

Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signatures† of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

† In the case of broken periods of study at different Institutions, it is expected that Principals or Head Masters will satisfy themselves that the different periods of study amount in the aggregate to two years before admission to the Examination.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the* Course.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

The certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The 188 .}

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether he has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which he desires to be examined:—

A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subject.

Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.

Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied.	Period or Periods of continuous Study.	Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions.

State whether in the A. or B. Course.

Forms of application for admission of Female Candidates.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The Entrance fee * of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and that she has signed the above application.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 187 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate :—

Name.
Religion.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c.)
Where educated.
Present position (*i. e.*, at school or present occupation.)
Whether she has appeared at the Entrance Examination of any previous year.
Town or village where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Language into which translation to be made.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University.

The fee * of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

* The fee must be paid in cash, or by a Treasury Draft, or Post Office Order. Postage stamps will not be received.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 187 }

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Date of Entrance.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the First Arts Examination of any previous year.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Alternative subject (*Psychology or Chemistry.*)
Do. do. (Botany or 2nd paper in Mathematics.)

B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in the * Course.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of the Registrar's Certificate, that she has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by a Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution or a Member of the Senate.

The 187 }

* State whether in the A. or B. Course.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.

Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts.
Race (*i. e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Where to be examined.
Whether she has appeared at the B. A. Examination of any previous year.
Subjects in which she desires to be examined:—
A. Course—
2nd Language,
Alternative Subjects,
or B. Course—
Alternative Subjects,

M. A. EXAMINATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in ——.

I am, &c., &c.

Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race, (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has satisfied me, by the production of his diploma, that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

The Applications and Certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing:—

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M. D. Regulations.

LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

APPLICATION.

To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.

MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

The Certificate and Application for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the Degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.

CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

Entrance.

I certify that duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 , and has been placed in the Division.

The 18 *Registrar.*

First Examination in Arts.

Same form as foregoing.

Licence in any Faculty.

This is to certify that passed the Examination for Licence in at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta,

The 18 *Registrar.*

First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18

Bachelor in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18

Doctor or Master in any Faculty.

This is to certify that obtained the Degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

Chancellor,
University of Calcutta, *or Vice-Chancellor.*
The 18

Honors.

This is to certify that passed the Honor Examination in in the year 18 , and was placed in the Division.

University of Calcutta, *Registrar.*
The 18

Appendix B.

SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1879.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Anabasis, Book I.
Homer ... ... Odyssey, Book II.

Latin.

Cicero ... ... De Amicitiâ.
Ovid ... ... * { Fastorum Narrationes. Epistolæ de Ponto.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ... ... Pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea, D L.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana .. .. Bálkánda.
Rajniti ... ... The first two chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyana ... ... Sundra Kánda.
Jeebun Charita ... ... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa ... ... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ... ... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zaneka.
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta ... Selection (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1880.

English.

Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare.

Greek.

Xenophon ... ... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ... ... Iliad, Book I.
* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

Latin.

Eclogæ Ovidianæ, by Thomas Kerchever Arnold.
Sallust ... ... Catiline.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

Arabic.

Selections* by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul ... ... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana ... ... Bálkanda.
Rájniti .. .. The first two chapters.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

Uriya.

Rámáyana	... Sundra Kánda.
Jeebun Charita ...	... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa ...	... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia ...	... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka.	
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta	... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1881.

Greek.

Xenophon	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer	... Iliad, Book I.

Latin.

Ovid	... * { Tristium Elegiæ / Miscellanea.
Cæsar	... De Bello Gallico, Book IV.

Sanskrit.

Extracts from Hitopadesa, Vishnupurána, and Mahabhárat, in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.*

Arabic.

Selections by Major Fuller.

Persian.

Iqd-i-gul	... Pages 1 to 105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.	

Hebrew.

The Book of Genesis.

Bengali.

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea, D.L.

Urdu.

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

Hindi.

Rámáyana	... Bálkanda.
Rajniti	... The first two chapters.

Uriya.

Rámáyana	... Sundra Kánda.
Jeebun Charita	... Translation from Iswarachandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Senapati.
Raghuvansa.	... The whole.

Armenian.

History of Armenia.	... Books I—III.

Burmese.

Zeneka.	
Dhamma Pada-ga-hta	... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1879.

English.

Cowper*	... Table Talk.
Goldsmith* ...	. The Deserted Village.
Macaulay*... ...	... Lay of Horatius.
Pope*	... Essay on Criticism.
Johnson*	... Life of Milton.
Prescott*	... Essays on Sir Walter Scott, Cervantes and Molière.
Helps*	... Spanish Conquest of America, Vol. I, Book II.
Macaulay* ...	... History of England, Chap. I.

Greek.

Herodotus	... Book IV (Melpomene).
Euripides	... Hecuba.

Latin.

Catullus	... Selections.
Ovid	... Miscellanea.
Cicero	... Orations against Catiline, Chaps. I & II.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... ... Books I—VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya ... ... Books I—V, do.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ... ... First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil ... Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ... ... Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ... ... Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1880.

English.

Mrs. Creighton's Life of Sir W. Raleigh.
Macaulay ... ... Lord Clive, Warren Hastings.
Mullen's Simple Poems (Rivingstone's English School Classics).
Scott ... ... Lay of the Last Minstrel.
Milton ... ... Paradise Lost (Book I).

Greek.

Euripides ... ... Medea.
Herodotus ... ... Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

Livy ... ... Books XXI and XXII.
Virgil ... ... 5th and 6th books of the Æneid.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ... ... Books I to VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya ... ... Books I to V, do.

Arabic.

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1 to 72.
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ...	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ...	...	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ...	...	Ditto.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1881.

English.

*Milton	...	Paradise Lost, Book II.
*Cowper	...	The Task, Books IV, V, VI.
*Selections from Byron, Scott, Moore and Wordsworth.		
*Robertson ...	...	History of Charles V, Book I.
*Paley	...	Selections from Natural Theology.
*Selections from the Spectator and Rambler.		
Hutton	...	Life of Scott (Morley's English Men of Letters).

Greek.

Euripides	...	Medea.
Herodotus ...	...	Euterpe, Book II.

Latin.

*Tibullus	...	Selections.
*Propertius ...	...	Selections.
Livy	...	Book V.

Sanskrit.

Raghuvansa ...	...	Books I to VIII, inclusive.
Bhattikavya ...	...	Books I to V, do.

Arabic.

Selections by Mr. Kempson.

Hebrew.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1 to 72.
Job, Chapters 1 to 5.

Persian.

Sih nasr-i-zahuri ...	...	First 25 pages.
Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil	...	Ditto.
Qasaid-i-Urfi ...	...	Ditto.
Sekandar Namah ...	...	Ditto

Thacker, Spink, & Co.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1880.

English.

Shakespeare	Hamlet.
Milton*	Paradise Lost, Books XI and XII.
Trench	Household Book of English Poetry, p. 194 to end.
Helps*	Realmah (the story only, excluding the conversations).
Burke*	Speech on Economical Reform.
Macaulay	Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History (Rivingtone's English School Classics).
Lamb*	Essays of Elia, the following only:— Oxford in the Vacation. The Two Races of Men. Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist. All Fools' Day. A Quakers' Meeting. The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple. A Dissertation upon Roast Pig. Sanity of True Genius. Captain Jackson. The Superannuated Man.

Greek.

Sophocles	Antigone.
Thucydides	Book VII.

Latin.

Horace...	Odes, Books I and II.
Sallust	Jugurtha.
Juvenal and Persius ..	Selections.

Sanskrit.

Kúmar Sambhava ...	Books I—VII.
Meghaduta.	
Sakuntalá	(Devanagri Recension)

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani	...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 39 pages	...	
Mutanabbi ...	...	

*Persian**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ...	...	50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	...	Ditto.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1881.

English.

Trevelyan's Selections from Macaulay's Writings.

Bacon	...	Advancement of Learning, Book I.
Shakespeare ...	...	Tempest: As you like it.
Milton	...	Paradise Regained.

Greek.

Sophocles ...	...	Philoctetes.
Demosthenes ...	..	DeCorona.

Latin.

Horace	...	Odes, Books III and IV.
Virgil	...	Georgics, Book IV.
Tacitus	..	Annals, Books I and II.

Sanskrit.

Kumar Sambhava ...	..	Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.		
Sakuntala ...	...	(Devanagri Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani ...	...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages	...	
Mutanabbi ...	...	

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	...	The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ...	...	50 pages from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	...	First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	...	Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

B. A. EXAMINATION, 1882.

English.

Shakespeare ...	... Macbeth, Richard III, Midsummer Night's Dream.
Milton	... Lycidas L'Allegro Il' Penseroso, Hymn on the Nativity.
Wordsworth ...	... Excursion Book I (Rivington's School Classics).
Bacon	... Essays.
Huxley	... Life of Hume } Morley's English
Morrison ..	... Life of Gibbon } Men of Letters.
John Stuart Blackie	... Self Culture.

Greek.

Sophocles ...	... Philoctetes.
Demosthenes ...	... De Corona.

Latin.

Virgil	... Georgics, Books I and II.
Tacitus	... Histories, Books I and II.

Sanskrit.

Kúmar Sambhava	... Books I to VII.
Meghaduta.	
Sakuntalá ...	... (Devanagri Recension).

Hebrew.

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

Tarikh-i-Yamani ...	As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees.
Hamasah, first 31 pages ...	
Mutanabbi	

*Persian.**

Veqai Neamat Khan Ali	... The first half.
Durra-i-Nádiri ...	... 50 pages, from page 181.
Qasaid Kháqáni ...	... First 50 pages.
Qasaid Badar Chachi	... Ditto.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1880 AND 1881.

ENGLISH.

Poetry and Drama.

Shakespeare ..	King John. Richard II. Henry IV, Part I. Henry IV, Part II. Love's Labour's Lost. Taming of the Shrew.

Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics.

Tennyson ...	Idylls of the King, the following only:— The Last Tournament. Guinevere. The Passing of Arthur.

Prose.

Skeat's Plutarch of Shakespeare.

Stanley ...	Life of Dr. Arnold.
Holmes ...	Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Kingsley ...	Westward Ho!
DeQuincey ...	Autobiographic Sketches, the following:— Early Memorials of Grasmere. Samuel Taylor Coleridge. William Wordsworth. Robert Southey.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

GREEK.

Homer ...	Iliad, first twelve Books.
Pindar ...	Olympic Odes.
Æschylus ...	Prometheus and Agamemnon.
Sophocles ...	Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone.
Euripides ...	Hecuba and Medea.
Aristophanes ...	Knights, Clouds and Frogs.
Herodotus ...	Books II and III, to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides ...	Books VI and VII.
Demosthenes ...	Orations against Leptines and Meidias.
Plato ...	Republic.
Aristotle ...	Politics.

* Vol. VII, Cabinet Edition of Tennyson's Poems.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Latin.

Virgil	...	Georgics; Æneid, first six books.
Horace	...	Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8). Epistles I, De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal	...	Satires (except 2, 6, 9)
Persius	...	Satires.
Lucretius	...	Books I and VI.
Catullus	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64 65, 66.
Plautus	...	Aulularia.
Terence	...	Andria.
Livy	...	Books XXI to XXV.
Sallust	...	Bellum Catilinarium.
Cicero	...	Orations against Catiline, first book of Letters to Atticus, and De Officiis.
Tacitus	...	Histories.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Arabic.

Hammasah	...	...	The whole.
Mutanabbi	...	..	
Makamát-í-Hairi	...	...	
Saba-i-Moallakah	...	...	

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Persian.

Poetry.

Firdausi ...	...	...	Shahnamah, Vol. I.
Khákáni ...	...	...	Tuhfatu'l Irakayn.
Badar Cháchi	...	...	Kasáid.
Hakim Sanai	...	...	Hadíkoh.
Anwari ...	...	...	Diwán.
Habil Kaáni	...	...	Kasáid, 1st half.

Prose.

Sásáu V ...	...	...	Dasátir.
Fuzlu 'llah Shirázi		...	Wassáf, Vols. I, II, III.
Abu 'l Fazl	...	...	Akbar Namah, Vol. I.
Mulla Tughra	...	...	Ruksát.
Munshi Muhammad Mahdi		...	Durrai Nádiri.

Rhetoric.

Shamsúddín Fakir...		...	Hadáiku 'l Balághat.

Prosody.

Sayfi	...	...	... Urúz.
Jámi	...	...	... Kawáfi.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Sanskrit.

Kalidasa	...	...	Vikramorvasi.
Bhartrihari	...	...	Bhattikavya, VI—IX.
Bhavabhuti	...	...	Viracharita, Uttarcharita.
Súdraka...	...	...	Mrichchakatika.
Bánabhatta	...	...	Kadambari.
Sriharsha	...	...	Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV, XVII.
Magha	...	...	Sisupalabadha, XIII—XVI, inclusive.
Vyása and Sankara		...	Vedánta Sutra, with Sánkara Bhashya, II Adhyaya, 2nd Pada.
Kathâ Upanishad		...	
Rig Veda Sanhita		...	1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Mammata Bhatta...		...	Kávya Prakása.
Jagadisa	...	...	Tarkamrita.
Vachaspati Misra		...	Tattwa Kaumudi.
Panini...	...	...	Karaka, Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi.

For the History of Sanskrit Literature, the following books are recommended :—

(1) Weber's History of Indian Literature,
(2) Colebrooke's Miscellaneous Essays, edited by Mr. E. B. Cowell.
(3) Max Müller's History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
(4) Goldstucker's Panini.
(5) Wilson's Essays on the Religion of the Hindus, (Rost's Edition.)

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1880.

History.

1. As a period :—The History of England in the reign of George III.

The following books are recommended :—

Massey's History of England during the reign of George III.
Erskine May's Constitutional History of England.

Stanhope's History of England.
Stanhope's Life of Pitt.
Macknight's Life of Burke.
Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula.
Brougham's Men of Letters of the time of George III.
Brougham's Statement of the time of George III.
Jesse's Memoirs of the reign of George III.
Alison's History of Europe.
Letters of Junius,
Goldwin Smith's Three British Statesmen.

2. Hallam's Constitutional History.
3. Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
4. Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

HONOR EXAMINATION, 1881 AND 1882.

History.

As a period—
The History of England, 1663 to 1688.
(*a*) Hallam's Constitutional History of England.
(*b*) Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
(*c*) Political Economy.
(*d*) Taylor's Historical Evidence.

TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION,

History.

Lethbridge's History of England.
Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.
Miss. Edith Thompson's England, being Vol. II of the Historical Course for Schools, edited by E. A. Freeman, D.C.L., has been substituted for Lethbridge's History of England in the Entrance Examination of 1880, and following years.

Geography.

C. B. Clarke's Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

History.

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

Psychology and Logic.

Psychology: Reid's Inquiry, or Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
Logic: Fowler's Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press Series).

B. A. EXAMINATION.

History.

History of England: Green's Short History of the English People.

Elphinstone's History of India. [Vol. II.

Macfarlane's British India, or Marshman's History of India,

TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE FOR THE B. A. DEGREE.

Physical Geography.

Ansted's Physical Geograpy, 5 Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(d)—Physics { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(e)—Zoology { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology } as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(f)—Botany { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany } as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general acquaintance with Parts I, III, and IV; and of Part II (Systematic Botany) the following only:—

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS OF THE NATURAL ORDERS.

(*For the Examinations of* 1880 *and* 1881).

Anonaceæ,	Cucurbitaceæ,	Amarantaceæ,
Papaveraceæ,	Umbelliferæ.	Urticaceæ,
Cruciferæ,	Rubiaceæ,	Euphorbiaceæ,
Malvaceæ,	Compositæ,	Palmaceæ,
Tiliaceæ,	Apocynaceæ,	Aroideæ,
Aurantiaceæ,	Asclepiadaceæ,	Commelynaceæ,
Ampelideæ,	Convolvulaceæ,	Orchidaceæ,
Anacardiaceæ,	Solanaceæ,	Scitamineæ,
Leguminosæ,	Acantpaceæ,	Cyperaceæ,
Myrtaceæ,	Labiatæ,	Gramineæ,

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ Lichens, and Fungi.

N. B.—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(g.)—Geology { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology } as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology: and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series), Chapter 1; and the following Minerals:—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.*:—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.*:—Aragonite, Cerusite, Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspars, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

N. B.—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

HONOR EXAMINATION.

Pure Mathematics.

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Chap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Chap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

N. B.—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equation, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—VIII, and Chap. XII.

N. B.—All limits are inclusive.

Mixed Mathematics.

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Chaps. VII, IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Chaps. VI. XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Chaps. VII, X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body.

N. B.—In Chap. VIII, only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Chap. VI on refraction and reflection at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below:—

Chap. II.	Articles	17—19, 33, 36.
„ III.	„	10.
„ V.	„	11. 12.
„ VI (1)	„	4—8.
„ VI (2)	„	9—12.
„ VI. (3)	„	10, 11, 19, 24, 25.
„ VII.	„	7—15, 18,
„ VIII.	„	9—11, 16—21.
„ X.	„	6—8, 34—36.
„ XI.	„	12 to end.

TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

B. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law (including Supplement).

Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part I, Chapters 2 and 6.

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.

Ditto 1872.

Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6, Act XXI of 1870 (The Hindu Wills Act, 1870), and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to, *except* Parts XXX and XXXI and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription—
Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).
Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).
Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).
Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37.
Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168.
Act VIII of 1869 (B C.), Sections 2—20.
Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23.
Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act of 1877.
Limitation Act of 1877.

3 The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11, and 12.

4 The Law of Contract and Torts.
Macpherson on Contracts.
Stephen's Blackstone, Book V, Chapter 7 and 8.
The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5 Civil Procedure and Evidence.
The following Chapters of the Code of Civil Procedure—
Chapter I.
Chapter II, Sections 15—18; 20—25.
Chapter III, Sections 26—35.
Chapter IV.
Chapter V, Sections 48—50; 59—63.
Chapter VI, Sections 64—71.
Chapters VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII.
Chapters XVI, XVII.
Chapters XIX, Sections 223—229; 266—285.
Chapters XX, XXI, XXII.
Chapters XXX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL.
Chapter XLI, Section 540—544.
Chapter XLVI.
The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

6 Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—
The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—332, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI, and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.

The amendments of the Penal Code, so far as they relate to the sections not above excluded.

SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L. M. S. AND FIRST M B. EXAMINATIONS.

See Regulations, First L M. S., para 2; First M. B., para. (2.)

Elementary Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology of flowering plants; the principles of Hooker and Bentham's system of classification of plants; a detailed account of eight* natural orders which are especially important in Bengal.

To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See L. M. S. Regulations, para 6.

V.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE SENATE.

CHANCELLOR:

THE RIGHT HON'BLE EDWARD ROBERT LYTTON BULWER-LYTTON, BARON LYTTON, G.M.S I.

VICE-CHANCELLOR:

THE HON'BLE SIR ALEXANDER J. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

FELLOWS:

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal,
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces,
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab,
The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal,
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, [India,
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., C. I. E,
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G C.S.I.,
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B.,
Col. the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C. B.,
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Augustus Rivers Thompson, C.S.I.,
} *Ex-Officio.*

Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar.
Henry Stewart Reid, Esq., C.S.
Col. E. C. S. Williams, R.E., C.I.E.
Genl. the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I.
Rev. Krishnamohan Banerjea, D. L.
W. A. Montriou, Esq.
S. B. Partridge Esq., F.R.C.S.E.
C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S I., LL.D.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq., M.A.
Maulvi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadoor, D.L., C.I E.
Rajah Harendrakrishna, Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C.I E.
Rai Jagadananda Mukerjee, Bahadoor.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E., B.A.
Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Baboo Piyarichand Mitra.
Baboo Chandrakumar Day, M.D.
A. J. Payne, Esq., M.D., B.A.
J. Ewart, Esq., M.D.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhoodeb Mookerjee, C I E.
Baboo Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
Charles Palmer, Esq , M.D.
Rev. J. P. Ashton, M,A.
J. Sime, Esq , B.A.
W. K. Waller, Esq., M.D.
A. P. Howell, Esq , C.S.
Rev. J. Trafford, M.A.
C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.
A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., C.S.
Col. J. G. Medley, R.E.
The Hon'ble T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S., C.S I.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C.S.
W. Jameson, Esq.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
W. J. Palmer. Esq., M.D.
D. B. Smith, Esq., M.D.
Col. W. R. M. Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq , M.A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Bapudeba Shastri, C.I.E.
Raja Siva Prasad, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, B.A , C I·E.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner.
The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
J. W. Sherer, Esq., C.S.I., C.S.
H. G. Keene, Esq., C.S.
H. Bell, Esq., C.S.
J. D. Sandford, Esq., M.,A. C.S.
J. M. Cunningham, Esq., M.D.
K. Deighton, Esq., B.A.
A. S. Harrison, Esq., B.A.
C. B. Clarke, Esq., M.A.
Baboo Mahendralal Sircar, M.D.
Rai Kanai Lal Dey, Bahadoor.
A. C. Lyal, Esq., C.S.
Col. J. F. Tennant, R.E.
J. Beames, Esq., C.S., LL.D.
W. W. Hunter, Esq., B.A., LL.D., C.S., C.I.E.
A. W. Croft, Esq., MA.
Major H. S Jarrett.
G. King, Esq., MB.
T. S. Isaac, Esq , C.E.
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D.

Rev. S. Dyson.
Rev. C. E. Vines, B.A.
Munshi Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor
Baboo Durgacharan Law.
Baboo Gaurdas Basak.
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C.S.
W. Smith, Esq., C.E.
K. McLeod, Esq., M.A., M.D.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D.
H. Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq., M A.
Rev. J. Wenger, D.D.
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjee.
Maulvi Kabir-ud-din Ahmed.
Baboo Krishnakamal Bhattacharyyea, B. L.
The Hon'ble G. G. Morris, C.S.
B. D. Colvin, Esq., B.A.
S. C. Townsend, Esq.
J. L. Bryden, Esq,, M.D.
H. H. Locke, Esq.
J. H. A. Branson, Esq.
Baboo Umeschandra Dutt.
Baboo Syamacharan Sircar.
The Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A.
The Hon'ble Rameschandra Mitter, B.L.
H. J. Reynolds, Esq., B.A., C.S.
J. F. Beatson, Esq., M.D.
A. Colvin, Esq., C.S.
L. H. Griffin, Esq., C.S.
H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M.A,, F.G.S.
F. S. Growse, Esq , M.A., C.S.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M.A.C.S.
M. S. Howell, Esq., BA., C.S.
T. E. Charles, Esq., M.D.
H. Cayley, Esq., M.D.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendramohan Tagore,
Raja Jaykissen Dass, Báhadoor, C.S.I.
P. Hordern, Esq., M.A.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M.A.
The Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan, C.S I.
Munshi Ram Chandra.
Major J. Eckford, R.E.
B. Leslie. Esq., C.E.
V. Ball, Esq., M.A.
Thakur Giri Prasad, of Baiswan.
Baba Khim Singh Bedi.
H. Roberts, Esq.
Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, B.A. C.S.

W. M. Souttar, Esq , M A., C.S.
T. R. Lewis, Esq., M. B.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M. B.
Amir Ali, Esq , M. A.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Diler Jung, C. S. I.
Roper Lethbridge, Esq , M. A., C. I. E.
A. W. Garrett, Esq , B. A.
J. Eliot, Esq , M. A.
Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.
Rev. Lalbihari Day.
C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., B. A.
Rev. Father E Lafont, S. J.
Rev. J. E. Payne.
Anund Mohun Bose, Esq., M. A.
Babu Kalicharan Banerjee, M. A., B. L.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
C. E. Bernard, Esq , C. S , C. S I.
The Hon'ble Mohinimohun Roy.
Col. F. S. Stanton, R. E.
D. M. Barbour, Esq , C. S.
C. J. Lyall, Esq., B. A., C. S.
W. T. Blanford, Esq.. F. R. S., F. G. S.
W. C Bonnerjee, Esq.
Dr. Saurindramohan Tagore.
Rev. Jas. Robertson, M. A.
A. Pedler, Esq., F. C. S.
A. E. Gough, Esq., B. A.
The Hon'ble A Wilson.
Major-Genl. A. Cadell, R. E.
Baboo Prasannakumar Ray, D. Sc.
G. L. Molesworth, Esq , C I E.
The Rev. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D.
Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M. A. D. L.
W. Griffiths, Esq., M. A.
Major J. Herschel, R. E.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M. A , D. L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Rasbihari Ghosh, M. A., B. L.
The Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.
F. Biden, Esq., M. A.
A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M. D.
Baden Powell, Esq , C. S.
Baboo Jagadbandhu Basu, M. D.
Captain A. C. Talbot, B. S. C.
Baboo Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
R. Harvey, Esq , M. D.
Edward Buck, Esq., C. S.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTS.

1868	Asutosh Mookerjee	...	... Pres. Coll.
1869	Anandamohan Bose	.. ...	... Ditto.
1870	Gaurisankar De ...	... ...	... Ditto.
1871	Saradacharan Mitra	... ...	... Ditto.
1872	Kartikchandra Mitra	... ...	... Ditto.
1873	Girijabhushan Mookerjee	... ...	... Ditto.
*1874	Biharilal Banerjee	... ..	... Ditto.
*1876	Umeschandra Batavyal	(for 4 years)	... San. Coll.
*1877	Mulraj	... ...	... Lahore ,,
,,	Nandakrishna Basu	(for 4 years) ...	... Pres. ,,
*1878	Prasannakumar Lahiri	... ...	... Ditto.
*1879	Pringle Kennedy	... ...	... Teacher.

THE SYNDICATE.

President:

The Vice-Chancellor.

Members:

A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A.
Ananda Mohan Bose, Esq., M. A.
The Rev. Jas. Robertson, M. A.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M. A, C. S.
D. B. Smith, Esq , M. D.
Major-Genl. A. Cadell, R. E.

THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

President:

A. W. Croft, Esq., M. A.

Members:

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.
General the Hon'ble Sir E. B. Johnson, K. C. B., C. I. E.
The Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, G. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I.
The Hon'ble A. Rivers Thompson, C. S. I., C. S.
Pandit Iswarchandra Vidyasagar.

Mouat Medallists.

H. S. Reid, Esq., C. S.
The Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.
S. B. Partridge, Esq, F. R. C. S. E.
C. U Aitchison, Esq., C. S. I., LL. D.
J. W. McCrindle, Esq, M. A.
Rai Rajendralala Mitra, Bahadoor, D. L. C. I. E.
Maulvi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor
Rajah Harendrakrishna, Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C. I. E.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadoor.
The Rev. W. C. Fyfe.
Baboo Piyarichand Mitra.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, C. I. E.
Baboo Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari.
The Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A.
J. Sime, Esq, B. A.
Rev. J. Trafford, M. A.
C H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.
A. O Hume, Esq, C. B., C. S.
The Hon'ble T H Thornton, D. C. L., C. S I.
C. A. Elliott, Esq., C. S., C. S I.
Col. W. R. M. Holroyd.
Colin Browning, Esq., M. A.
R. T. H. Griffith, Esq, M. A.
Baboo Bapudeb Shastri, C. I. E.
Raja Siva Prasad, C. S. I.
J. W. Sherer, Esq., C. S. I., C. S.
H. G. Keene, Esq, C. S.
J D. Sandford, Esq., M. A., C. S.
K. Deighton, Esq., M A.
A. S. Harrison, Esq, B. A.
C. B. Clarke, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Mahendralal Sarkar, M. D.
A C. Lyall, Esq., C. S.
J. Beames, Esq., C. S., LL.D.
W. W. Hunter, Esq,. B. A, LL. D., C. S., C. I. E.
A. W. Croft, Esq. M. A.
Major H. S. Jarrett.
The Rev. S. Dyson
The Rev. C. E. Vines, M. A.
Baboo Durgacharan Law.
Baboo Gaurdas Basak.
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier, C. S.
Rev. J. Wenger, D. D.
Maulvi Kabir-Uddin Ahmed.
Baboo Krishnakamal Bhattacharyya, B. L.
B. D. Colvin, Esq., B. A.
Baboo Umeschandra Dutt.
The Rev. M. A. Sherring, M. A.

H. J. Reynolds, Esq , B. A., C. S.
A. Colvin, Esq , C. S.
L. H. Griffin, Esq., C. S.
H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M. A., F G S.
F. S. Growse, Esq , M. A., C. S., C. I. E.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M. A. C. S.
M. S. Howell, Esq., B. A., C. S.
The Hon'ble Moharaja Jatindramohan Tagore.
Raja Jaykissen Das, Bahadoor, C. S. I.
P. Hordern, Esq., M. A.
J. C. Nesfield, Esq., M. A.
The Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan, Bahadoor, C. S. I.
Munshi Ramchandra.
V. Ball, Esq., M. A.
Thakur Giriprasad, of Baiswán.
Baboo Khim Singh Bedi, C. I. E.
H Roberts, Esq.
Sir S C. Bayley, K. C. S. I.
The Hon'ble A. Mackenzie, B. A., C. S.
W. M. Souttar, Esq., M. A., C S.
Nawab Ashgar Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Diler Jung, C. S. I.
Roper Lethbridge, Esq., M. A., C. I. E.
A. W. Garrett, Esq., B. A.
J. Eliot, Esq., M. A.
Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna.
Rev. Lalbihari Dey.
Rev. Father E Lafont, S. J.
Rev. J. E. Payne.
Anund Mohun Bose, Esq., M. A.
Baboo Kalicharan Banerji, M. A., B. L.
C. E. Bernard, Esq., C S, C. S. I.
D. M Barbour, Esq., C. S
C. J. Lyall, Esq . B. A., C S.
W. T. Blanford, Esq , F. R. S., F. G. S.
Dr. Saurindramohan Tagore.
Rev. Jas. Robertson. M. A.
A. Pedler, Esq., F. C. S.
A. E. Gough, Esq., M. A.
The Hon'ble A. Wilson
Baboo Prasannakumar Ray, D. Sc.
The Rev. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle, Ph. D.
W. Griffiths, Esq , M. A.
Baboo Gurudas Banerjea, M. A., D. L.
F. J. Rowe, Esq , M. A.
The Rev. W. Hastie, B. D.
F. Biden, Esq., M. A.
Baden Powell, Esq , C. S.
Captain A. C. Talbot, B. S. C.
Edward Buck, Esq , C. S.

THE FACULTY OF LAW.

President.

THE HON'BLE J. O'KINEALY, M. A., C. S.

Members:

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C. S. I.
W A. Montriou, Esq.
Raja Harendrakrishna, Bahadoor.
Maulvi Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadoor.
The Hon'ble L. S. Jackson, C I. E.
Rai Jagadananda Mookerjee, Bahadoor.
A. P. Howell, Esq, C. S.
G. C. Paul, Esq, B. A., C. I. E.
The Hon'ble C. A. Turner, C. I. E.
The Hon'ble R. Spankie.
H. Bell, Esq, C. S.
Henry Millett, Esq.
Arthur Phillips, Esq.
Baboo Annadaprasad Banerjee.
The Hon'ble G. G. Morris.
J. H. A. Branson, Esq.
Baboo Syamacharan Sarkar.
The Hon'ble Rameschandra Mitra.
The Hon'ble J. O'Kinealy, M. A., C. S.
Amir Ali, Esq., M. A.
C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., B. A.
Anund Mohun Bose, Esq., M. A.
The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham.
The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep, C. S.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble Mohinimohan Ray.
W. C. Bonnerjee, Esq.
The Hon'ble A. Wilson.
Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M. A., D. L.
„ Gurudas Banerjea, M. A., D. L.
„ Rasbihari Ghosh, M. A., B. L.

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

President.

D. B. SMITH, ESQ, M.D.

Members:

S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.
Baboo Chandrakumar Dey, M.D.
A. J. Payne, Esq., B.A., M.D.
Charles Palmer, Esq., M.D.

W. K. Waller, Esq., M.D.
W. Jameson, Esq.
J. B. Scriven, Esq.
W. J. Palmer, Esq., M D.
B. Smith, Esq , M.D.
J. M. Cunningham, Esq., M.D.
Ray Kanailal Dey, Bahadoor.
G. King, Esq., M.B.
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
Munshi Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.
K. McLeod, Esq., M.A., M.D.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D.
S. C. Townsend, Esq.
J. L. Bryden, Esq , M.D.
J. F. Beatson, Esq., M.D.
T. E. Charles, Esq., M.D.
H. Cayley, Esq., M.D.
T. R. Lewis, Esq., M.B.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.B.
A. S. Lethbridge, Esq., M.D.
Baboo Jagadbandhu Basu, M.D.
,, Suryyakumar Sarbadhikari.
R. Harvey, Esq., M.D.

THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

President:

MAJOR-GENERAL A. CADELL, R.E.

Members:

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Colonel The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G , C.B , C.I.E.
Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E., C.I.E.
General the Hon'ble R. Strachey, R.E., C.S.I.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Colonel J. G. Medley, R.E.
Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., C.I.E.
T. S. Isaac, Esq., C.E.
W. Smith, Esq., C.E.
H. H. Locke, Esq.
H. B. Medlicott, Esq., M.A., F.G.S.
Major J. Eckford, R.E.
B. Leslie, Esq., C.E.
V. Ball, Esq., M.A.
Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E.

W. T. Blanford, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
Major-Genl. A. Cadell, R. E.
G. L. Molesworth, Esq., C.I.E.
Major J. Herschel, R.E.

Registrar:

C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.

SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

Chancellors:

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G.C.B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B., K.S.I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.
1876. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.

Vice-Chancellors:

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LLD.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C.S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.
1878. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander, J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Registrars:

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M.A.
1858. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1862. { J. G. Medlicott, Esq., B.A., Rev. J. Richards, M.A. } *Officiating.*
1863. H. Scott Smith, Esq., B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1873. W. G. Wilson, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1875. { H. Woodrow, Esq., M.A. W. G. Wilson, Esq., M.A. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1876. { J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1877. C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.

EXAMINERS.

Entrance Examination, 1879.

English	W. H. Wright, Esq. W. H. Paulson, Esq. Rev. J. Hector. " R. Bell.
Greek and Latin ...	A. C. Edwards, Esq. Rev. J. Edwards.
Bengali and Sanskrit..	Babu Syamacharan Mookerjee. " Bireswar Chatterjee, M.A. " Jogendranath Banerjee, M.A. " Ramgati Nyayaratna.
Hindi and Uriya ...	Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L.
Arabic, Persian, and Urdu	Dr. G. W. Leitner. Major H. S. Jarrett.
History and Geography	Rev. Lallbihari Day. Dr. P. K. Ray. A. H. Pirie, Esq. J. Slater, Esq.
Mathematics ...	J. H. Gilliland, Esq. S F. Downing, Esq M. Mouat, Esq. F. Biden, Esq.

First Arts and B. A. Examinations, 1879-80.

English	K. Deighton, Esq. Rev. M. A. Sherring.
Greek and Latin ..	A. C Edwards, Esq. Rev. J. Edwards.
Arabic and Persian ...	Dr. G. W. Leitner. Major H. S. Jarrett.
Sanskrit	Rev. K. M. Banerjea, D. L. Pandit Maheschandra Nyayaratna.
History	Rev. W. C. Fyfe. J. W. McCrindle, Esq.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	A. M. Nash, Esq. J. Eliot, Esq
Mental and Moral Science	A. E. Gough, Esq. Rev. Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.
Physical Science ...	W. Booth, Esq. Rev. A. Penerranda.
Botany	Dr. Geo. King.

LAW.

B. L. Examination, 1879.

P. O'Kinealy, Esq. .. | Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.

MEDICINE.

L. M. S. and B. M. First and Second Examinations, 1879.

Anatomy	J. G. French, Esq., M.D.
Chemistry	A. Pedler, Esq.
Medicine and Midwifery ...	C. H. Joubert, Esq., M.D.
Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery	E. A. Lawrie, Esq., M.B.
Physiology and Comp. Anatomies	K. McLeod, Esq., M.A., M.D.
Materia Medica	R. Harvey, Esq., M.D.
Pathology and Hygiene ...	J. M. Coates, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence ...	C. T. O. Woodford, Esq., M.D.
Botany	W. H. Gregg, Esq., M.B.

Honors in Surgery, 1879.

E. A. Lawrie, Esq., M.B.

ENGINEERING.

L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations, 1879.

D. B. Horn, Esq., C.E.	John Eliot, Esq.
T. H. Wickes, Esq., C.E.	Alex. Pedler, Esq.

H. H. Locke, Esq.

REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

For the Degree of B. A.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

For the Degree of B. L.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

For the Degree of B. M.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

For the Degree of B. C. E.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

For the Degree of M.D. or Master in any of the Faculties.

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

Endowments.

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation:—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks:—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences:—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5 The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr. Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs. 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II.—Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV.—A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion. and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for Degree of M. A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships, or increase their number.

5 The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his will, to the University, the sum of Rs. 12,000, in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a

Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the will:—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some 5 per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B. A. list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that Degree, but not otherwise."

Scholars

1869.	Kartikchandra Mitra	Presy. Coll.
1870.	Saradacharan Mitra	Ditto.
1871.	Isanchandra Basu	Ditto.
1872.	Rajaninath Ray	Ditto.
1873.	Saratchandra Mukhopadhyay ..	Ditto.
1874.	Prasannakumar Lahiri	Ditto.
1875.	Nilkanta Sarkar	Ditto.
1876.	Bipinbihari Gupta	Ditto.
1877.	Chandrasekhar Sarkar	Ditto.
1878.	Suryyakûmar Agasti...	Ditto.

TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C. S. I., bequeathed, by his will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called 'The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty

or by degrees from the income of my real estate, at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee, as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my will is, that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lecture shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University."

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures:—

(*a*) That the Professor appointed by the Senate shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law, the subject or subjects to be selected by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of the Law and the Professor; the said subject or subjects to be approved by the Senate.

(*b*.) That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c*) That the Professor be appointed for such term as the Senate think proper, in each case after considering the recom-

mendation of the Syndicate, and that he be always eligible for re-appointment.

PROFESSORS.

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashbihari Ghosh.
1877. E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.
1878. Dr. Gooroodass Banerjee.
1879. Dr. Trailokyanath Mitra.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a Library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000, appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee, and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption, were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, and French classics. The German series is expected shortly. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

Regulations for the management of the University Library.

Appointment of the Committee.

1. (*a.*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

(*b.*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise, at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated.

(*d*.) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

Powers and duties of Committee.

2. (*a*.) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

(*b*.) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c*.) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the names of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning, and such further details as they may deem advisable.

Privileges of Fellows.

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*).

Admission of Non-Fellows.

4. (*a*.) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

(*b*.) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c*.) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A.M. and half-past three P.M., on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise.

Conditions of borrowing and returning books.

5. (*a*.) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4(*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not

at one and the same time have more than ten volumes in his possession on loan from the Library. In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(*b.*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower

(*c.*) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book.

(*d.*) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(*e.*) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8, and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

Suspension of privileges.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which, under these Regulations, he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Books not to be removed.

7. (*a.*) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

(*b.*) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books.

8. (*a.*) The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

(*b.*) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges.

Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

Annual inspection of Library.

9. (*a.*) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

(*b.*) During this period of inspection the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(*c.*) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned, or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

Days of opening and closing.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A.M. and half-past three P.M.

MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose :—

1. That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words "Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees.

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000, in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied "in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates

for the Degree of B. A. of each year." At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS.

1874.	Prasannakumar Lahiri,	...	Presidency College.
1875.	Jnanendranath Das,	...	Ditto.
1876.	Haraprasad Bhattacharyya,	...	Ditto.
1877.	Prasannanarayan Chaudhuri,	...	Free Church Instn.
1878.	Kunjalal Nag,	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
1879.	Kedarnath Basu,	...	Ditto.

HARIS CHANDRA PRIZE.

Rajah Haris Chandra Chaudhuri, a Zemindar of Mymensing has made over to the University a six per cent. Municipal Debenture bond for Rs. 2,000, in order to found a prize to be called the "Haris Chandra Prize," to be awarded to the student first in order of merit in Mathematics at the B. A. Examination of the year, being a Hindu native of Bengal, in consideration of his prosecuting his studies in Mathematics with a view to the attainment of the higher Degree of M. A., and to be paid to him upon his attaining that Degree in that subject, but not otherwise.

WOODROW MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The subscribers to the fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the late Mr. Woodrow, made over to the University of Calcutta Government Promissory Notes of the four per cent. for Rs 4,800, in order to establish a science scholarship to be awarded to the best student in Physics at the B. A. Examination of the year, who does not hold any University, Government, or Private scholarship.

SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDER.

1879.	Brajaballabh Datta	...	Krishnaghur College.

INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

IN ARTS

(*Up to the B. A. Standard.*)

1. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
2. Hugli College, 1857.
3. Dacca College, 1857.
4. Krishnaghur College, 1857.
5. Berhampore College, 1857.
6. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857.
7. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
8. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
9. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
0. London Mission Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.

11. Serampore College, 1857.
12. Agra College, 1860.
13. Benares College, 1860.
14. Saugor High School, 1860.
15. Sanskrit College, 1860.
16. Bishop's College, 1860.
17. Ajmere College, 1862.
18. Bareilly College, 1862.
19. Patna College, 1862.
20. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
21. St. John's College, Agra, 1862.
22. Jaynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
23. Lahore Government College, 1864.
24. Delhi Government College, 1864.
25. St. Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
26. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
27. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
28. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
29. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta, 1865.
30 Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
31. Church Mission School, Umritsur, 1865.
32. Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1866.
33. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
34. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
35. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
36. Mussoorie School, 1869.
37. Allahabad High School, 1869.
38. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
39. Katak College, 1876.
40. Rajshahye College, 1878.
41. Trinity College, Kandy, 1878.
42. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1879.

(*Up to the First Arts Standard*)

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Madrassa, 1867.
3. Sehore High School, 1868.
4. Chittagong College, 1869.
5. St. Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Benares, 1871.
7. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
8. Midnapur College, 1873.
9. Jaypur Moharajahs College, 1873.
10. Patialah Moharajah's School, 1874.
11. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
12. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877
13. Residency College, Indore, 1877.
14. Rungpur College, 1877.
15. Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, 1878.

In Law.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hugli College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Krishnaghur College, 1864.
5. Berhampore College, 1864.
6. Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Katak College, 1869.
9. Chittagong College, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.

In Medicine.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

In Engineering.

1. Thomason College, Rurki, 1864.
2. Presidency College, 1865.

AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2. The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b*) A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

Presidency College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering.

General Department.—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.*:—

The Burdwan Scholarship	...	value Rs.	50	a month.
„ Dwarkanauth Tagore	...	„ „	50	„
„ Bird Scholarship	...	„ „	40	„
„ Ryan Scholarship	..	„ „	40	„
Three Hindu College Scholarships		„ „	30	„

Law Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

Civil Engineering Department.—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The entrance fee is Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee Rs. 5. There are two Scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this department, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth Rs. 50 a month, and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the Degree of B.C.E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training—(1) in the Government Survey Department for six months; (2) in Government workshops for six months; and (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination, but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A.
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic ...	Mr. Parry.
Professor of Natural Science ...	Mr. J. Eliot, M.A.
Professor of Chemistry ..	Mr. A. Pedler.
Professor of History	Mr. A. E. Gough.
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy	Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. W. Booth, B.A.
Professor of English Literature ...	Mr. S. Robson, M.A.
Professor of History ...	Mr. A. Clark Edwards.
Professor of Sanskrit	Babu Rajkrishna Banerjea.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Babu Nilmani Mookerjee, M.A.

Law Department.

Lecturers in Law ...	Mr. J. G. Apcar. Mr. W. F. Agnew. Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra, M.B. D.L. Mr. Amir Ali, M.A.

C. E. Department.

Professor, Civil Engineering ...	Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E.
Professor, Civil Engineering ...	Mr. J. S. Slater.
Professor of Mathematics ..	Mr. J. H. Gilliland, M.A.
Professor of Drawing ...	Mr. C. Grant.
Asst. Lecturer ...	Babu Dwarkanath Datta.

Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Mohsin, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs. 45,000 to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God." Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship. The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees, but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England. The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs. 61,100. The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further

increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah, an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Mohsin's legacy. The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs. 51,000 per annum. In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purposes of Mahomedan education throughout Bengal, and accordingly increased the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs. 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government.

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal. The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs. 6 for all others. In the Law Department the fee is Rs. 5 per mensem for the 1st year class, and Rs. 7 for the 2nd and 3rd year classes.

Scholarships.

In 1846, a sum of Rs 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone. Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs. 320 per annum; this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs. 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund.

Zemindaree Scholarship.

D. C. Smyth, Esq.
Maharajah Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadoor.
Babôo Dwarka Nath Tagore.
" Callynath Moonshee.
" Pran Chunder Roy.
" Sree Narayan Chowdry.
" Ram Narain Mookerjee.

Two Junior Scholarships, of Rs. 8 per mensem, are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter. These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal and Professor of Mathematics ...	Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A.
Professor of History and English Literature	Rev. Lalbihari Day.
Professor of Logic and English Literature	Mr. J. Mann, M.A.
Offg. Lecturer on Botany ...	Mr. W. H. Gregg, B.A., M.B.

Offg Lecturer on Chemistry and Physical Geography ...	Mr A C Dutt
Law Lecturer	Babu Nobinkrishna Mookerjee, M A, B L
Asst Profr of Sanskrit ...	Babu Gopal Chunder Gupta.
Asst Profr of Arabic ...	Maulvi Abul Khair, M A

Dacca College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835 In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers The College building was erected partly by public subscription, in 1841

Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted, and instruction is given up to the standard of the M A Examination in Honors of the University of Calcutta Lectures in Law also are delivered, and students are prepared for the B L Examination

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs 6, and in the Law Department, of Rs 7.

A silver medal, called the Donnelly Prize, the value of the interest on Rs 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late A F. Donnelly, Esq, and a prize called the Lewis Prize, the value of the interest of Rs 500, subscribed by students of the college, in memory of G. Lewis, Esq, one of the former principals of the college, are awarded annually

Two Scholarships, called the Nowab Ahsanullah Scholarships, are held in the 3rd and 4th years respectively

Under the control of the Principal are the Collegiate School and the Survey School The staff of the former consists of a Head Master, 10 Anglo-Vernacular Masters, three Pandits, and two Maulvies, the latter, of a Head Master and one Assistant Master

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	A Ewbank, M A, (on leave)
Offg ditto and Professor of English Literature ...	John Van Someren Pope, M A.
Professor of Mathematics ..	M Mowat, M A
Professor of Natural Science	P K. Ray, D Sc.
Asst Professor of English .	W B Livingstone.

Asst. Professor of Sanskrit	Babu Somnath Mukhopadhyay.
Lecturer on Mathematics...	,, Muthuranath Chattopadhya.
Medical Officer and Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany	,, Priyanath Basu.
Lecturer on Arabic and Persian	Moulvie Shaik Golam Sobhan.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Lecturer	Babu Upendranath Mitra, M.A., B.L. (on leave.)
Offg. ditto	Babu Benimadhab Datta, M.A., B.L.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

Head Master	(Vacant.)
Offg. ditto	Babu Kailaschandra Ghosh.

SURVEY SCHOOL.

Head Master	Babu Haricharan Nag.

PRINCIPALS.

1841	J. Ireland, M.A.
1844	T. Wise, M.D.
1846	G. Lewis.
1856	W. Brennand (offg.)
1856	L. Clint, B.A.
1857	W. Brennand (offg.)
1857	W. Brennand.
1873	A. W. Croft, M.A. (offg.)
1874	A. W. Garrett, B.A. (offg.)
1875	A. W. Garrett, B.A.
1875	A. Ewbank, M.A.
1878	J. V. S. Pope, M.A. (offg.)

Krishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at

the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Sarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871, the B.A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with the endowment the College was re-established on its original footing.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal and Professor of English Literature	... F. J. Rowe, M.A.
Offg. ditto	... W. H. Paulson, B.A.
Professor	... Babu Umeschandra Datta.
Professor of Sanskrit	... Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay.
Lectr. in Physical Science	Babu Baradaprasad Ghosh, M.A.
Ditto Mathematics	... Babu Nilkanta Sarkar, M.A.
Ditto Chemistry	... Babu Ambikacharan Sen, M.A.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	... Babu Baranasi Ray, B.L.

Succession List of Principals.

1845. Capt. D. L. Richardson.	1858. A. Smith, M.A.
1846. M. G. Rochfort.	1870. S. Lobb, M.A.
1855. E. Lodge, B.A.	1874. E. Lethbridge, M.A.
1857. J. Graves, M.A. (offg.)	1877. F. J. Rowe, M.A.
1857. L. Clint, B.A.	1879. W. H. Paulson, B. A. (offg).

Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law

Department was abolished in 1875. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

There is attached to the College a Hindoo Hostel, the boarder's fee being Rs. 4 for students, and Rs. 6 for teachers, per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	G. Bellett, M. A.
Offg. Principal	Babu Prasannakumar Sarvadhikari.
Professor	Haridas Ghosh.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ...	Madhabchandra Tarkasiddhanta.
Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany	Benimadhab Basu.
Head Master	Nilmani Ganguli.

Ten Teachers in the Collegiate School.

Principals.

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R. L. Martin, M.A , Head Master in charge.
1858. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand.
1875. G. Bellett, M.A.
1877. Prasannakumar Sarbadhikari (offg.)

Doveton College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honor of the donor. A few years later a Girl's Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs. Thomas

de Souza and Sons of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders, on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second, of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boy from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A. de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

Chairman of Committee of Management.—H. Andrews

Secretary.—J. E. Cooke.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Prin. and Profr. of Classics and Phil . Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.
Profr. of English and History ... Mr. C. A. Andrews, B.A. (Cantab).
Profr. of Mathematics and Chemistry Mr. W. H. Thomson, B.A.

List of Principals.

1850. Rev. A. Morgan.
1855. George Smith, LL.D.
1859. J. W. McCrindle, M.A.
1866. J. Sime, B.A.
1869. R. Dick, M.A.
1869. Rev. R. Robinson.
1870. H. Roberts.
1877. Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This School was founded in 1845, and was formerly located in Chowringhee, Calcutta. In 1863, the want of a good school in the hills was much felt, and Calcutta being well supplied with schools, the old premises were sold, and with the proceeds an estate was purchased in Darjeeling, and a new school bearing the same name as the school in Calcutta was built.

In 1858, two scholarships, worth 20 rupees a month, were founded as a memorial of Bishop Wilson, who had been from the beginning a warm friend to the school. One is given every year, and held for two years.

In 1863, Mr. Patrick Arson of Calcutta bequeathed to the school Rs. 3,500—Government securities 5 per cent.—to establish an "Arson scholarship."

The school is managed by a Committee meeting in Calcutta, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President and the Archdeacon Vice-president. The present Secretary is the Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, senior Chaplain of the Cathedral. There is also a Referree in Darjeeling, who inspects the accounts and consults with the Rector in emergencies.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its examinations for degrees in Arts, with the addition of religious training upon the principles of the Church of England.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

R. Carter, Esq., B.A., Queen's College, Oxford ...	Rector and Head Master.
G. W. Scott, Esq., B.A., Calcutta University ...	1st Assistant.
C. Forsyth, Esq. ...	3rd Assistant.

Second Assistant (vacant) and a Munshi.

List of Rectors.

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M. A.
1849. Rev. S. Slater.
1852. Rev. J. Richards, M. A.
1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B. C. L.
1859. Rev. W. Ayerst, M. A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M.A.
1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1866. Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.
1877. Rev. L. F. Phillips, M.A. (offg.)
1878. R. Carter, Esq , B.A.

Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland.

The Institution since 1875 has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £ 15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit, are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

Scholarships.

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Examinations.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3. There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs. 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

Annual Prizes.

1. Endowed Prizes:—The Hawkins Gold Medal of Rs. 80 to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe.

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. William C. Fyfe, Principal.	Babu Chandrasekhar Sarkar, M.A.
„ Kenneth S. Macdonald, M.A.	„ Kalicharn Banerjee, M.A.
„ John Hector, M.A.	„ Umes Chundra Chatterjea.
„ R. N. Macdonald, M.A.	

Babu Brajanath Sarma.

And twenty Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oude.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The School was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was, according to the provision in General Martin's will, named "La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the

Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the School, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the School.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

Boarders and Day Scholars are also received on payment of a monthly fee.

Acting Governors.

The Hon'ble H. Bell, C. S.
Colonel T. B. Harrison.
The Rev. G. S. Gillan, M. A.
The Hon'ble Sewell White.
The Rev. Welbore MacCarthy, Senr. Cathedral Chaplain.

Secretary and Medical Officer.

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.

Head Master, F. J. Biden, M. A.

London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 700. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M. A., Principal.
" W. Johnson, B. A.
" J. F. Taylor, B. A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M. A.
Pandit Ramkumar Chakrabarti.
Babu Debendranath Ray, B. A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

Serampore College.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revds. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq , formed the first Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments, but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support, and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College Department is about seventy; in the School, three hundred.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are:—J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revds. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Albert Williams.
Profr. of Mathematics ...	Rev. E. S. Summers, B.A., Trin. Col. Cantb.
Sanskrit Professors ...	Babu Umeschandra Banerjea. „ Jadabchandra Banerjea.

Agra College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1860. It was originally endowed by the late Gungadhur Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently, the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors; the latter of a Head Master, ten Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and seven Maulvis and Pandits.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	K. Deighton, M.A.
Professor of Literature ...	A. Thomson.
Ditto Mathematics ...	Umes C. Sanyal, M.A.
Head Master	J. Statham.

Benares College.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is divided into two departments, the Sanskrit College and the English College, under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

I.—SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of

this College is 313. Monthly Government Scholarships, amounting to Rs. 100, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Bénares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a scholarship.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Professor of Poetry ..	Pandit	Vankates Sastri.
Ditto Grammar ...	„	Bastirama Sarma.
Assistant Professor of Grammar	„	Kailasachandra Siromani.
Professor of Logic ...	„	Kaliprasada Siromani.
Asst. Professor of Logic ...	„	Vamanacharya.
Professor of Law ...	„	Sitalprasad Tiwari.
Ditto Sankhya ..	„	Bechanaram Tiwari.
Asst. Professor of Sankhya ..	„	Ramamisra Sastri.
Professor of Mathematics ...	„	Bapudeva Sastri. C. I. E.
Asst Professor ditto ...	„	Bhawaniprasad Tiwari.
Professor of Hindu Astronomy	„	Sivakumar Misra.
Ditto Sahittya ...	„	Deokrishna Misra.

II.—ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M. A. standard, has a School Department attached. There are 65 students in College, and 370 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 5 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 1-8-0 to six annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee. Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 100 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for district students, under the superintendence of the Second Master of the School. The number of boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

College Department.

Principal	Mr. John C. Nesfield, M.A.
Profr. of English Literature...	Mr. James Kibble, M. A.
Ditto Physical Science ...	J. B. Lee, M. A.
Profr. of Mathematics ...	Babu Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A
1st Maulvi	Maulavi Muhammed Musa.
1st Pandit	Pandit Vindhyaprasad Sukul.
Librarian	Babu Rajchandra Sanyal.

Sagar High School, Jabalpur.

(FOUNDED, 1836.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The School teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a Standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the School is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

President	...	...	W. Young.
1st Assistant	...	...	J. H. Firth.
2nd ditto	...	...	K. C. Datta.
3rd ditto	...	...	Dwarkanath Sarkar.
4th ditto	...	...	Lala Kunjbihari Lal.
5th ditto	...	...	B. Ghantaya.

Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs 3 and Re. 1 in the School Department. The privilege of the lower fee of Re. 1 is conceded to 100 students of the School Department, who are descendants of *bonâ fide pandits*. The students of the College Department read the F. A. Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English. In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor Class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

All the students, except those of the 3rd and 4th year classes of the College Department, who attend English lectures at the Presidency College, learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal	...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.

English.

Lecturer ...	...	Babu Sibchandra Gui, M.A., B.L.
Ditto ...	...	„ Bireswar Chatterjea, M.A., B.L.
Head Master ...	...	„ Jadunath Mukerjee.
Second ditto ...	...	„ Debendranath Basu, M. A.
Third ditto ...	...	„ Siddheswar Banerji, B. A.

And two other English Masters.

Sanskrit.

Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric	...	Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna.
Professor of Literature and Grammar	...	„ Girischandra Vidyaratna.
Professor of Law	...	„ Madusudan Smritiratna.
Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar	...	„ Ramnarayan Tarkaratna.

And seven other Pandits.

Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED, 1820.)

AFFILIATED, 1860.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution, promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youth in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In accordance with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

Foundation.

One Fellowship,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.

Twenty-one Scholarships,—founded by various societies and individuals.

Visitor.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Principal.

REV. JOHN W. COE, D.D.

List of Principals.

1821. W. Hodge Mill, D.D.	1867. Thomas Skelton, M.A.
1841. G. Undy Withers, D.D.	1873. Robert M. Stewart, M.A.
1849. William Kay, D.D.	1875. Rev. John W. Coe, D.D.

Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was opened originally as a School, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship" of Rs. 8 per month for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, to which the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, bequeathed many of his valuable works, and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	J. F. Goulding.
Head Master	T. Harris, B.A.
Teacher of Mathematics	Shyamsundar Lal, B.A.
Asst. ditto ditto	Pundit Amoluck Chund.

And ten Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher ...	Misra Salug Ram Shastri.
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher ...	Maulvi Muhammed Hussen.

And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

Connected with the College is a Branch School in the City of Ajmere, opened on 1st May, 1876.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... M. Hazari Mull.

And two English Teachers, seven Oriental Teachers, and two Monitors.

Bareilly Collegiate School.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was opened as a School in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. The fee in School classes is eight annas throughout. It varies in the College Department from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... E. A. Phillips.

Patna College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May, 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 6; and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 6 in the General Department, and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two junior Scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Sonebursa. They can be held only by students from Bhagulpore High School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zillah School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	J. W. McCrindle, M.A.
Professor	Dr. G. Watt.
Ditto	E. D. Archibald, B.A., on furlo'
Asst. Professor	J. Behrendt.
Lecturer on Mathematics .	N. K. Basu, M.A.
Asst. Lecturer on Science .	N. N. Basu, M.A.
Asst. Professor of Sanskrit	Chhoto Ram Tiwari.
Head Maulvie	Syud Imdad Imam.

Law Department.

Law Lecturer	Nobinchandra De, B.A., B.L.

St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January 1860, in the large building, No. 10, Park Street, formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. Since 1868, the adjoining house enlarged and improved, forms part of the College.

Its object is to give to Catholic youths a full course of liberal education, and to train up their hearts to virtue. Pupils of other religious persuasions are also admitted on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College which broke up in 1846.

The College has an Infant class, a Lower and an Upper School Departments, averaging over 400 pupils, and a College Department of about 90 to 100 students. The course of studies embraces all subjects up to the M. A. Standard.

Competitions are held during the year, and medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

A solar spectroscopic observatory, a meteorological observatory, and a splendid museum of Physical Science Instruments are attached to the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector and Profr. of Mathematics	The Very Revd. D. Van Impe, S.J.
Professors of English Literature	Revd. J. Henry, S.J., Prefect of Studies. Revd. A. Correya, S.J.
Professor of Physical Science	Revd. A. DePenaranda, S.J.
Professors of Mathematics ...	Revd. A. DePenaranda, S.J. Revd. E. Younan, S.J.
Professor of Chemistry and Physical Geography ...	Revd. V. Cumpignealles, S.J.
Professor of Philosophy ...	Revd. J. DeSmet, S.J.
Professor of History ...	Revd. A. DeBie, S.J.
Professors of Latin ...	Revd. J. Banckaert, S.J. Revd. S. McGonagall, S.J.
Sanskrit	Pandit O. C. Tarkalankara.
Persian	Maulvie Mearajuddin Ahmed.

List of Rectors.

Very Revd. J. DeVos, S.J., 1860.
Very Revd. H. Depelchin, S.J., 1864.
Very Revd. E. Lafont, S.J., 1871.
Very Revd. D. Van Impe, S.J., 1879.

St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

Scholarships.

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr. Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature.

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs. 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

Fees.

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month according to the income of his parent or guardian.

Principals.

1850.	Rev.	T. Valpy French, M.A.
1858.	„	H. W. Shackel, M.A.
1861.	„	J. Barton, M.A.
1863.	„	C. Ellard Vines, M.A.
1878.	„	J. A. Lloyd, M.A.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	...	Rev. J. Lloyd, M A.
Head Master	...	.	A. H. Wright, Esq.
Asst. Master	...	...	Babu Haricharan Chakrabarti.
Ditto	...	...	Babu Damin Lall, B.A.
Ditto	...	...	Mr. Samuel Thomas.
Ditto	...	...	Muttra Das.
Moulvie	...	...	Maulvi Abdul Mahbud.
Pandit	...	...	Kali Das

And others.

Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs. 252-12 per mensem

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the School was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

Scholarships.

Thomason	Rs. 52
Vankatacharya's	„ 260
Munshi Situl Singh's...	„ 200
Raja Sattya Anand Ghosaul's	„ 60
Ditto ditto a gold medal, value ...	„ 100
Dr. Muir's Sanskrit ditto	„ 200

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Brocklesby Davis, M.A., late fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.
Head Master	Timothy Luther.
Second ditto	Bisheshwar Pandya.

And ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Panjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for scholarships from the Panjab University College. By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Panjab University College and the Calcutta University Examinations; and the Arts scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The Delhi Government College has been incorporated with it since 1st April 1877. All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Panjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2. The number of students on the 1st March, 1878 was 120, distributed over five classes.

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold are given to those students in the Panjab who pass highest in the M.A. and B. A. examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and Medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... G. W. Leitner, M.A. Ph. D., Barrister-at-Law.
Senior Professor	... J. Sime, B. A.
Professor ...	.. R. Dick, M. A.
Ditto ...	... C. R. Stulpnagel, Ph. D.
Professor of Natural Sciences	J. C. Oman
Officiating Professor	.. F. L. Reid.
Ditto do.	... Baboo Sasibhushan Mukerji, M.A., B. L.
Assistant Professor	... W. J. D. Johnstone.
Ditto of Arabic	... Maulvi Muhammad Husain.
Ditto Sanskrit	... P. Bhagwan Das.

Delhi College.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs. 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow. The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English; and in 1841 Mr. F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Institution, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	... R. Dick, M.A. (offg.)
Professor ...	... G. R. A. Mackay (offg.)
Asst. Professor	... Babu Isanchandra Ghosh (offg.)

Arabic and Persian Profr. ... Maulvi Ziauddin Khan (offg.)
Sanskrit Teacher ... Pandit Kashinath Kanti (offg.)

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a District School, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

Former Principals.

F. Boutros.	F. Taylor, M.A.
A. Sprenger, M.D.	E. Willmot, B.A.
J. Cargill, B.A.	C. R. Cooke, B.A.

J. Sime, M.A.

The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

Founded by the Right Reverend James Chapman, D.D., First Bishop of Colombo, A. D. 1851.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

Visitor ...	The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
Warden ...	The Rev. Edward Francis Miller, M.A. (St. John's College, Cambridge).
Sub-Warden ...	The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, M.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge).
Tutor and Divinity Lecturer	The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.
Librarian ...	The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.
Organist	Harry Drew, Esq., Assoc. Mus., Trinity College, London.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

Harry Drew, Esq. | A. D'A. Seneviratne, Esq.
F. H. Pereira, Esq.

Lower School.

HEAD MASTER.

J. S. Ainley, Esq., C.M., Culham Training College.

ASSISTANTS.

Mr. F. B. Nicholas.	H. W. Navasivayum.
Mr. J. R. Peiris.	E. D. Jansz.

The College Course includes Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy, and the English Language. The subjects read during each year are those required by the Syndicate of the University of Calcutta for the Examinations in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Exhibitions:

The 'Edinburgh,' Scholarship,

The 'Gregory' Scholarship,

founded by Sampson Rajepakse Modeliyar, each of the value of Rs. 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21;

Ten Divinity Studentships,

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and

Four 'Prince of Wales' Exhibitions,

founded for the purpose of aiding the children of poor and deserving parents in obtaining a higher education than their means would otherwise admit of.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination, must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried,—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the

present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, was attended in 1878 by 328 students, divided into four classes, and paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and Literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Chemistry, Mental Philosophy, and the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department was attended in 1878 by a daily average of 928 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

In 1878, the fees collected in the Institution (including both departments) averaged more than Rs. 2,030 monthly; which with the Government grant of Rs. 350 monthly, sufficed to pay all the *local* expenses (*i. e.*, excluding the salaries of the European Missionaries), and left a surplus of Rs. 13,000 at the end of the year.

Scholarships and Prizes.

1. The Macfarlane Gold Medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship, of at least Rs. 5 per mensem, is awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F. A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for the two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. The Macleod Memorial Scholarship is awarded to a Christian student, who, being an undergraduate of the Calcutta University, is preparing for the ministry of the Christian Church.

4. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal and Profr. of Philosophy	...Rev. W. Hastie, M. A., B. D
Profr. of English Literature	...J. Wilson, Esq. (on furlough.)
Offg. Profr. of English Literature	...Rev. J. Edwards, M. A.
Profr. of Biblical Literature	Rev. J. Thomson, M. A. Rev. J. Mackinson, M. A.
Profr. of Mathematics	...Babu Gaurisanker De, M.A.
Profr. of History and Logic	...Babu Rajendranath Ghosh, M. A.
Profr. of History and Chemistry	...Babu Ganapatinath Chatterjie, B. A.
Profr. of Sanskrit ...	...Pandit Bireswar Vidyaratna.
Profr. of Sanskrit ...	...Pandit Harischandra Tarkalankar.

And twenty-five Teachers in the School Department.

Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED, 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian. The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; C B. Newton, B.A.; Mr. R. C. Dass, Head Master; and seventeen other Teachers.

Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native undergraduates of the University might be educated up to the B. A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of

native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a Charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta, who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for Degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the evidences of Christianity.

Scholarships and Exhibitions.

The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 5, with an admission fee of one rupee. About twenty small scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs. 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Offg. Principal and Professor of Philosophy and Latin.	A. F Rudolf Hoernle. Ph. D. (Tübingen)
Professor of English Literature ...	R. J. Bell, M.R.C.P.
Asst. Prof. of ditto and Latin ...	J. Jordan.
Professor of Mathematics	R. P. Ghosh, M.A.
Asst. Prof. of Philosophy and Mathematics	M. M. Dutt, M.A.
Professor of Sanskrit	J. N. Banerjea M.A.
Asst. Prof. of ditto	K. C. Chatterjea.
Lecturer in Chemistry	M. Banerjea, M.A.

Victoria College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhur and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwur, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhya Nath, the late Secretary. The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

Prizes and Scholarships.

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the Visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Two annual prize medals, called the Prince of Wales Medals, have also been founded by Pandit Ajoodhya Nath and Pandit Kashi Nath. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 30 per mensem, are given half-yearly to the most proficient students of the three senior classes.

Secretaries.

1862. Pandit Ajoodhya Nath.
1869. Lala Behal Rai.
1873. Pandit Jugun Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	Mr. S. Sharman, B. A.
1st Asst. and Math. Master	...	Babu Murli Dhur.
2nd Assistant	...	Lala Balmakund.
Sanskrit Teacher	..	Pandit Chunder Mun Shastri.
Persian Teacher	...	Moulvie Goolzar Ali.

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Moonshi, and one Pandit.

Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the books. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English, Scripture, and elementary Mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board:—

Visitor.

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Governors (ex-officio.)

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

Governors elected.

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew.
Captain Nisbet.
Major Westmorland.
J. Walker, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

Head Master	..	Rev. S. Slater.
1st Assistant Master	...	A. H. Hildersley, Esq., B. A.
2nd ditto	...	E. E. J. Chanter, Esq.
3rd ditto	...	R. J. Taylor, Esq.
4th ditto	..	E. Blackwell, Esq.

Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A.
Offg. Principal ..	...	Rev. D. H. G. Dunne.
Head Master ...	...	R. Thomas.

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department, in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to thirty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the Officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid

to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty-six thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, the Civil Judge, the Superintending Engineer, the Principal, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians In the Oriental Department they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English School, from eight annas to five rupees There are a hundred free boys, exclusive of Scholarship-holders who are not required to pay fees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	...	Michael J. White, M.A.
Professor of Science	...	J. Gall, M.A., LL.B.
Ditto English Literature ..		A. H. Pirie.
Law Lecturer	...	Babu Sri Ram, M.A., B.L.
Head Master of School	...	Babu Saratchandra Mookerjee, M.A., B L.
Offg. Profr. of Sanskrit	...	Babu Haraprasaud Bhattacharyya, M.A.
Ditto Persian	...	Munshi Ramkissen.

La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building.

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of foundationers (100), boarders (100), and day-scholars (about 30). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board,

lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, with the General Commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The education staff consists of a Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

Prizes and Scholarships.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on prize day, 1st December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads, who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination, to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... J. W. H. Stobart, B.A.
Offg. Principal	...	... T. G. Sykes, B A.
Offg. Head Master	...	... J. Gannon, B.A.

Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850. In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr. Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250, 150, and 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	... Rev. A. Stokes, M.A.
Second ditto ...	... „ T. A. Rambart, B. A.
Head Assistant ditto	... H. Allen, Esq.
Assistant ditto ...	... W. C. Horst, Esq., B.A.
Ditto ditto ...	... A. G. Wolfe, Esq.
Ditto ditto ...	... A. D. Turner, Esq.

Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs. 20, according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	..	Revd. L. F. Phillips, M.A.
Second ditto	...	G. J. Wright, Esq
Asst. Masters	...	W. E. H. Smyth, Esq. R. E. Purves, Esq. A. E. H. Wordsworth, Esq.
Drawing Master	...	Mr. Smyth.
Munshi ...	...	Janki Pershad.

Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the University B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the Uni-

versity Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chirkaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

The late Nawab Ali Azghar Khan, C. S. I., of Rampore, by a *waqf nama* dated 13th November, 1872, endowed scholarships to the value of Rs. 50 monthly "to be given to those students who pass in Arabic."

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

General Department.

Principal	A. S. Harrison, B A.
Profr. of History and Philosophy	W. H. Wright, B. A.
Ditto Mathematics	W. N. Boutflower, B.A.
Ditto Physical Science ...	S. A. Hill, B. Sc.
Ditto Oriental Literature ...	Maulvi Zakaullah.
Ditto Sanskrit	Pundit Aditya Ram, M.A.

Law Department.

Professor of Law	C. H. Hill, B.A.
Sub-Professor	Pandit Ajodhyanath.

Cuttack College.

AFFILIATED, 1876.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was opened as a Zilla School in 1841, raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in February 1876. Instruction is given up to the B. A. Degree Examination of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 4.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	S. Ager.
Asst. Professor ...	Lakshinarayan Das, M.A.
Ditto ...	Abinaschandra Chatterjee, B. A.
Lecturer in English...	Sasibhushan Datta, M. A.
Lecturer in Science...	Girischandra Basu, M. A.
Head Master ...	Ramdas Chakrabarti.
Head Pandit ...	Ramprasanna Tarkaratna.

Rajshahye College.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

The College is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In 1873, it was raised to a Second Grade College (High School), and in 1878, to a First Grade College, the additional expenditure on this account being met partly by a state contribution and partly by local subscriptions and the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Hara Nath Roy Bahadur of Dubalhati. Instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The students of the College classes pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	F. T. Dowding, B.A.
Professor	Babu Haragobinda Sen.
Assistant Professor of Mathematics	Bipinbihari Gupta, M.A.
Lecturer on Botany and Chemistry	Hiralal Mukerjee, M.A.
Assistant Professor of Sanskrit ...	Baikanthnath Tattabhushan.
Head Master, Collegiate School ...	Kalikumar Das, B.A.
2nd Master, ditto ...	Sagarchundra Chakrabarti, B.A.

And seven other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1878.

This Institution which was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the special object of teaching the higher classes of the up-country Singhalese, is now affiliated up to the standard for the B.A. Degree.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by local subscriptions. There is accommodation for about 24 boarders and a Resident Assistant Tutor.

Instruction is given in English, Latin, Mathematics, and other necessary branches of a liberal education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal ...	Rev. R. Collins, M.A.
Vice-Principal ...	Thos. Dunn, Esq.
Resident Asst. Tutors ..	Mr. C. N. Edwards. " J. W. Wirekoow. " A. Weeresoonye. " W. E. Goonetillike.
Singhalese Pandit ...	G. Gunesêkora.

Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED, 1879.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravarti, Madhava Chandra Dhara, Patitpavana Sen, Ganga Charan Sen, Jadava Chandra Palit, and Baistava Charan Addi, with the late Babu Shama Charan Mullick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Iswarachandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments—a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January 1874.

College Department.

In this Department, the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 5; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Surendranath Banerji, B.A.
" Prasannakumar Lahiri, M.A.
" Baidyanath Basu, M.A.
" Suryyakumar Adhikari, B.A.
" Khudiram Basu, B.A.
Pandit Nabinchandra Vidyaratna.

School Department.

This Department imparts instruction up to the University Entrance Course. There is an admission fee of Rs. 3; and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3.

There are twenty-one Teachers, six Pandits, and two Superintendents in this Department.

Vernacular Department.

This Department teaches boys Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic in Bengali. The admission fee is Re. 1; and the tuition fee is Re. 1 per month.

There are three Pandits and one Superintendent in this Department.

Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED, 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834, a Zilla School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zilla School was raised in May, 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in Law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Lakshmi Narayan Das, MA., B.L.
2nd ditto	...	... Chandra Mohan Gosvami.
3rd ditto	...	... Dina Nath Sen, B.A.
Head Pandit	...	... Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya.

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED, 1867.

This institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July, 1819, the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs. 30,000.

In 1873, the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded; and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees, was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and the Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of two departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic (taught in the vernacular) was made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department. The monthly fee is eight annas; average number of students, 180. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *Branch School* is a middle class English school, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students

for Madrasaha. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 320.

There are 16 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10-8-6 awarded in the Arabic Department; 9 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 5-4-3 in the Anglo-Persian Department; and four Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 3 in the Branch School. Two junior Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Archibald E. Gough, B.A.
Head Maulavi, Arabic Department	Maulavi Abdul Hai.
Head Master	Babu Nandalal Das.

Eight Maulvis, eleven English Teachers, one Pandit.

Former Principals.

Col. S. D. Riley.	Capt. E. St. George.
A. Sprenger, M.D.	J. Sutcliffe, M.A.
Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D.	H. Blochmann, M.A.

Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED, 1868.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support.

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B, Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs. 5,127-4-5.

There are two Scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	A. Mears.
2nd English Master	Deo Pershad.
3rd ditto	Ramvullubh.
Head Pandit	Gunesh Shastri
Head Maulvie	Abdool Haziz Khan.

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Maulvies.

Chittagong College.

AFFILIATED, 1869.

The College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Provinces.

It was originally opened as a School in the year 1836. In January, 1869, it was converted into a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3, and in the Law Department (preparing for the Senior Pleadership Examination) a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

The Goluk Babu's scholarship of Rs. 8 per month, tenable for two years, is awarded to the best student, who fails to obtain a Government Junior Scholarship, on passing the Entrance Examination from any school in the Chittagong District.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ...	Babu Chandramohan Majumdar, M.A.
2nd Master ...	„ Rajkumar Sen, B.A.
3rd Master ...	(Vacant).
Law Lecturer ..	Babu Nabinchandra Das, M.A., B.L.
Senior Pandit ...	„ Piyarimohan Bhattacharyya.

And eight other Masters, a Pandit, and two Maulvies.

St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED, 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Borgi, of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opened in January, 1858. Since its foundation, St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater

number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuations are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 15 a month, besides an annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use of books, stationery, and medical attendance; that for day-scholars is Rs. 4 a month for tuition, and Rs. 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 35, and of day-scholars, 30. St. Peter's College has been on receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rector and Prefect of studies	Very Rev. Fr. Symphorim, O.C.
Vice-Rector	Rev. Fr. Julius, O.C.
Head Master	Mr. A. Vernon.
Second ditto	Mr. G. Evans.
Third ditto	Mr. A. A. Zuzarte.
Fourth ditto	Mr. J. Greson.
Fifth ditto	Bro. Bonaventure.
Moonshee	Valait Khan.

London Mission School, Benares.

AFFILIATED, 1871.

This Institution was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission. It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of students. It has from four hundred to four hundred and fifty on the rolls.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the Institution with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. In addition, the Institution awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. M. A. Sherring, M.A., LL.B. (Lond.)
Professor of History and Physical Science	Rev. G. M. Bulloch.

Head Master of the Upper Department	Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt.
Head Master of the Junior Department	Babu Chotkan Lal.
Professor of Mathematics	Babu Gopal Lal, B.A., B.L.

And fourteen Teachers of English, four Pandits, one Maulvie, two Moonshees, and one Bengali Pandit.

London Mission School, Mirzapore.

AFFILIATED, 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular Schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindee. Instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions, and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	Rev. Thomas Insell.
Head Master	Mr. Archibald Ross.

Six Assistant English Teachers, three Maulvies, three Pandits

---

Midnapur College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zillah School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. Since Government Orders of the 16th October, 1877, changing the nomenclature of Government School, it has been called Midnapur 2nd Grade College. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapur. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and a School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intend to study for the first Examina-

tion in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	... Babu Gangadhar Acharyya.
2nd ditto	.. „ Syamacharan Das.
3rd ditto	... „ Isanchandra Datta, M.A., B.L.
Head Pandit	... „ Bholanath Chakrabarti.

Jaypur Maharajah's College.

AFFILIATED, 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jeypore State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was, accordingly, constituted, and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the institution is divided into three departments, *viz*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindee Department where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is specially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the undergraduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other departments of the institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	... Chandranath Basu, M A.
Head Master	... Dinanath Mukhopadhya, B.A.

Chandranath Ray, Amritalal De, B.A., Maulvi Abdul Rahman, Pandit Gobind Ram, Maulvi Rusheed-ud-din, and twenty-four Assistant Teachers.

Principals.

1844. Pandit Sheodin.
1855. Moonshee Kishen Saroop.
1865. Kantichandra Mukhopadhya.
1876. Krishnabihari Sen, M.A.
1879. Chandranath Basu, M. A.

Patiala Maharajah's School.

AFFILIATED, 1874.

This School originally established by His Highness Maharajah Narinder Singh, was thoroughly reorganized by His Highness Maharajah Mahinder Singh, the late Maharajah of Patiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in English, Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit languages In January 1874 this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. The School is also affiliated to the Panjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that institution, as well as for those of the Calcutta University. The School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharajah from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free and receive stipends for their maintenance. A Gold Medal of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boys of the school for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Patiala, and laying the foundation stone of the Mahinder College in March 1875.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Bháí Ram Singh	...	Officiating Head Master.
Bábú Rájat Chunder Mukerjí	...	2nd Master.
Lálá Chutti Lál	...	Translator.
Pandit Ganeshi Lál	...	1st Mathematical Teacher.
Maulvi Yúsuf Alí	...	1st Persian Teacher.
Mohammed Husain Khan	...	1st Arabic Teacher.
Pandit Ram Kishen	...	Head Sanskrit Teacher.
Pandit Nund Lal	...	2nd Ditto.

And 13 other teachers in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Goormukhí.

Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present up to the First Arts standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the "Crowther" Scholarship, of the annual value of Rs. 100.

They may also compete for two annual Scholarships, of the value of Rs. 120 and Rs. 80, called the "Kilner" Scholarships; and for one of the annual value of Rs. 60, called the "Squance" Scholarship.

From the Upper School, Christian young men may be sent to a Central Training Institution in which they receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission Service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Superintendent	...	... Rev. J. G. Pearson.
Principal	...	... Rev. G. J. Trimmer.
Vice-Principal	...	... Rev. R. N. Setukavaler, M.A.
Pandit	...	... T. Sanmogam.

The Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

This College was established in 1876. It has special classes for the sons of native chiefs. The revenue is derived from local funds, fees, and the interest of an accumulated fund. There are upwards of 200 students on the rolls.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Principal	...	... Mr. G. R. Aberigh-Mackay.
Professor	...	... „ Guru Pershad, M.A.
Head Master	...	... „ N. M. Khory.
Second Master	...	... Baboo Makaradhwaja Sinha.

And nine other teachers.

Rungpur College.

AFFILIATED, 1877.

In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proposed to convert the Zillah School of Rungpore into a High School, on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master	...	... Chandranath Bhattacharyya.
Head Pandit	...	... Syamacharan Chatterji.

Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED, 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College is limited to ten (10), and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands o the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held in Arts at the University.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

To students of the 4th and 5th* years, 20 Senior Scholarships at, Rs. 12 a month	240	0	0
To students of the 3rd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	80	0	0
To students of the 2nd year, 10 Junior Scholarships, at Rs. 8 a month	80	0	0
Total per mensem ...	400	0	0

* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded upon the results of the College examination at the end of 1st year. They are tenable for two years on the same condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarship falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class

First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Fourth Year	Fifth Year
Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy General Anatomy and Physiology Chemistry. Botany Dissections.	Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Dissections Chemistry. Botany Materia Medica. Practical Pharmacy	Comparative Anatomy and Zoology Dissections. Materia Medica Practical Chemistry.	Medicine Surgery (including operations). Midwifery Medical Jurisprudence Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body	Medicine. Surgery (including operations). Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery Midwifery Medical Jurisprudence Dentistry Dissections of regions and peformance of surgical operations on the dead body Pathology Hygiene
		Hospital and Dispensary Attendance		*Practical Midwifery*
		Medl Wards, 6 months. Surgl. Wards, ditto } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn.	Medl Wards, 6 months Surgl. Wards, ditto } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn	Medl Wards, 3 months Surgl do do Eye Infirmary, do. Outdoor Dispensary, do. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn

NOTE —Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subjects with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

Principal ...	D. B. Smith, M.D., M.R.C.P. Lond.
Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology ...	J. Anderson, M.D.
Professor of Comparative Anatomy ...	J. Anderson, M.D.
Offg. Professor of Anatomy ..	K. McLeod, A.M., M.D.
Professor of Botany ...	G. King, M.B.
Professor of Materia Medica ...	R C. Chundra, F.R.C.S.
Professor of Chemistry ...	C. H. Wood.
Professor of Medicine ...	D. B. Smith, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lond.
Professor of Surgery ...	S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S.
Professor of Midwifery ..	T. E. Charles, M.D.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence	S. C. Mackenzie, M.D.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ...	H. Cayley.
Professor of Pathology ...	J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.
Professor of Hygiene ...	J M. Coates, M.D.
Lecturer on Dentistry ...	W. T. Woods.
First Demonstrator of Anatomy	
2nd ditto ditto ...	Gobind Chunder Chatterjee.
Asst. Demonstrators of Anatomy	Rajendra Chundra Mittra. Raj Mohun Banerjee.

SUCCESSION LISTS.

Principals.

1835. M. J. Bramley.	1866. J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.)
1856. J. McRae, M. D.	1868. N. Chevers, M.D.
1856. T. W. Wilson, M.D.	1872. D. B. Smith, M.D.
1857. W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D.	1873. N. Chevers, M. D.
1860. S B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg).	1876. D. B. Smith, M.D.
1861. N. Chevers, M.D.	1877. J. M. Coates, M.D. (offg.)
1865. C. R. Francis, M.B. (offg).	1878. D. B. Smith, M.D., M.R.C.P., Lond.

Secretaries.

1837. David Hare.	1854. E. Goodeve, M.B.
1841. F. J. Mouat, M.D.	1855. F. N. Macnamara, M.D

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, N. W. P.

AFFILIATED, 1884.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed

to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen, and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase, through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt.

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of all ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department: besides a special class, *viz.*, a "Mistri Class," training Artificers. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

Engineer Class.

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. The first eight passed students (whether European or Native) receive appointments as Apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not guaranteed appointments. Candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in language, literature, history, mathematics, and drawing.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 100 for the two best native students; besides two prizes of Rs. 100 and five of Rs. 50, open to all.

Upper Subordinate Class.

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseer," after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three stipends of Rs. 10 each, all tenable for two years, are annually allotted to students of 2nd and 3rd grades respectively.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Re. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to Soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs 80, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of second grade.

Lower Subordinate Class.

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. The students remain for two years at College, and, if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, or Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification, and are appointed to the P. W. D., according as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee.

The entrance examination is competitive, and in the Urdu language. For Military candidates it comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic; and for Civilian candidates, elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography, and the use of English figures and words. Civilian candidates must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly. Ten stipends of Rs. 10 and forty of Rs. 5 each are allotted from time to time to Civil students of this class: non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Re. 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

Note.—There is every probability that the course for this class will be reduced to one year or a year and a half, and very considerably altered.

Course of Study in principal Classes.

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer class.

Mistri Class.

Skilled native workmen are admitted to a six months' course of practical geometry, mensuration, geometrical drawing, estimating and simple surveying on passing an examination in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic in Urdu. There are ten stipends of Rs. 5 each, tenable for six months. Successful students receive the certificate of "Head Artificer," and appointments in this grade when vacancies exist.

Guides Corps Class.

A class of 25 native N. C. O. and Sepoys of the Q. O. Guides Corps are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

[With exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

Outside Examinations.

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, Assistant Examiners of Accounts, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules.

Subsidiary Departments.

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing over 13,500 volumes.
2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs, and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public.
3. A BOOK DEPOT for sale of the College publications and Text-books.
4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

Staff.

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

Principal (on leave)	Lt.-Col. A. M. Lang, R. E.
Offg. Principal	Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E.
Assistant Principals	Capt. Allan Cunningham, R.E., Hon. Fel. of King's Coll., London. Lieut. S. M. Maycock, R.E. " J. H. C. Harrison, R.E. " G. P. Onslow, R E.
Professor of Experimental Science	Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., and Fel. U.C.
Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class	C. C. Sullivan, Esq.
Drawing Master, Upper and Lower Subordinate Classes ...	G. T. Sparke, Esq.
Five Assistant Masters, Upper Subordinate Class	[Various.]
Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class	Lala Behari Lal.
Seven Assistant Masters, ditto...	[Various.]

[For further detailed information, *see* the Thomason College Calendar, published at Roorkee, N. W. P., price Rs. 4-12.]

Graduates.

HONORARY D. L.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.	...	1875.
Monier Williams	... ...	1876.
Revd. K. M. Banerjea	... ...	1876.
Rajendralala Mitra	... ...	1876.

D. L.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1877.	Presidency College.
Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	1877	Ditto.

HONORS IN LAW.

Mitra, Trailokyanath	...	1867	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Rasbihari	...	1871	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1876	Ditto.
Ray, Bipinchandra	...	1878	Ditto.

B. L.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Bari	...	1872	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Aich, Radhakanta	...	1876	Presidency College.
Akhileswar Prasad	...	1878	Patna College.
Ameer Ali	...	1869	Hooghly College.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad	...	1874	Presidency College.
" Durganath	...	1869	Berhampore College.
" Harischandra	...	1869	Dacca College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1875	Presidency College.
" Abinaschandra	...	1867	Ditto.
" Abinaschandra	...	1868	Ditto.
" Bamacharan	...	1866	Ditto.
" Bhairabchandra	..	1863	Ditto.
" Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
" Bidubhushan	...	1876	Ditto.
" Biharilal	...	1875	Ditto.
" Binadbihari	...	1873	Ditto.
" Chandmohan	...	1878	Dacca College.
" Gangadhar	...	1874	Presidency College.
" Gopalchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra (No. 2)		1876	Krishnaghur College.
" Gopikrishna	...	1875	Hooghly College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Gopinath ...	1864	Presidency College.
"	Gurudas ...	1866	Ditto.
"	Haricharan ...	1870	Ditto.
"	Hemchandra ...	1866	Ditto.
"	Indranath ...	1871	Ditto.
"	Jadunath ...	1874	Ditto.
"	Jagatchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
"	Kailaschandra ...	1868	Ditto.
"	Kailaschandra ...	1870	Patna College.
"	Kalicharan ...	1870	Presidency College.
"	Kantichandra ...	1873	Ditto.
"	Karunamay ...	1869	Ditto.
"	Kedarnath ...	1875	Ditto.
"	Mahendranath ...	1875	Ditto.
"	Mahendranath ...	1869	Ditto.
"	Mahendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
"	Mahendranath ...	1878	Ditto.
"	Maheschandra ...	1873	Patna College.
"	Nabinchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
"	Nilmadhab ...	1868	Presidency College.
"	Nilratan ...	1874	Hooghly College.
"	Nistaran ...	1877	Presidency College.
"	Nibaranchandra ..	1876	Ditto.
"	Paresnath ...	1864	Ditto.
"	Pramadacharan ..	1869	Ditto.
"	Pramathanath ...	1867	Ditto.
"	Priyanath ...	1870	Ditto.
"	Rajkrishna ...	1878	Ditto.
"	Ramlal ...	1869	Ditto.
"	Ramnarayan ...	1874	Ditto.
"	Ramtaran ...	1875	Ditto.
"	Rebatichandra ...	1871	Ditto.
"	Saratchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
"	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
"	Satyadayal ...	1869	Ditto.
"	Sibchandra ...	1869	Patna College.
"	Sibnath ...	1872	Presidency College.
"	Syamacharan ...	1873	Patna College.
"	Taradas ...	1875	Krishnaghur College.
"	Tarapada ...	1869	Ditto.
"	Taraprasanna ...	1870	Presidency College.
"	Tinkari ...	1877	Ditto.
Banerjea, P. N.	...	1869	Ditto.
Bardan, Mohinimohan	...	1866	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra	..	1870	Dacca College.
" Gobindachandra	...	1875	Ditto.
" Jagatdurlabh	...	1871	Presidency College.
" Rohinikumar	...	1870	Dacca College.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Presidency College.

Basu, Amarnath	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Atulchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Birajaprasad	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bishnupada	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Chandranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Dakshinaprasad	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Debendralal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Debendranarayan	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgaram	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Hariballabh	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath (No. 1)	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Karunadas	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Kesabkumar	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Lalitkumar	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahitchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Manmathakumar	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nimaichandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Nepalchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Paresnath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajendrakumar	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Saratchandra	...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Presidency College.

Basu, Sasibhushan	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamkisor	1869	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	1870	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1872	Ditto.
„ Udaychandra	1870	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1873	Ditto.
Bhanja, Kalidas	1870	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanath	1868	Ditto.
Bhatta, Napharchandra	1864	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad	1877	Canng. Col., Lucknow.
„ Dwarikanath	1868	Presidency College.
„ Dwarikanath	1871	Patna College.
„ Haranath	1870	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jogindranath	1874	Presidency College.
„ Krishnakamal	1872	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1871	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	1875	Ditto.
„ Radhakisor	1877	Ditto.
„ Tarinikanta	1868	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Krishnachaitanya	1869	Ditto.
Bhupsen, Sing	1871	Ditto.
Bisi, Kesabnath	1867	Ditto.
Biswas, Asutosh	1876	Ditto.
„ Prankrishna	1875	Ditto.
„ Rudrakanta	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra	1877	Dacca College.
„ Akhilchandra	1874	Presidency College.
„ Chandramohan	1872	Patna College.
„ Girindramohan	1868	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	1871	Ditto.
„ Harachandra	1877	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan	1871	Ditto.
„ Harimohan	1869	Presidency College.
„ Isanchandra	1869	Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra	1863	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Syamacharan	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syamaldas	1872	Patna College.
„ Syamamohan	1870	Presidency College.
„ Taranath	1870	Ditto.
Chandra, Brajendranath	1870	Ditto.
„ Jogeneswar	1870	Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	1871	Presidency College.
„ Akshaykumar	1873	Patna College.
„ Amarendranath	1868	Presidency College.
„ Amritalal	1862	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay,	Atulchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Bankimchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Bhagabanchandra	1868	Ditto.
,,	Bipinbihari ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Bipradas ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Bireswar ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Bishnuchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra(No.2)	1868	Ditto.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Harekrishna ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Haridas ...	1878	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Jadunath ...	1861	Presidency College.
,,	Jogeschandra ...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Kalidhan ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	1868	Ditto.
,,	Kirtichandra ...	1873	Patna College.
,,	Kisorimohan ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnachandra...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Nilkanta ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Nityagopal ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath ..	1878	Ditto.
,,	Pitambar ...	1869	Hooghly College.
,,	Prabhatchandra...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Pratapchandra ...	1860	Ditto.
,,	Pratulchandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Sajanikanta ..	1874	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Sibchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal ...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Umakanta ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Umeschandra ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendranath ...	1874	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra ...	1875	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Binodbihari ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra ...	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Narendranath ...	1871	Ditto.
,,	Purnachandra ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1872	Dacca College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,,	Sirischandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Srikumar ...	1875	Patna College.
Currie, F.	...	1873	Presidency College.
Das,	Baikanthanath ...	1871	Dacca College.
,,	Bhairabchandra ...	1873	Presidency College.

Das, Bipinbihari	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Brajendramohan	...	1877	Patna College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Dinanath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gorachand	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Hariprasad	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Hemnath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jagatmohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
„ Jnanendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Lakshminarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Parbaticharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Raghunath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Sarbananda	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Datta, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Apurnacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Baidyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baishnabcharan	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Balaichand	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatbandu	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Janakinath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Kalikadas	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Lalgopal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1870	Ditto.

Datta, Narasinha	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath (No. 2)	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Ramlal	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Surendrakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
De, Amritalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1877	Muir Col., Allahabad.
„ Dulalchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Gaurcharan	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Gobinduchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jugalkisor	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Deb, Bhautnath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Gopendrakrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Gokulchandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath	...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Nilmani	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Syamchand	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkarn	...	1876	Presidency College.
Durgaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Jagabandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1878	Patna College.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rabichandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Ghatak, Janakinath	...	1874	Ditto.

Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1878	Presidency College
„ Aghornath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Anantaram	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Atulkrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Atulbihari	...	1879	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Becharam	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Birajkrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Chandranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Debendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Dhankrishna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Iswarchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jaygopal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kshetrachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Priyanath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramaprasanna	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramsakha	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Rasbihari	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto,
„ Tarinicharan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866	Krishnaghur College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Umanath	...	1878	Ditto.
Goswami, Herambalal	...	1865	Ditto.
Gobindacharan	...	1877	Patna College
Guha, Anathbandhu	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Asminikumar	...	1873	Ditto.

Guha, Kaminikumar	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Piyarilal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Rebatimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
Gui, Sibchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagadiswar	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Ramgati	...	1870	Ditto.
Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Haldar, Brajalal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1870	Ditto.
Hanuman, Prasad	...	1874	Canning College.
Islam, Serajal	...	1873	Dacca College.
Joardar, Mahimchandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra	...	1877	Krishnaghur College.
Kar, Girischandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	...	1876	Hooghly College.
Khan, Ramdurlabh	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
Kundu, Nandalal	...	1874	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Lal Sing	...	1875	Ditto.
Mahomed Dâem	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Wajed	...	1871	Ditto.
Maitra, Atalbihari	...	1877	Krishnaghur College.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	...	1874	Cuttack High School.
„ Kedareswar	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Radhagobinda	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Sasicharan	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Anandanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Bimalacharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Chandramohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranarayan	...	1873	Ditto.
Mallik, Akhilcharan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Atulcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Balaram	...	1866	Ditto.

Mallik, Biharilal	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Lalitmadhab	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Srikanta	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mandal, Binodbihari	...	1875	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Maulik, Jogindrachandra	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
Mendies, H.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Mitra, Akshaykumar	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biswambhar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	...	1867	Ditto,
„ Girischandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1876	Patna College.
„ Haricharan	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Kartikchandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Madanmohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendralal	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Manmohon	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Mohanchand	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Narasinhachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nalinnath	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra (No. 65)	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Radhikacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Ramcharan	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Rameschandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Saradacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Tarabilas	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1864	Ditto

Mitra,	Trailokyanath ...	1865	Presidency College.
„	Upendrachandra ...	1871	Ditto.
„	Upendranath ...	1862	Ditto.
„	Upendranath ...	1870	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay,	Adyanath ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Ambikacharan ...	1877	Ditto.
„	Asutosh ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Abinaschandra ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Becharam ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Bholanath ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Bidhubhushan ...	1875	Canning College.
„	Biharilal ...	1871	Presidency College.
„	Bipinbihari ...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„	Bipinbihari ...	1877	Presidency College.
„	Bipradas ...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„	Durgadas ...	1871	Hooghly College.
„	Girijabhushan ...	1874	Presidency College.
„	Girischandra ...	1867	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Gopalchandra ...	1872	Ditto.
„	Gopallal ...	1871	Ditto.
„	Gopimohan ...	1870	Ditto.
„	Gobindadeb ...	1874	Hooghly College.
„	Haragobinda ...	1867	Presidency College.
„	Harabilas ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Harendranath ...	1877	Ditto.
„	Haridas ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Hariprasanna ...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„	Jadunath ...	1862	Presidency College.
„	Janakinath ...	1867	Ditto.
„	Jaygopal ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Jogendrachandra	1878	Ditto.
„	Jogendranath ...	1877	Patna College.
„	Jogendranath ...	1877	Presidency College.
„	Jogendranath ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Jogneswar ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Kailaschandra ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Kalidhan ...	1878	Ditto.
„	Kalinath ...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„	Kalipada ..	1874	Presidency College.
„	Kaliprasanna ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Kanailal ...	1867	Ditto.
„	Kanailal ...	1874	Ditto.
„	Kantichandra ...	1876	Ditto.
„	Kapaliprasanna ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Krishnamohan ...	1863	Ditto.
„	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Kshetraprasad ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Kumadinikanta ..	1877	Ditto.

Mukhopadhyay,	Mahendranath ...	1875	Presidency College.
„	Manmathanath ...	1876	Ditto.
„	Nabinkrishna ...	1862	Ditto.
„	Nabinkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
„	Nilambar ...	1866	Ditto.
„	Nilmani ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Nibaranchandra	1871	Ditto.
„	Nisinhachandra	1869	Ditto.
„	Piyarimohan ...	1864	Ditto.
„	Pramadanath ...	1874	Hooghly College.
„	Priyanath ...	1873	Presidency College.
„	Rajkrishna ...	1868	Ditto.
„	Rajmohan ...	1865	Ditto.
„	Rajanikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
„	Ramchandra ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Ramdhan ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Ramlal ...	1865	Ditto.
„	Saratchandra ..	1874	Patna College.
„	Sasibhushan ...	1864	Presidency College.
„	Sasibhushan ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Sitanath ...	1869	Ditto.
„	Srikrishna ..	1871	Ditto.
„	Taraprasanna ...	1861	Ditto.
„	Tejchandra ...	1876	Ditto.
„	Umakali ...	1872	Ditto.
„	Upendrachandra	1876	Ditto.
Mustaphi,	Chandragati ...	1877	Ditto.
Nag,	Bamacharan ..	1876	Ditto.
„	Baradacharan ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Jagadbandhu ...	1873	Dacca College.
„	Kunjabihari ...	1870	Presidency College.
„	Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
„	Sambhuchandra ...	1868	Dacca College.
„	Sibchandra ...	1876	Ditto.
Naha,	Anangamohan ...	1875	Ditto.
Nandan,	Hemchandra ...	1869	Presidency College.
Nandi,	Ramanath ...	1862	Ditto.
„	Ramanchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
Narayanprasad	...	1877	Patna College.
Narayan,	Sibpratab ...	1873	Ditto.
Nath,	Haribar ...	1873	Ditto.
Niogi,	Basantakumar ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Saradaprasad ...	1875	Ditto.
„	Trailokyamohan ...	1876	Presidency College.
Obeyd-al-Rahman	...	1869	Berhampore College.
Pain,	Amritalal ...	1875	Persidency College.
„	Chandrakanta ...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„	Nandadulal ...	1874	Presidency College.
Pal,	Abhaycharan ...	1876	Ditto.

Pal, Amritalal	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Baikantanath	...	1852	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Kartikchandra	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Palit, Taraknath	...	1868	Presidency College.
Pandit, Jwalanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prannath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Surajnarayan	...	1877	Canng Col., Lucknow.
Patak, Ramratan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
Prayagnath	...	1876	Patna College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Bamacharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baranasi	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Bipinchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1873	Berhampore College.
„ Debendranath	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	1868	Patna College.
„ Dineschandra	...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Durgasundar	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Harendranarayan	...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Harinarayan	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Harinath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jnanendralal	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Dacca College.
„ Kesabchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnanath	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Piyarilal	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Prasannagopal	..	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Rajchandra	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasanna	...	1874	Ditto.

Ray, Satischandra	1877	Presidency College.
„ Sudhansubhushan	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamchand	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Raychaudhuri, Debendrakumar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	1869	Ditto.
Saha, Gopalchandra	1874	Ditto.
Sahay, Jadunath	1873	Ditto.
„ Raghubansa	1870	Ditto.
Samanta, Nilmadhab	1868	Ditto.
Sandel, M. L.	1867	Ditto.
Sanyal, Bhubanmohan	1873	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnagopal	1877	Muir Col., Allahabad.
„ Mahendranath	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Ramlal	1871	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	1872	Ditto.
„ Kisorilal	1869	Ditto.
„ Krishnachandra	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Matilal	1865	Presidency College.
„ Nityagopal	1876	Ditto.
„ Pareschandra	1867	Ditto.
„ Sidheswar	1878	Ditto.
„ Surendranath	1873	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1862	Ditto.
Sarbadhikari, Amritakumar	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	1873	Canning College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra	1878	Presidency College.
Sen, Adityachandra	1876	Ditto.
„ Akhilchandra	1868	Ditto.
„ Akshaykumar	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Ambikacharan	1876	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	1876	Ditto.
„ Baikanthanath	1864	Ditto.
„ Baradagobinda	1869	Ditto.
„ Batakrishna	1874	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	1874	Krishnaghur College.
„ Chandramohan	1868	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath	1873	Gauhati High School.
„ Dinabandhu	1869	Dacca College.
„ Durgacharan	1873	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	1875	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	1865	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	1873	Ditto.
„ Jatramohan	1876	Ditto.

Sen, Jogneswar	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kamalakanta (No. 2)	..	1869	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kasikanta	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Radhakrishna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Radhanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Ratneswar	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Satyakinkar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Taracharan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1877	Dacca College.
Gupta, Kalidás	...	1878	Presidency College.
Set, Girischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
Sil, Brajendrakumar	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendralal	...	1863	Ditto.
Singh, Budhsen	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Saligram	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Jaygopal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nikunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Ramaprasanna	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	1861	Ditto.
Sibsaranlal	...	1877	Patna College.
Som, Baradaprasanna	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Brajabihari	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Debendralal	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Jaygobinda	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Murarilal	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Sriram	...	1877	Canng. Col., Lucknow.
Sur, Harimohan	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Hemchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
Syed Mazhar Imam	...	1875	Ditto.
Talapatra, Ramjadab	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Twidale, G.	...	1867	Presidency College.
Younan, E.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ John	...	1870	Ditto.
Yusuf, Muhammad	...	1868	Patna College.

1879.

First Division.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Durgadas	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Taraprasanna	...	Ditto.
Das, Tarakchandra	...	Ditto.
Nagwant Sahay	...	Patna College.
Ized Bakhsh	...	Presidency College.
{ Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
{ ,, Rajnarayan	...	Hugli College.
Aikath, Saradakumar	...	Patna College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	...	Hugli College.
Set, Manilal	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Girindrakumar	...	Krishnaghur College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Presidency College.
{ Bhagwan Sahay	...	Patna College.
{ Das, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Iswarchandra	...	Patna College.
Datta, Manmohan	...	Presidency College.
De, Advaitaprasad	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
Pal, Nanigopal	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	...	Hugli College.
Sayyed Khyrat Ahmed	...	Patna College.
Chandra, Priyanath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath (1st)		Ditto.
{ Datta, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
{ Gangopadhyay, Satyacharan	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Ditto.
De, Asutosh	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Gopallal	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Jogendrachandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
{ Bagchi, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
{ Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	...	Ditto.
,, Harilal	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan	...	Ditto.
{ Mukhopadhayay, Karunasindhu		Ditto.
{ Ghosh, Saradaprasad	...	Patna College.

Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan		Presidency College.
Datta, Nandalal	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harachandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Anantakumar	...	Ditto.
Sen, Gaurballabh	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Ditto.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1858	Presidency College.
Basu, Nilmadhab	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Upendrachandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Dwarikanath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	1858	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Das, Girijasankar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Kalimohan	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1860	Ditto.
Dhar, Asutosh	...	1858	Ditto.
Forbes, Thomas	...	1858	Ditto.
Ghosh, Kalicharan	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Prabhachandra	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Ratanlal	...	1858	Ditto.
Gregory, C.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ G.	...	1860	Ditto.
Mitra, Girischandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Srinath	...	1858	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanchandra	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Harihar	...	1858	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1860	Ditto.
Palit, Anandagopal	...	1859	Ditto.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1862	Ditto.

LICENTIATES IN LAW.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdulla Fyaz	...	1873	Presidency College.
Aich, Sibchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Bagchi, Baradaprasad	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Gopalkrishna	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Baksi, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1872	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan ...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Dinanath ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra ...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
,, Gopalchandra (No. 1)	1873	Ditto.
,, Jadunath ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jadupati ...	1871	Berhampore College.
,, Kaliprasanna ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Kantichandra ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Krishnagopal ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Mahendranarayan...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Nabakrishna ...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
,, Nabinchandra ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Panchkari ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Purnachandra ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan ...	1873	Ditto.
Baral, Nabinchand ...	1867	Ditto.
Bardoyle, Madhabchandra ...	1874	Ditto.
Bari, Fazlal ...	1869	Ditto.
Basak, Panchkari ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamlal ...	1873	Ditto.
Basu, Abhayadas ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Amarnath ...	1866	Ditto.
,, Bholanath ..	1874	Berhampore College.
,, Haramohan ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Jagadischandra ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kaliprasanna ...	1870	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Radhamadhab ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Rasbihari ...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Trigunaprasanna ...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath ...	1872	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ...	1872	Ditto.
,, Jnanchandra ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
Chaki, Ramgopal ...	1866	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bidhubhushan ...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Chandrabhushan ...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,, Dwarikanath ...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Madhabchandra ...	1867	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra ...	1869	Dacca College.
,, Rajnarayan ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Syamacharan ...	1870	Ditto.
Chand, Parbatikumar ...	1869	Dacca College.

Chand, Parsannakumar	...	1871	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kunjabihari	...	1873	Krishnaghur College.
,, Napharchandra	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Nilkanta	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad	...	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Chandranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Jaygopal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jogindralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Kasipati	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Prasannanath	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Srischandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Sibapada	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Syamapada	...	1871	Ditto.
Dan, Parmeswar	...	1872	Ditto.
Das, Bhairabchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Harakumar	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Jagatchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
,, Parbaticharan	...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Rameswar	...	1873	Ditto.
Datta, Durgadas	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Harisankar	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Kalikrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kshetranath	...	1874	Krishnaghur College.
,, Priyanath	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Radhakrishna	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Sambhunath	...	1873	Dacca College.
De, Dhankrishna	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Krishnakisor	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Pratapchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Deb, Jogindranath	...	1874	Ditto.
Fazlul Kadeer	...	1873	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	...	1873	Berhampore College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Chandramohan	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	...	1867	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Becharam	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Biharilal	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Chandrakanta	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Durgadas	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Ganeschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Mahendralal	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Raicharan	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Rakhalchandra	..	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Kalicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Golam Asdaq	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Mahendralal	...	1874	Ditto.
Guha, Gangadas	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kalisankar	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
Gupta, Bansidhar	...	1873	Patna College.
Haldar, Bireswar	...	1866	Presidency College.
Hamiduddin Ahmed	...	1873	Ditto.
Karmakar, Brindabanchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Kirkpatrick, C.	...	1866	Ditto.
Kumar, Prankrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Hemchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1873	Berhampore College.
Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
Maitra, Bhubanmohan	...	1878	Berhampore College.
„ Haricharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh	...	1873	Cuttack High Schoo
„ Ramdas	...	1874	Presidency College.
Majil, Sastidas	...	1873	Hooghly College.
Majumdar, Gangadhar	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahendrachandra	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benare
„ Ramdayal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Sarbeswar	...	1868	Preseidency College.
Mallik, Akshaykumar	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nityagopal	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Paryanath	...	1869	Ditto.
Masanta, Parbaticharan	...	1872	Ditto.

Mitra, Bankabihari	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bhagabaticharan	1872	Patna College.
„ Bhabanicharan	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Biswambhar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kantichandra	1873	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Trailokyanath	1871	Presidency College.
Moses, C. O.	1873	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Abinaschandra	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Bhubanmohan	1870	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	1873	Krishnaghur College.
„ Chandrakumar	1873	Presidency College.
„ Gobindadeb	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	1871	Krishnaghur College,
„ Kanailal	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kuladaprasad	1865	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	1871	Serhampore College.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2)	1873	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	1867	Ditto.
„ Sricharan	1874	Ditto.
„ Symacharan	1874	Berhampore College.
„ Umeschandra	1874	Hooghly College.
Munsi, Ramgopal	1867	Presidency College.
Nag, Chaitanyakrishna	1874	Ditto.
Nandi, Loknath	1873	Patna College.
„ Mahendranath	1874	Presidency College.
Niogi, Nilkamal	1869	Dacca College.
Pal, Bankabihari	1874	Hooghly College.
Patranabis, Baneswar	1873	Dacca College.
Prannath Pandit	1873	Canning College.
Rakshit, Gobindachandra	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gobindakisor	1873	Dacca College.
Ray, Bipinchandra	1874	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	1873	Presidency College.
„ Dinabandhu	1868	Ditto.
„ Dineschandra	1874	Dacca College.
„ Girischandra	1872	Presidency College.
„ Harakumar	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranarayan	1874	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jogindranath	1871	Berhampore College.
„ Pratapchandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Rasikchandra	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Sudhansubhushan	1870	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	1872	Dacca College.

Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra	...	1872	Presidency College
Rebello, P. T.	..	1873	Ditto.
Rooke, H.	...	1867	Ditto.
Sahay, Sibsankar	...	1872	Patna College.
Samanta, Jaharilal	...	1873	Presidency College.
Sanwal, Sinha	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sanyal Digambar	...	1870	Berhampore College.
„ Kesablal	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Jadabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Jogindranath	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Maheschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Taraknath	...	1873	Prsidency College.
Sen, Banwarilal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Gurudas	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Jadunandan	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kanailal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nalitchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
Sil, Gopallall	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sinha, Isanchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Khirodnath	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1874	Berhampore College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bhubanchandra		1863	Presidency College.
„ Matilal	.	1863	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Lakshmicharan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Maheschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalidas	..	1862	Ditto.
„ Manulal	...	1862	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Sibchandra	...	1862	Presidency College.
Das, Durgamohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Gobindachandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan	...	1861	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandrakali	...	1861	Ditto.
Majumdar, Sibchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Jadunath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Krisnadayal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mrityunjay	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Bansidhar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Nilmadhab	...	1861	Ditto.
Sil, Ramanath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Tulsidas	...	1863	Ditto.

GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Upendranath	...	1862	Presidency College.
Sen, Baikanthanath	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Guruprasad	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas	...	1866	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rashbihari	...	1867	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1868	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibchandra	..	1869	Patna College.
Datta, Charuchandra	...	1870	Presidency College.
Nath, Harihar	...	1873	Patna College.

Graduates.

ENGINEERING.

B. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Ambikacharan	...	1875	Presidency College.
Biswas, Gaganchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Bremner, A. G.	...	1872	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	1864	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Ambikacharan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nitaigobinda	...	1873	Ditto.
Gupta, Nabinkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh	...	1876	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ramratan	...	1868	Ditto.

Mitra, Sasibhushan	...	1875	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Atulkrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
Pal, Haridas	...	1875	Ditto.
Rajak, Biharilal	...	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Jagadischandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Rees, J. C.	...	1873	Ditto.
Sen, Kalipada	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1876	Ditto.

THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adams, H. M.	...	1861	Cal. C. E. College.
Chandra, Mahendralal	...	1862	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Kunjabihari	...	1862	Ditto.
Das, Bholanath	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Baikanthanath	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1862	Ditto.
Ghosh, Rameschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Parbaticharan	...	1862	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Binodchand	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Ramkrishna	...	1862	Ditto.
Pandit, Suryyakumar	...	1862	Ditto.
Ray, Dhaneschandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Sen, Dinanath	...	1861	Ditto.

L. C. E.

In Alphabetical Order.

Ash, Matilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
Atkinson, A. D.	...	1865	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Gopallal	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	..	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1864	Cal C. E. College.
„ Trailokyanath	..	1873	Presidency College.
Basu, Bhubanmohan	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Binaykrishna	...	1875	Ditto.

Basu, Kenaram	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	...	1877	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bhutnath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Durgacharan	...	1876	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Kalisankar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Rakhaldas	...	1871	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Amritalal	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Kirtichandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Daniari, Prasannakumar	...	1869	Ditto.
Das, Herambanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
„ Rajkrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
Datta, Girischandra	...	1876	Ditto.
DeRozario, F.	...	1873	Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kshetranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1875	Ditto.
Kumar, Rajkrishna	...	1864	Ditto.
Lackersteen, M. R.	...	1867	Ditto.
Milne, W. P.	...	1872	Ditto.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	1864	Cal. C. E. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Anadinath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Binaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Binodbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Brindabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1872	Ditto.
Patnaek, Sudamchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Ray, Chandramohan	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jnanchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Sarkar, Purnachandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Sen, Prasannakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
Sinha, Udaynarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
Swinden, J. R.	...	1872	Ditto.

1878.

B. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

Gangopadhyay, Sureschandra ... Presidency College.

L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Chattopadhy, Bhutnath	...	Presidency College.
,, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas	...	Ditto.
De, Nibaranchandra	...	Ditto.
Biswas, Priyakrishna	...	Ditto.

Graduates—Arts.

HONORS IN ARTS.

1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilambar ... Sanskrit College

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H. ...

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Sandel, Manilal ... Doveton College.
Sinha, Chandranarayan ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendralal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Som, Jaygobinda ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulcharan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rasbihari .. Presidency College

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna ... Presidency College

HISTORY.

Class I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

Class III.

De, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution

Class II.

Ghosh, Gobindachandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nibaranchandra... Ditto.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarikanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

1867.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class I.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Sarkar, Kisorilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

Class III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Ghosh, Dhankrishana ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sil, Jadabchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College.

Class III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

1868.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Hārekrishna ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Amir Ali .. Hooghly College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Mitra, Ramcharan ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Benimadhab ... Presidency College.

Class II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

Class III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

1869.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Sen, Krishnabihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna ... Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Ghosh, Kshêtrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Ray, Chandrakumar ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ... Dacca College.
Das, Baikanthanath ... Ditto.
Basak, Jagadurlabh ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class I.

Datta, Jagadbandhu ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Deb, Upendrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra ... Patna College.

Class III.

Saha, Gopalchandra .. Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath ... Genl. Assembly's Institn.

1870.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Mitra, Kartikchandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sibnath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Saradacharan ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mallik, Akhilcharan ... Presidency College.
Datta, Bhabanicharan ... Ditto.

HISTORY.

Class II.

Sarkar, Sasibhushan ... Krishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Srigopal ... Ditto.
Basu, Trailokyanath ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna ... Krishnaghur College.
Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra ... Cathedral Mission College.

Class III.

Majumdar, Upendranarayan ... Presidency College.
Set, Rajendranath ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

Misra, Lakshmisankar ... Queen's College, Benares.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Basu, Mahitchandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Lalmohan ... Ditto.
Basu, Rajaninath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Rajendranath ... Presidency College.
Mitra, Mahendrachandra ... Hooghly College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Younan, E. ... St. Xavier's College.

1871.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Chaudhuri, Srischandra ... Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath ... Ditto.
Majumdar, Chandramohan ... Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna ... Hooghly College.
" Binodbihari ... Presidency College.
Acharyya, Balkrishna ... Queen's College, Benares.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan ... Queen's College, Benares.
" Kanailal ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Sureschandra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Priyanath ... Genl Assembly's Institn.
Datta, Janakinath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Sarkar, Golapchandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Sinha, Khirodnath ... Sanskrit College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Ali Reza Khan ... Agra College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Pramanik, Jasadanandan ... Krishnaghur College.

CLASS II.

Masanta, Parbaticharan ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra ... Krishnaghur College.

CLASS III.

Datta, Priyanath ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Basu, Bipinkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Debendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS II.

Basu, Isanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjabihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnabcharan ... Cal. F. C Institution.
,, Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Sibnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Basu, Baidwanath ... Krishnaghur College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Ghosh, Jogendranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Chaudhuri, Jnanchandra .. Presidency College.

1873.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hooghly College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

Class III.

Das, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Deb, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas . Ditto.
De, Lalbihari ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
{ Ray, Saradaprasanna ... Ditto.
{ Kar, Girischandra ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

Sen, Batakrishna ... Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan ... Ditto.

1874.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.
Basu, Bipinbihari ... Muir Central College.
Sarkar, Siddheswar ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Das, Priya ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Hukam Chand ... Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra ... Presidency College.
Bishen Lal ... Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Harabilas ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Batabyal, Umeschandra ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Pandit, Prannath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Asutosh ... Presidency College.
Basu, Lalitkumar ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Srikumar ... Cathedral Mission College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Baburam ... Presidency College.
Ray, Gopalchandra ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Datta, Kailaschandra ... Dacca College.
Gangopadhyay, Benimadhab ... Genl. Assembly's Institn.

Class III.

Sen, Gaurballabh ... Genl. Assembly's Institn.
Niogi, Basantakumar ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra ... Presidency College.

Class III.

Ray, Jnanendralal ... Presidency College.

1875.

ENGLISH.

Class I.

Lahiri, Prasanakumar ... Presidency College.

Class II.

Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran ... Presidency College.
Datta, Ramlal ... Ditto.
Mulraj ... Lahore College.
Sen, Adityachandra ... Presidency College.
Das, Nabinchandra ... Ditto.

Class III.

Ghosh, Haridas ... Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan ... Genl. Assembly's Institn.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Ghosh, Apurbakrishna ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

De, Debsankar ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Ghosh, Ramaprasanna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nagendranath ... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Ghosh, Baradaprasad ... Presidency College.

1876.

ENGLISH.

Class II.

Ray, Debendranath ... Patna College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra ... Presidency College.
Gobindacharan ... Patna College.
Das, Raghunath ... Presidency College.
Kar, Harischandra ... Ditto.
David, Ismail ... Benares College.

Class III.

Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

Das, Jnanendranath ... Sanskrit College
Bhattacharyya, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Class III.

Guha, Rebatimohan ... Dacca College.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

Basu, Nandakrishna ... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Nilkanta ... Ditto.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

Ray, Satischandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

Class III.

Mitra, Abhayacharan ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

1877.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

In Order of Merit.

Majumdar, Nilkanta ... Presidency College.
Basu, Debendranath ... Ditto.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Datta, Dvijadás ... Presidency College.
Iswardás ... Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar ... Teacher.

CLASS III.

Sen, Trigunacharan ... Presidency College.

ARABIC.

CLASS II.

Amjad Ali ... Benares College.

CLASS III.

Ashraf Ali ... Benares College.

PERSIAN.

CLASS III.

Raza Husein ... Muir Coll., Allahabad.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Bapurao, Dada ... Muir Coll., Allahabad.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Bipinbihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Durgadas ... Presidency College.
Dás, Surendranath ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Annadaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Misra, Ramasankar	...	Benares College.

PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

Gupta, Girindrakumar	...	Free Church Institn.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Bagchi, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal	...	Hooghly College.
Ray, Haricharan	...	Canning College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Narendranath	...	Hooghly College.

1878.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

In Order of Merit.

Nág, Haradhan	...	Presidency College.
Lalchand	...	Lahore College.
Mitra, Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
De, Advaitaprasad	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal	...	Presidency College.

CLASS III.

In Order of Merit.

Nág, Syamakanta	..	Presidency College.
Sinha, Pramathakrishna	..	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Chattopadhyay, Sripatí	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Kennedy, Pringle	...	Teacher.

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

In Order of Merit.

Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Brajagopal	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Byomkes	...	Ditto.

Class III

Datta, Ramlal	...	Presidency College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

Ray, Nabadwipchandra	...	Free Church Institution.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra	...	Presidency College.

Class II.

In Order of Merit.

Guruprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Hooghly College.
Gyaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bisweswar	...	Hooghly College.

Class III.

Pragdas	...	Muir Central College.

1879.

ENGLISH.

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Narayan Dás	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Saradáprasad	...	Presidency College.

Third Division.

In Order of Merit.

Chattopadhyay, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Mallik, Ramcharan	...	Ditto.

SANSKRIT.

Second Division.

Nag, Kunjalál	...	Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

Second Division.

Sukul, Kalisankar ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Mitra, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Asutosh ... Ditto.
Ray, Saradaranjan ... Ditto.

Third Division.

In Order of Merit.

Gargari, Haridas ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Division.

Agasti, Suryyakumar ... Presidency College.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Second Division.

In Order of Merit.

Ray, Chandranarayan ... Hugli College.
Chhajjumal ... Muir Cen. Coll., Allahabad.

Third Division.

In Order of Merit.

Haragobinda Dayal ... Muir Cen. Coll., Allahabad.
{ Sanyal, Abhyacharan ... Ditto.
{ Maitra, Batukrishna ... Ditto.
Dhar, Nagendranath ... Hugli College.

M. A.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abul Khair	...	1874	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	1868	Presidency College.
" Bidhubhushan	..	1875	Hooghly College.
" Chandmohan	...	1877	Dacca College.
" Gangadhar	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
" Jogendranath	...	1872	Sanskrit College.
" P. N.	...	1868	Doveton College.
" Ramlal	...	1866	Presidency College.
" Syamacharan	...	1871	Patna College.
" Tarinidas	...	1875	Presidency College.
Baral, Nilmani	..	1878	Ditto.
Basak, Rasamay	...	1874	Teacher.

Basu, Basantakumar	1871	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra	1878	Teacher.
„ Gopal Chandra	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jogendrachandra	1873	Presidency College.
„ Kunjabihari	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Prasannakumar	1863	Presidency College.
Basudeblal	1877	Canning College.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari	1879	F. Ch. Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Jagadbandhu	1874	Cal. E. C. Institution.
„ Mahendranath	1869	Presidency College.
„ Makundachandra	1877	Sanskrit College.
Chakrabarti, Taranath	1869	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Bireswar	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Hemchandra	1867	Teacher.
„ Matilal	1878	Presidency College.
„ Pratulchandra	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra	1870	Presidency College.
Das, Bipinbihari	1876	Teacher.
„ Kshetramohan	1875	Sanskrit College.
„ Madhusudan	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Ramsaran	1879	Cang. Col., Lucknow.
Datta, Asminikumar	1879	Krishnaghur College.
„ Bharatchandra	1871	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Isanchandra	1872	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahinimohan	1878	Teacher.
De, Asutosh	1877	Presidency College.
„ Brajendralal	1879	Sanskrit College.
„ Nandalal	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Purnachandra	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Deb, Bhutnath	1874	Presidency College.
Dutt, William	1879	Teacher.
Ghosh, Chandidas	1878	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath	1879	St. Xavier's College.
„ Ramanath	1877	Sanskrit College.
Ghoshal, Saratkumar	1873	Presidency College.
Gomez, D.	1877	Bishop's College.
Goswami, Kisorilal	1879	Free Church Instn.
Guha, Kaminikumar	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Gui, Sibchandra	1867	Teacher.
Hanumanprasad	1873	Canning College.
Laha, Jagadbandhu	1870	Dacca College.
Lahiri, Jogendranath	1872	Cal F. C. Institution.
Lorimer, George	1870	Teacher.
Majumdar, Anandanath	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution
Matilal, Surendranath	1870	Ditto.
Misra, Umasankar	1878	Benares College.
Mitra, Ambikacharan	1878	Hooghly College.

Mitra, Bireswar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Charuchandra	1876	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	1864	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	1863	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Abinaschandra	1871	Presidency College.
„ Bamapada	1879	Teacher.
„ Biharilal	1870	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Jogneswar	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kshetramohan	1872	Ditto.
„ Nabinkrishna	1863	Ditto.
„ Nabinkrishna	1863	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan	1865	Ditto.
„ Srischandra	1877	Ditto.
Munshilal	1876	Delhi College.
Nag, Sambhuchandra	1866	Dacca College.
Nandi, Ramanath	1863	Presidency College.
Pal, Bholanath	1867	Teacher.
„ Tulsicharan	1877	Free Church Instn.
Palit, Priyanath	1877	Ditto.
Ray, Ganganarayan	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Kedarnath	1876	Dacca College.
„ Satyacharan	1874	Sanskrit College.
„ Chaudhuri Khirodchandra	1874	Presidency College.
Sanyal, Umeschandra	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Sen, Akhilchandra	1866	Dacca College.
„ Guruprasad	1864	Presidency College.
„ Kalikumar	1876	Ditto.
„ Krishnakumar	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Set, Girischandra	1875	Benares College.
Setukavalar, R. N.	1874	Teacher.
Sriram	1872	Delhi College.
Sriram	1876	Canning College.
Twidale, G. A.	1867	Doveton College.

B. A.

Abdul Bari, B. L.	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Khaliq	1873	Hooghly College.
Abul Khair	1873	Ditto.
Acharyya, Balkrishna	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
Adhikari, Surryyakumar	1875	Presidency College.
Adya, Asutosh, B. L.	1868	Hooghly College.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	1878	Presidency College.
Ahmed	1861	Ditto.
„ Hamid-ud-din	1868	Teacher.
„ Hasan Khan	1875	Bareilly College.
Aich, Radhakanta, B. L	1873	Presidency College.
Aikath, Saradakumar, B. L.	1877	Ditto.
Akhileswarprasad, B. L.	1876	Patna College.

Amir Ali, B. L.	...	1867 Hooghly College.
Amjad Ali	...	1877 Benares College.
Ashraf Ali	...	1877 Ditto
Atmaram	...	1865 Agra College.
„ Mahta	...	1872 Lahore College.
Ayaram	...	1878 Ditto.
Babumal	...	1873 Delhi College.
Badriprasad	...	1875 Ditto.
Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1872 Krishnaghur College.
„ Brajagopal, B. L.	...	1877 Presidency College.
„ Durganath, B. L.	...	1865 Berhampore College.
„ Gopalprasad	...	1868 Ex-Stdt., Gl. Asbly.'s Institution.
Bagchi, Harischandra, B. L.	...	1867 Teacher.
„ Hiralal	...	1868 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jogneswar	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L.	...	1876 Presidency College.
Baijnath	...	1873 Delhi College.
Baktawarlal	...	1876 Bareilly College.
Baldeoprasad	...	1871 Agra College.
Baleswarprasad	...	1875 Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath, B. L.		1873 Presidency College.
„ Asutosh, B. L.	...	1876 Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Abinasch (No. 1), B L.		1866 Presidency College,
„ Abinasch (No. 2), B.L.		1866 Ditto.
„ Bamacharan, B. L.	...	1862 Ditto.
„ Banawarilal	...	1878 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Bhairabchandra, B. L.		1862 Presidency College.
„ Bhubanmohan, B. L.		1870 Ditto.
„ Bidhubhushan, B.L.	...	1873 Hooghly College.
„ Bidhubhushan, B. L.		1875 Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B. L.	...	1872 Ditto.
„ Binodbihari, B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Bindulal	...	1877 St. Xavier's College.
„ Bisweswar	...	1877 Dacca College.
„ Chandmohan, B. L.	...	1875 Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	..	1872 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Chandranath	...	1870 Teacher.
„ Durgacharan	...	1876 Muir Central College.
„ Gaganchandra	..	1873 Presidency College.
„ Gangadhar, B. L.	...	1871 Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1871 Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 2), B. L.	...	1870 Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B L.		1873 Presidency College.
„ Gopikrishna, B. L.	...	1873 Ditto.
„ Gopinath, B. L.	...	1861 Ditto.
„ Gurudas, B. L	...	1864 Ditto.
„ Haricharan, B. L.	..	1864 Cal. F. C. Institution.

Bandyopadhyay,	Haridas ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Harinath ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Hemchandra, B. L....	1859	Ditto.
,,	Indranath, B. L. ...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Jadabchandra, B. L.	1868	Medical College.
,,	Jadunath, B. L. ...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Jagatchandra, B. L.	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Jogendranath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
,,	Kailaschandra, B. L.	1868	Patna College.
,,	Kalicharan, B. L. ...	1865	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Kantichandra, B. L.	1871	Teacher.
,,	Karunamay, B. L. ...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Kedarnath, B. L. ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Kedarnath ...	1877	Benares College.
,,	Krishnachandra ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	1873	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
,,	Mahadeb ...	1877	Ex-Studt., Presy.Coll.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	1876	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Mahendranath ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
,,	Maheschandra, B. L.	1872	Patna College.
,,	Nabinchandra, B. L.	1869	Ditto.
,,	Nilmadhab, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Nilratna, B. L. ...	1870	Hooghly College.
,,	Nistaran, B. L. ..	1874	Presidency College.
,,	Nibaranchandra,B.L.	1873	Ditto.
,,	Panchkari ...	1869	Teacher.
,,	Paresnath, B. L. ...	1862	Presidency College.
,,	P. N., B. L. ...	1870	Doveton College.
,,	Pramadacharan, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Pramathanath, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
,,	Priyanath, B. L. ...	1868	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Purnachandra ...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Rajendralal ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Rajendranath ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rajkrishna, B. L. ...	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	1877	Free Church Instn.
,,	Ramlal, B. L. ...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Rammohan ...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Ramnarayan, B. L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Ramtaran, B. L. ...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Rebatichandra, B. L.	1870	Dacca College.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1865	Ditto.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Sasisekhar ...	1877	Presidency College.

Bandyopadhyay, Satyadayal, B L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Sidheswar ...	1868	Hooghly College
,, Sibchandra, B L	1868	Patna College.
,, Sibnath, B L. ...	1869	Presidency College
,, S N ...	1868	Doveton College
,, Syamacharan, B. L.	1870	Patna College
,, Taradas, B L ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Tarapada, B L. ...	1868	Krishnaghur College.
,, Taraprasanna ...	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Taraprasanna, B. L.	1867	Presidency College
,, Tarinidas ...	1873	Ditto.
,, Tinkari, B L ...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Tripuracharan ...	1874	Presidency College
Bapurao Dada ...	1876	Muir Central College.
Baral, Nilmani ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chaitanyaprasad ...	1871	Patna College.
Bardan, Mohinimohan, B. L ...	1865	Dacca College
Barua, Anandaram ...	1869	Presidency College
,, Jagannath ...	1873	Ditto.
Basak, Gobindachandra, B L. ...	1867	Dacca College.
,, Gobindachandra, B L ...	1871	Ditto
,, Jagadurlabh, B. L. ...	1868	Presidency College
,, Radhanath ...	1861	Cal F C Institution.
,, Rohinikumar ...	1864	Dacca College.
,, Ramkumar ...	1874	Ditto.
,, Rasamay ...	1871	Ditto
,, Rasbihari ...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll
Basudev Sahay ...	1873	Agra College
Basu, Akshaykumar, B L ...	1870	Dacca College
,, Amarnath, B L ...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Ambikacharan, B L. ...	1862	Ditto.
,, Anandamohan ..	1867	Ditto.
,, Ananta Kumar, B. L. ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Annadacharan ...	1875	Genl Assmby's Instn
,, Annadaprasad, B L ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad ...	1876	Ditto
,, Asutosh ...	1872	Cathedral Missn Coll
,, Asutosh ..	1878	Canning College
,, Asvinikumar ...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Atulchandra, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College
,, Baidytnath ..	1871	Krishnaghur College.
,, Basantikumar, B L. ...	1871	Presidency College
,, Biharilal B. L ...	1868	Ditto
,, Bijaykrishna, B L. ...	1870	Patna College.
,, Binodbihari ...	1872	Genl Assmby's Instn.
,, Bipinkrishna, B L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari ...	1870	Hooghly College.
,, Bipinbihari ..	1873	Agra College.
,, Brajaprasad, B L. ...	1867	Presidency College

Basu, Bishnupada, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Chandranath, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Dakshinaprasad, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendralal, B. L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Debendranarayan	..	1860	Ditto.
,, Debendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Dinanath, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Durgadas, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Durgakumar	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgaram, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra	...	1876	Hooghly College
,, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra B. L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Hemchandra, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
,, Isanchandra, B L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1858	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Jagadischandra	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Jogendrachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath (No. 2), B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. F C. Institution.
,, Jogeschandra	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar, B. L.	...	1869	Berhampore College.
,, Kalipada	...	1877	Canning C., Lucknow
,, Karunadas, B. L.	..	1866	Presidency College.
,, Kesabkumar, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Khudiram	..	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Kshetramohan	...	1860	Civil Engrng. College.
,, Kshetramohan, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Lalitkumar, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Mahinimohan	...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Mahitchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Manmathakumar, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Mathuranath, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Nandakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Narendranath	...	1876	Hooghly College.
,, Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Nepalchandra, B. L.	..	1868	Cal. F. C. Instn.
,, Nimaichandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Paresnath, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Pramathanath, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1861	Ditto.
,, Prasannakumar, B. L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Pratapchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.

Basu, Pulinbihari ...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Rajaninath, B. L. ...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rajendrakumar, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rakhalchandra, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra ...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Rameschandra, B. L. ...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar ...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ramkamal ...	1866	Cal. F. C. Instn.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L. ...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Saratchandra, B. L. ...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Sasibhushan, B L. ...	1865	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan (No. 1), B L. ...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Sasibhushan ..	1872	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Sitalnath ...	1867	Presidency College.
„ Syamkisor, B. L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L. ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L. ...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Udaychandra, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B. L. ...	1870	Ditto.
Basudev Lal ...	1876	Canning College.
Batabyal, Atulchandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra ...	1873	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Lalbihari ...	1877	Ditto.
Bhagwan Sahay, B.L. ...	1877	Patna College.
Bhanja, Kalidas, B. L. ...	1868	Ditto.
Bhar, Trailokyanath, B. L. ...	1866	Ditto.
Bharanprasad ...	1868	Delhi College.
Bhatta, Napharchandra, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Adityaram ...	1869	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Asutosh ...	1878	Canning College.
„ Bagachandra ...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Beniprasad, B. L. ...	1875	Canning College.
„ Bhabadeb ...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Chandra Kumar ...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Dwarikanath, B.L.	1869	Patna College.
„ Dwarikanath, B L	1865	Presidency College.
„ Haranath, B. L. ..	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Haraprasad ...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath, B. L. .	1867	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jagabandhu ...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Jibananda ...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Jogendranath, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Jnanchandra ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra ...	1875	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna ...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Kedarnath ...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Krishnakamal, B. L.	1860	Sanskrit College.
„ Mahendranath, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, ...	1870	Ditto.

Bhattacharyya, Makundachandra	1874	Presidency College.
,, Manikchandra ...	1877	Free Church Instn.
,, Meghnath ...	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Narayanchandra...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Prasannakumar, B.L.	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Radhakisor, B. L.	1871	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Rajkumar ...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Sarbeswar ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Sibnath ...	1871	Sanskrit College.
,, Srischandra, B.L...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Tarinikanta, B. L.	1866	Ditto.
Bhaumik, Dinabandhu ...	1877	Free Church Instn
,, Krishnachaitanya, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
Bindeswariprasad ...	1874	Benares College.
Bishenlal ...	1873	Bareilly College.
Bisi, Kesabnath, B. L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
Biswambharnath ...	1876	Delhi College.
Biswas, Asutosh, B.L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Bhubanmohan ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Dandadhari ...	1877	Genl, Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Piyarimohan ...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Prankrishna, B.L. ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Rudrakanta, B.L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Blochmann, H. ...	1865	Profr., Doveton Coll.
,, T. ...	1869	Presidency College.
Bomanjee Cowasjee ...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
Brijmohanlal ...	1878	Canning College.
Brito, Christopher ...	1864	Queen's Coll., Colom.
Chakrabarti, Adityachandra, B.L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Akhilchandra, B.L. .	1871	Presidency College,
,, Bhabanichandra ...	1876	Agra College.
,, Bisweswar ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Byomkes ...	1877	Presidency College.
,, Chandramohan, B.L.	1871	Patna College.
,, Girindramohan, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Girischandra, B.L....	1864	Ditto.
,, Girischandra ...	1877	Teacher.
,, Gopalchandra, B.L.	1869	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,, Harachandra, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
,, Harachandra, B.L.	1875	Dacca College.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Harimohan, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
,, Isanchandra, B.L. ...	1868	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
,, Iswarchandra, B.L.	1862	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath ...	1877	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
,, Loknath ..	1875	St. Xavier's College.
,, Mohendranath ...	1871	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Nabakumar ...	1876	Dacca College.
,, Ramgopal, B.L. ...	1871	Krishnaghur College.

Chakrabarti, Sagarchandra ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
" Syamacharan, B.L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
" Syamaldas, B,L. ...	1871	Patna College.
" Syamamohan, B.L....	1869	Teacher.
" Taranath, B L. ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chand, Sagar ...	1864	Agra College.
Chandra, Brajendranath, B.L. ...	1866	Presidency College.
" Jogneswarchandra, B.L.	1865	Ditto.
" Priyanath, B. L ...	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan ...	1877	Canning College.
" Adityakumar ...	1875	Cathedral Miss. Col.
" Aghornath, B.L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
" Akshaykumar, B.L.	1870	Patna College.
" Amarendranath, B.L.	1867	Presidency College.
" Amritalal, B.L....	1861	Ditto.
" Amritalal ...	1872	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
" Anukul ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
" Atulchandra, B.L.	1870	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
" Abinaschandra, B.L.	1866	Presidency College.
" Baburam ...	1873	Ditto.
" Banamali ...	1876	Teacher.
" Bankimchandra, B.L.	1858	Presidency College.
" Bhagaban Ch., B,L.	1866	Teacher.
" Bipinbihari, B.L.	1874	Presidency College.
" Bipradas, B.L. ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
" Bireswar, B.L. ...	1869	Sanskrit College.
" Bishnuchandra, B.L.	1873	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
" Dwarkanath ...	1877	Patna College.
" Ganapatinath ...	1875	Presidency College.
" Girischandra, B.L.	1865	Cal. F. C. Institution.
" Girischandra, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
" Gopalchandra, B.L.	1873	Presidency College.
" Gopalchandra ...	1877	Ditto.
" Haridas, B.L. ...	1875	Ditto.
" Harekrishna, B.L.	1867	Ditto.
" Hemchandra, B.L.	1865	Teacher.
" Iswarchandra, B. L.	1877	Patna College.
" Jadunath, B.L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
" Jitendranath ...	1871	Hooghly College.
" Jogeschandra, B.L.	1870	Krishnaghur College.
" Jwalaprasad ...	1876	Canning College.
" Kalidhan, B.L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
" Kalinath ...	1867	Dacca College.
" Kaliprasanna, B L.	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
" Kedernath ...	1871	Teacher.
" Kedarnath ...	1875	Canning College.
" Kirtichandra, B.L.	1872	Patna College.
" Kisorimohan, B.L.	1865	Doveton College.
" Krishnachandra, BL	1864	Presidency College.

Chattopadhyay,	Krishnalal ...	1875	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
,,	Kushchandra ...	1878	Ex-Studt,,Presy. Coll.
,,	Mahimchandra ...	1867	Dacca College.
,,	Manmathanath,B.L.	1875	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
,,	Mathuranath ...	1868	Dacca College.
,,	Matilal ...	1876	Ex-Studt., Presy. Coll.
,,	Mohinimohan ...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Napharchandra ...	1867	Hooghly College.
,,	Nilkanta, B.L. ...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Nityagopal, B.L.	1871	Ditto.
,,	Paresnath, B.L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Pitambar, B.L. ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Prabhatchandra, BL	1875	Dacca College.
,,	Pramathanath ...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Prasannakumar ...	1876	Teacher.
,,	Pratapchandra, B.L.	1859	Presidency College.
,,	Pratulchandra, B.L.	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Priyanath, B. L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Rajaninath ...	1862	Teacher.
,,	Sajanikanta, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
,,	Saradaprasad ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Sibchandra, B. L.	1864	Ditto.
,,	Srigopal, B. L. ...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Srikrishna ...	1878	Ex-Studt, Presy.Coll.
,,	Sripati ...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan ...	1866	Medical College.
,,	Taraprasad ...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Umakanta, B.L....	1865	Ditto.
,,	Umeschandra, B.L.	1869	Hooghly College.
,,	Upendranath, B.L.	1872	Presidency College.
Chaudhuri,	Akshaychandra, B.L.	1870	Ditto.
,,	Apurbakrishna, B.L.	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Binodbihari, B. L. ..	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Girischandra, B. L. ..	1873	Ditto.
,,	Girischandra, B. L. ...	1874	Ditto.
,,	Jadabchandra ...	1877	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,,	Jogendrachandra, B. L.	1876	Ditto.
,,	Jogendranath, B.L. ..	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Jnanchandra ...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Kalidas ...	1874	Joynarain's College.
,,	Kalikrishna ...	1868	Presidency College.
,,	Kalimohan ...	1869	Ditto.
,,	Kaliram ...	1875	Ex-student, C. M. Coll.
,,	Madhusudan ...	1874	Teacher.
,,	Manmathanath ...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Mohinimohan ...	1878	Krishnaghur College.

Chaudhuri, Narendranath, B.L. ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Prasannanarayan, B. L.	1177	Free Church Instn.
,, Purnachandra, B.L. ...	1874	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,, Rajanikanta, B. L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Sasibhushan, B. L. ...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Srischandra, B. L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
,, Srikumar, B. L. ...	1873	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,, Umeschandra ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chel, Rasbihari ...	1875	Presidency College.
Chhedilal ...	1870	Bareilly College.
Chhjju Mal ...	1878	Muir Central College.
Cones, G. A. ...	1871	St. Xavier's College.
Currie, F., B L. ...	1872	Ditto.
D'Abreu, J. H. ...	1874	Teacher.
D'Cruz, J. A. ...	1871	Canning College.
,, L. W. ...	1865	Doveton College.
Daem, Muhammad, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
Damilal ...	1877	Agra College.
Dan, Mahendranath ...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Parmeswar ...	1870	Cal F. C. Institution.
Das, Baikunthanath, B. L ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Bhagban ...	1874	Bareilly College.
,, Bhairabchandra, B. L. ...	1871	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L. ...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Bipinbihari, B L. ..	1875	Teacher.
,, Brajendramohan, B. L. ...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Chandrakumar, B. L. ...	1865	Presidency College.
,, Damudar ...	1866	St. John's Coll., Agra.
,, Dinanath, B. L. ...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Girischandra ...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Gorachand, B.L. ...	1869	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L. ...	1868	Dacca College.
,, Haricharan, B. L. ...	1876	Ex-Studt. Presy. Coll.
,, Harjprasad, B. L. ..	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Harischandra, B, L. ...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Hemnath, B. L ...	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L. ...	1870	Canning C., Lucknow.
,, Jadunath, B. L. ...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Jagatchandra, B. L. ...	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Jagatmohan, B. L. ...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Jnanendranath, B L. ...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kalikumar ...	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Kamalanath ...	1877	Dacca College.
,, Krishnachandra, B. L. ...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Kshetramohan ...	1874	Presidency College.
,, Lakshminarayan, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Lalmohan, B. L. ...	1869	Ditto.
,, Madhusudan, B. L. ...	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Mahendrachandra ...	1875	Dacca College.

Das, Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Nandalal	...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Nilmani, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Parbaticharan, B. L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Prasannachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Raghunath, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Rameswar	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Ramsaran	...	1877	Canning C., Lucknow.
„ Sarbananda, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Surendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Taraprasanna, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Thakur	...	1868	Lahore Miss. School.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Datta, Akshaychandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L.	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Aparnacharan, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Asminikumar	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
„ Baidyanath, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Baishnabcharan	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Balaichand, B. L.	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Balaichand	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B. L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Bhagabanchandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bharatchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Bhabanicharan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Durgadas	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Dwijadas	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Girischandra, B. L.	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Harisankur	...	1868	Ex-Stud., Hooghly Coll.
„ Isanchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Jagadbandhu, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
„ Janakinath, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Kalikadas, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Kamalkrishna	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Lalgopal, B.L.	...	1859	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1871	Muir Central College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1878	Benares College.

Datta, Mahendranath, B. L.	1868	Presidency College.
„ Manmohan, B.L.	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahinimohan	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Mahinimohan	1877	Teacher.
„ Nandalal, B.L.	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Narasinha, B. L.	1871	Presidency College.
„ Nityalal	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	1870	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	1876	Presidency College.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	1868	Berhampore College.
„ Ramlal, B. L.	1874	Presidency College.
„ Ramlal, B.L.	1877	Ditto.
„ Ramnarayan	1874	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B. L.	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Sasibhushan	1872	Presidency College.
„ Surendrakrishna, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	1869	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Taraknath, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
„ Taraknath	1877	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath, B. L.	1869	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Umacharan, B. L.	1867	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	1867	Teacher.
David, H.	1876	Ditto.
„ J.	1875	Benares College.
De, Adwaityaprasad, B.L.	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Amritalal, B. L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Ambikacharan, B. L.	1874	Muir Central College.
„ Asutosh, B.L.	1876	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	1865	Ditto.
„ Bhabanisankar	1871	Ditto.
„ Brajendralal	1877	Canning Col ,Lucknow.
„ Brajendranath	1872	Ditto.
„ Debsankar	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Dhankrishna	1870	Ditto.
„ Dulalchandra, B L.	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gajendranath	1875	Cal F. C. Institution.
„ Gaurcharan, B. L.	1872	Dacca College.
„ Gaurisankar, B. L.	1866	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra, B. L.	1870	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Jadabchandra, B. L.	1860	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B. L.	1871	Ditto.
„ Jugalkisor	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Krishnadas, B. L.	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Krishnakisor	1870	Presidency College.
„ Lalbihari, B. L.	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Makhanlal	1876	Hooghly College.

De, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
„ Nandulal	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Nabinchandra, B. L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Nilmadhab, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Panchkari	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Rajmohan, B. L.	..	1867	Dacca College.
„ Sambhuchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Deb, Bhutnath, B L.	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Gopendrakrishna, B. L.	..	1872	Presidency College.
„ Kalimohan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1865	Queen's Coll ,Benares.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Debiprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Dhar, Asutosh, B L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Brindabanchandra	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Dinanath, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Gakulchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Kalinath, B. L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Nilmani, B. L.	...	1866	Teacher.
„ Syamchand, B. L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
Dhirajkaran, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
Durgaprasad, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
Dutt, William	...	1878	Teacher.
Evans, R. W.	...	1861	Bishop's College.
Fazlalkadir	...	1869	Presidency College.
Fazl Rusul	...	1874	Bareilly College.
Fazlul, Karim	...	1878	Hooghly College.
Forbes, A. H.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Gaindunlàl	...	1874	Bareilly College.
Gangasaran	...	1871	Agra College.
Gangopadhyay, Apurbakumar	...	1874	Presidency College
„ Benimadhab	..	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Binodbihari	...	1868	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jagabandhu, B. L.		1867	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna, B. L.		1875	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan, B. L.		1869	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra, B.L.		1860	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal, B.L.	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta, B. L.		1872	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Ramchandra	...	1869	Teacher.
„ Rabichandra, B. L.		1863	Presidency College.
„ Syamacharan	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Satyacharan, B. L.		1877	Free Church Instn.
Gargari, Haridas	...	1878	St. Xavier's College.
Ghatak, Janakinath, B. L.	...	1873	Teacher.

Ghosh, Aghornath, B. L.	...	1862	Presidency College
,, Akshaykumar	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Amritalal, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Ambikacharan, B L	...	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn
,, Anantaram, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Annadaprasad, B. L.	...	1873	Hooghly College.
,, Apurbakrishna	...	1874	Medical College.
,, Atalbihari, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Atulkrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Atulkrishna, B. L.	.	1876	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	..	1863	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B. L.	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Baradaprasad	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Becharam, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Biharilal, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
,, Binodbihari	...	1875	Hooghly College.
,, Birajkrishna, B. L.	..	1871	Presidency College.
,, Chandidas	..	1877	Ditto.
,, Chandrakumar	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Chandramohan	...	1865	Medical College.
,, Chandranath, B. L	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Debendrachandra, B. L.	..	1865	Ditto.
,, Debendranath, B L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Dhankrishna, B. L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Durganarayan	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
,, Gobindachandra, B L.	..	1865	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B. L	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Haranath	...	1877	Ex-Stud., G. A.'s Instn.
,, Harankrishna	...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Harichaitanya	...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Haridas, B.L.	...	1874	Hooghly College.
,, Iswarchandra, B. L.	...	1871	Dacca College.
,, Jadabchandra, B. L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Jadunath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Jadunath, B. L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Jaygopal, B. L	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath, B L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1870	Teacher.
,, Kalipada	..	1877	Presidency College.
,, Kedarnath, B. L	...	1873	Ditto
,, Kshetrachandra, B L.	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra, B L.	..	1868	Ditto.
,, Mahimchandra	...	1872	Cathedral Missn Coll.
,, Manmathakumar	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.

Ghosh, Nandalal, B. L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Nityananda	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nibarankumar	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Priyanath, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1877	St. Xavier's College.
„ Radharaman	...	1875	Teacher.
„ Raicharan	...	1869	Hooghly College.
„ Rajanikanta	...	1871	Dacca College.
„ Rajendranath, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Ramgopal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Ramanath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramprasanna, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Ramrup	...	1868	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Ramsakha, B. L.	..	1871	Sanskrit College.
„ Rasbihari, B. L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad	...	1877	Free Church Instn.
„ Saradaprasad		1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Saradaprasad, B. L.	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra	...	1876	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Sasimohan	...	1872	Berhampore College.
„ Satkarichandra	...	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Srischandra	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Sureschandra, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan, B. L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan, B. L.	..	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Tarinikumar	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1876	Ex-Stud., Hooghly Coll.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	..	1868	Patna College.
„ Umeschandra, B. L.	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Upendrachandra, B. L	...	1873	Presidency College.
Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B. L.	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Saratkumar, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Tarapada	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Umanath, B. L.	...	1874	Ditto.
Gomez, D.	...	1872	Bishop's College.
Goonewardene, W. F.	...	1877	Free Church Instn.
Goswami, Kisorilal	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Herambamlal, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadabchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
Gobindacharan, B. L.	..	1875	Patna College.
Guha, Anathbandhu, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Asminikumar, B. L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Brajendrakumar	..	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kaminikumar, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Piyarimohan, B. L.	...	1869	Dacca College.
„ Rebatimohan, B. L.	...	1875	Ditto.

Gui, Sibchandra, B. L.	...	1866	Teacher.
Gupta, Asutosh	...	1878	Presidency College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Girindrakumar, B L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra, B. L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagadiswar, B. L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kalipada	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Kunjabihari, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mahananda	...	1871	Hooghiy College.
„ Mahendranath	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Radharaman	..	1868	Ditto.
„ Rajendralal	...	1870	Hooghly College.
„ Rajnarayan	...	1872	Patna College.
„ Ramgati, B. L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Guruprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Gyaprasad	..	1877	Ditto.
Gyaprasad	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Hajra, Aghorchandra, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Haldar, Brajalal, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Kisorilal	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Mahimchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Matilal, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramchandra,	..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Syamlal, B. L.	...	1864	Ditto.
Hanumanprasad, B. L.	...	1870	Canning College.
Hargobind Dayal	...	1878	Ditto.
Hariharnath, B. L.	...	1871	Patna College.
Harris, T.	...	1866	Agra College.
„ W. A.	...	1873	Lahore College.
Horst, W. C.	..	1874	Mussoorie School.
Hosen. Syed	...	1867	Presidency College.
Hukamchand	...	1871	Delhi College.
Hukamchand	...	1873	Lahore College.
Islam, Sirajal, B. L.	...	1867	Dacca College.
Iswardas	..	1876	Lahore College.
Izad Bakhsh, B. L.	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Jagannath (I)	..	1878	Agra College.
Jagannath (II)	...	1878	Ditto.
Joardar, Mahimchandra, B. L	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Jyotirbid, Gopaldatta	...	1877	Bareilly College.
Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B. L.	...	1872	Teacher.
Kar, Girischandra, B. L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Harischandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Umacharan, B. L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
Karmakar, Bhushanchandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
Kabiraj, Sareschandra	...	1876	Patna College.
Kennedy, Pringle	..	1878	Teacher.

Khan, Muhammad Ali Reza	...	1870	Agra College.
„ Ramdurlabh, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Ramgopal, B. L.	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
Kishenlal	...	1870	Bareilly College.
Kotal, Umeschandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
Kriparam	...	1873	Lahore College.
Krishnadas	...	1875	Benares College.
Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Kundu, Nandalal, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
Kunjabiharilal	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Laha, Amarchand	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Jagadbandhu	..	1868	Ditto.
Lahiri, Asutosh, B. L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Jogendranath, B. L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	1878	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Rámeschandra, B. L.	..	1868	Presidency College.
Lal, Syamsundar	...	1875	Agra College.
Lalchand	...	1877	Lahore Govt. College.
Lalsing, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
LeFeuvre, E. A.	...	1878	Patna College.
Lethbridge, W. M.	...	1859	Bishop's College.
Lewis, George	...	1868	Lahore Mission Schl.
Lorimer, G.A.	...	1869	Teacher.
Madangopal	...	1872	Delhi College.
Madangopal	...	1877	Ditto.
Mahomed Wajed, B. L.	...	1869	Teacher.
Maitra, Atalbihari, B. L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Batukrishna	..	1878	Muir Central College.
„ Bijaykrishna, B. L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Hariballabh, B. L.	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Kalipada	...	1878	Canning Col. Lucknow.
„ Kasinath	.	1877	Presidency College.
„ Kedareswar, B. L	...	1873	Ditto,
„ Radhagobinda, B. L.	..	1859	Ditto.
„ Sasicharan, B. L.	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Syamacharan, B. L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	1878	Presidency College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan, B.L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Anandanath, B. L.	..	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Bimalacharan, B. L.	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Chandicharan	..	1877	Benares College.
„ Chandramohan, B. L.		1870	Presidency College.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jagatdurlabh, B.L.	...	1865	Teacher.
„ Kailaschandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kripanath	...	1878	Ex-Studt., Presy. Coll.

Majumdar, Kunjabihari ..	1877	Free Church Instn.
,, Mahendrachandra ...	1872	Teacher.
,, Nilkanta ...	1876	Presidency College
,, Pratapchandra, B L ...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ramdulabh ...	1872	Dacca College.
,, Ramratan ...	1861	Civil Engng College.
,, Syamacharan, B L	1867	Presidency College
,, Upendranarayan, B. L	1869	Ditto.
Mal, Sanjhi	1868	Lahore College.
Mallik, Akhilcharan, B L ...	1869	Presidency College
,, Atulcharan, B. L. ...	1864	Ditto
,, Balaram, B L. ...	1864	Ditto.
,, Biharilal, B. L. ...	1868	Hooghly College.
,, Kunjalal ..	1873	Presidency College
,, Lalitmadhab, B L .	1872	Ditto.
,, Latulal ..	1874	Cal F C. Institution
,, Mahendranath, B L ...	1873	Presidency College
,, Premchand .	1865	Ditto.
,, Srikanta, B L ...	1863	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra, B L .	1865	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	1878	Presidency College
Mandal, Binodbihari, B L ..	1873	Cathedral Missn Coll
,, Rameswar	1878	Genl Assmby's Instn
Manna, Kailaschandra ...	1873	Presidency College.
Masanta, Parbaticharan, B L ..	1870	Ditto.
Matilal, Surendranath, B L	1875	Ditto
Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B L	1871	Krishnaghur College
Mazharul, Anwar	1878	Hugli College.
Mazhur Imam, Syed, B L	1873	Patna College
Mendes, H E, B L	1866	Doveton College
Mewaram .	1876	Bareilly College
Misra, Biharilal	1873	Hooghly College
,, Lakshmisankar ..	1869	Queen's Coll, Benares
,, Ramsankar	1876	Benares College.
,, Umasankar	1877	Ditto.
Mitra, Abhayacharan ...	1875	Presidency College
,, Akshaykumar, B L	1872	Hooghly College
,, Ambikacharan, B L ...	1877	Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra, B L .	1868	Presidency College
,, Benimadhab	1864	Ditto.
,, Bhagabaticharan	1871	Patna College.
,, Bhubanmohan, B. L	1872	Cal F. C Institution
,, Biharilal	1872	Cathedral Missn Coll
,, Biharilal, B L	1875	Presidency College
,, Binodbihari, B. L.	1868	Ditto.
,, Bipinbihari, B. L	1872	Ditto
,, Bireswar	1861	Ditto.
,, Biswambhar, B L	1872	Ditto
,, Charuchandra, B L	1875	Ditto.

Mitra,	Debendranath, B. L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Dwarikanath, B. L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
,,	Girindranath	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Girischandra, B L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Gopallal, B. L.	...	1870	Teacher.
,,	Gobindachandra, B. L.	...	1873	Patna College.
,,	Haricharan, B. L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,,	Haricharan	...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Hiralal, B. L.	...	1873	Ditto.
,,	Jadunath, B. L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Jogeschandra, B. L.	..	1869	Ditto.
,,	Jogindranath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Kalikumar	...	1869	Teacher.
,,	Kartikchandra, B. L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,,	Krishnakumar	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Kshetramohan	...	1875	Presidency College.
,,	Madanmohan, B. L	..	1870	Ditto.
,,	Mahendrachandra, B.L.	...	1869	Hooghly College.
,,	Mahendralal, B. L	...	1864	Presidency College.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Mahendranath, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,,	Manmohan, B. L.	...	1870	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Mohanchand, B. L.	...	1876	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Narasinhachandra, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Nolininath, B. L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,,	Prasannakumar	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Prasannabadan	...	1865	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,,	Priyanath	...	1869	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1866	Teacher.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Purnachandra, B. L.	...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Purnachandra	...	1877	Presidency College.
,,	Radhikacharan, B. L.	...	1869	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,,	Rajaninath, B. L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
,,	Ramcharan, B. L.	...	1867	Presidency College.
,,	Rameschandra, B. L.	...	1860	Ditto.
,,	Rammohan	...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Saradacharan, B. L.	...	1870	Ditto.
,,	Saratchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
,,	Surendranath	...	1872	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,,	Surendranath	...	1878	Presidency College.
,,	Syamacharan	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,,	Tarabilas, B. L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
,,	Trailokyanath (No.1), B.L		1863	Ditto.
,,	Trailokyanath (No.2), B.L.		1863	Ditto.
,,	Upendrachandra, B. L.	...	1870	Teacher.
,,	Upendranath, B. L.	..	1861	Presidency College.

Mitra, Upendranath, B. L.	...	1868	Presidency College
Mohanlal	...	1877	Delhi College.
Molakram	...	1877	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath, B L	...	1871	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
„ Amarchandra, B. L.	..	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Ambikacharan, B L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Asutosh, B.L.	..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh	...	1877	Hooghly College.
„ Abinaschandra, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Bamapada	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Becharam, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Bhagwanchandra	...	1876	Teacher.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Bholanath, B L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution
„ Bidhubhushan, B.L.	...	1873	Canning College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	...	1869	Genl. Assmby's Instn
„ Biharilal	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal	...	1878	Patna College.
„ Bipinbihari, B.L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Bipinbihari, B.L.	..	1873	Presidency College.
„ Bipradas	...	1868	Krishnaghur College,
„ Brajagopal	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Chandrasekar (No. 2)	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Chandrasekar	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Dinanath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Durgadas, B L.	..	1870	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Gangaprasad	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Girijabhushan, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Girindranath	...	1872	Krishnaghur College
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Gopalchandra (No. 1) BL.		1867	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1877	Benares College.
„ Gopallal, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
„ Gopimohan, B L.	..	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution
„ Gobindadeb, B.L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Haragobinda, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Haranchandra, B. L.	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Harabilas, B.L.	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Harendranath, B L	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haridas, B.L.	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haridas	...	1878	Ex-Stdt., St. Xavier's College.
„ Harilal	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Hariprasanna, B L.	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„ Haripurna	...	1876	Muir Central College
„ Hemchandra	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.

Mukhopadhyay, Hiralal, B. L.	...	1876	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath, B.L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Jadunath	...	1867	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jagneswar, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College
„ Janakinath, B.L.	...	1865	Presidency College.
„ Jaygopal, B.L.	...	1872	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Jogindrachandra, B.L.	...	1876	Presidency College.
„ Jogindranath, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath, B L.	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Kailaschandra, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kalidas	...	1875	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Kalidhan, B.L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1878	Lahore College.
„ Kalinath, B.L.	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Kalipada, B.L.	...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Kaliprasanna, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Kanailal, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Kanailal, B.L.	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Kantichandra, B.L	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kapaliprasanna, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Karunasindhu, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnamohan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Kshetraprasad, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Kumadinikanta, B.L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Manmathanath, B.L.	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Nabinkrishna, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Nabinkrishna, B.L.	...	1860	Ditto.
„ Nilalohit	...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Nilambar, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nilmani, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Nibaranchandra, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nrisinhachandra, B.L,	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Piyarimohan, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Pramadanath, B.L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ Priyanath, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajanikanta, B L.	...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Rajkrishna, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Rajmohan, B.L.	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Rajnarayan, B.L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramchandra, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramdhan, B.L.	...	1870	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Ramlal, B.L.	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Saradaprasad (No. 2)	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Saratchandra (No. 1), B.L.		1873	Presidency College.

Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 2)	1873	Presidency College
„ Sasibhushan, B.L. ...	1863	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan, B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Srischandra, B.L. ...	1875	Ditto.
„ Sitanath, B.L. ...	1867	Teacher.
„ Sibnarayan ...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Srikrishna, B.L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Taraprasanna, B.L. ...	1860	Presidency College.
„ Tejchandra, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Thakurdas ...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Tulsidas ...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Umacharan ...	1870	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Umacharan ..	1878	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Umakali, B.L. ...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Upendrachandra, B.L. ..	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath, B.L. ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Upendranath ...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Munshi, Srinarayan ...	1878	Ditto.
Munshilal ...	1874	Delhi College.
Mulraj ...	1875	Lahore College.
Mustaphi, Chandragati, B.L. ...	1875	Presidency College.
Nag, Bamacharan, B.L. ...	1871	Ditto.
„ Baradacharan, B.L. ..	1873	Ditto.
„ Haradhan ...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu, B.L. ...	1870	Dacca College.
„ Kunjalal ...	1878	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Kunjabihari, B L ..	1869	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L. ...	1870	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Rebatikanta ...	1877	Ex-Studt., Presdy. Coll.
„ Sambhuchandra, B L. ...	1865	Dacca College.
„ Sibchandra, B.L. ...	1869	Teacher.
„ Syamakanta ...	1877	Presidency College.
Nagwant Sahay, B.L. ...	1877	Patna College.
Naha, Anangamohan, B L. ...	1873	Teacher,
Namasibaya, V. ..	1878	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Nandakisor ...	1870	Delhi College.
Nandakisor ...	1874	Ditto.
Nandan, Hemchandra, B.L ...	1867	Teacher.
Nandi, Becharam ..	1872	Ditto.
„ Loknath ...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ramanath, B.L, ...	1861	Ditto.
„ Ramanchandra, B L. ...	1872	Ditto.
Nanhak Chand ...	1878	Benares College.
Narayanprasad, B.L. ...	1875	Patna College.
Niogi, Basantakumar, B.L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Saradaprasad, B L. ...	1873	Ditto.
„ Trailokyamohan, B.L ..	1874	Presidency College.
Nizamdeen Hasan ...	1877	Muir Central College.
Obed-ul Rahman, B.L. ...	1868	Berhampore College

Pain, Amritalal, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College
„ Chandrakanta, B.L.	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„ Iswarprasad	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Nandadulal, B.L	...	1872	Presidency College.
Pal, Abhaycharan, B.L.	...	1874	Teacher.
„ Amritalal, B.L.	...	1863	Presidency College.
„ Apurbakrishna, B.L.	...	1875	Genl. Assmby's Instn.
„ Baikunthanath, B.L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
„ Benimadhab	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Bholanath	...	1859	Presidency College.
„ Biharilal, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Hiralal	...	1873	Hooghly College.
„ Jadunath	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Kartikchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Nanigopal, B.L.	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Rajchandra	...	1876	Teacher.
„ Srinath, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
„ Tulsicharan	...	1877	Presidency College.
Palit, Harinath	...	1874	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Priyanath	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Taraknath, B.L.	..	1866	Presidency College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1877	Ex-Sdt., G. A.'s Instn.
Pande, Ramabatar	...	1877	Muir Central College.
„ Sibadatta	...	1874	Benares College.
Pandit, Jwalanath, B L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1876	Canning College.
„ Prannath, B.L.	..	1873	Presidency College.
Panja, Nrisinhamurari	...	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Panre, Janakinath	...	1867	Berhampore College.
Parel, Bhubanmohan	...	1865	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Parmananda	..	1877	Agra College.
Pathak, Jwalaprasad	...	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Ramratan, B.L.	...	1868	Hooghly College.
Patnaik, Chaturbhuj	...	1877	Ex-Studt., Presdy. Coll.
Pattadar, Gurugobinda	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
Phillips, A. S.	...	1863	Teacher.
Popelay, Lachmandas	...	1872	Delhi College.
Pramanik, Jasadanandan, B.L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
„ Rameswar	...	1877	Canning College.
Prayagdas	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Prayagnath, B.L.	..	1874	Patna College.
Priyadas	...	1873	Agra College.
Raghunathprasad	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Rakshit, Brajamohan	...	1873	Presidency College.
Rambart, T. A.	...	1874	Teacher.
Ramdayal	...	1873	Lahore College.
Ramlal	...	1877	Agra College.
Ratanchand	...	1868	Ditto.
Ray, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Presidency College.

Ray, Amritalal, B.L.	...	1873	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Abinaschandra	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Baikuntanath	...	1867	Dacca College.
„ Bamacharan, B.L.	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Baranasi, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Benimadhab, B.L.	...	1875	Hooghly College.
„ Bholanath	...	1867	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Bijaykrishna, B L.	...	1875	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Bipinchandra, B.L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Brajanath	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Chandrakumar, B.L.	...	1867	Teacher.
„ Chandrakumar	...	1868	Genl. Asmby.'s Instn.
„ Chandranarayan	...	1878	Hooghly College.
„ Debendranath	...	1871	L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore.
„ Debendranath, B.L.	...	1875	Patna College.
„ Dhaneschandra	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Dineschandra, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Durgasundar, B.L.	...	1872	Dacca College.
„ Ganganarayan, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Girischandra, B.L.	...	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Girischandra	...	1877	Ex-Studt., C. M. Coll.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Haralal	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Harendranarayan, B.L.	...	1873	Dacca College.
„ Haricharan	...	1876	Canning College.
„ Harinarayan, B.L.	...	1864	Teacher.
„ Harinath, B.L.	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Jogeschandra, B L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Jnanendralal, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1878	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Kaliprasanna, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Ex-Studt., C. M. Coll.
„ Kedarnath, B.L.	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Kesabchandra, B L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Kisorimohan, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnanath, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kuladakinkar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1862	Civil Engng. College.
„ Madhusudan	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1870	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Mukundanath	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Nagendranath	...	1869	Berhampore College.
„ Nabadwipchandra	...	1877	Free Church Instn.
„ Nabinchandra, B.L.	...	1872	Cathedral Miss Coll.
„ Nilmadhab, B.L.	...	1869	Patna College.
„ Parbaticharan	...	1862	Teacher.

Ray, Piyarilal, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Prasannachandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Prasanagopal, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Purnachandra	...	1872	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Purnachandra, B.L.	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Radhanath	...	1870	Presidency College.
„ Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajchandra, B L.	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1877	Canning College.
„ Rangalal	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
„ Saradaprasanna, B.L.	...	1872	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Saradaranjan	...	1878	Dacca College.
„ Satischandra	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Satischandra, B.L.	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Satyacharan	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Sitanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Sibnandanlal	...	1873	Patna College.
„ Sudhansubhushan, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Syamchand, B.L.	..	1870	Teacher.
„ Syamjas	...	1873	Delhi College.
„ Ugrakanta	...	1877	Presidency College.
„ Umacharan	...	1877	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
Raychaudhuri, Debendrakumar, B.L.		1872	Presidency College.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kshetramohan, B.L.		1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
Raza Hossein	...	1876	Bareilly College.
Rebello, P. T.	...	1872	St. Xavier's College.
Rostan, J. B.	...	1871	Ditto.
Rothwell, J.M.G.	...	1872	Bishop's College.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1873	Presidency College.
Saha, Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1868	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sahay, Jadunath, B.L.	...	1870	Patna College.
„ Raghubansa, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
Sajibanlal	...	1873	Patna College.
Sajibanlal	...	1878	Benares College.
Samanta, Nilmadhab, B.L.	...	1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sandel, M.L, B.L.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sankardyal	..	1877	Agra College.
Sankarlal	..	1871	Ditto.
Saubardas	...	1877	Muir Central College.
Sanyal, Abhaycharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Bhubanmohan, B.L.,	...	1872	Teacher.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares.
„ Harischandra, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Jogendranath, B.L.	...	1871	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Kedarnath	...	1874	Hooghly College.

Sanyal, Krishnagopal, B L.	...	1873	Cathedral Miss. Coll
„ Mahendranath, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Mathuranath	...	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Ramlal, B.L	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866	Queen's Coll., Benares
Sarkar, Akshaychandra	...	1867	Hooghly College.
„ Chandrasekhar, B.L	..	1877	Presidency College.
„ Dinanath, B.L.	...	1872	Krishnaghur College.
„ Gopalchandra, B.L.	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
„ Haradhan	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1871	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Jogeschandra	...	1871	Presidency College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath, B.L.	...	1869	Cathedral Miss. Coll.
„ Kisorilal, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Krishnachandra, B L.	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Matilal, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
„ Nagendranath	..	1876	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
„ Narendranath	...	1874	Presidency College.
„ Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal, B L.	...	1874	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Pareschandra, B.L.	...	1866	Presidency College.
„ Ramnarayan	...	1878	Patna College
„ Sasibhushan	...	1869	Krishnaghur College.
„ Siddeswar, B.L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
„ Surendranath, B.L.	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.
„ Umeschandra	...	1859	Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1861	Presidency College.
Sarma, Nabinchandra, B.L.	...	1876	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Sarbadhikari, Rajkumar, B.L.	...	1864	Presidency College.
„ Amritakumar	...	1871	Sanskrit College.
Sayyid Fazuddin Hosain	...	1877	Hooghly College.
Scott, G. W.	...	1877	Patna College
Sen, Adhirlal	..	1877	Presidency College.
„ Adityachandra, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Akhilchandra, B.L	...	1864	Dacca College.
„ Akshaykumar, B.L.	...	1871	Hooghly College.
„ Ambikacharan, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
„ Ambikacharan	...	1873	Medical College.
„ Anandagopal	...	1868	Teacher.
„ Apurbakrishna	...	1875	Presidency College.
„ Asutosh, B.L.	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Baikanthanath, B L.	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Baradagobinda, B.L.	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Bashantakumar	...	1874	Dacca College.
„ Batakrishna, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.

Sen, Bhubanmohan	...	1870	Dacca College.
,, Bipinbihari, B.L.	...	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Chandramohan, B.L.	...	1866	Dacca College.
,, Dinanath, B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Dinabandhu	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Durgacharan, B L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Gaurballabh, BL.	...	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Girischandra, B L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Guruprasad, B.L.	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Haricharan, B.L.	...	1872	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Teacher.
,, Hemchandra	...	1878	Teacher.
,, Jagneswar, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Jatramohan, B.L.	..	1873	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
,, Jaykrishna	...	1863	Presidency College.
,, Kalikumar, B.L.	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Kalimohan	...	1877	Ex-Studt.,Presdy. Coll.
,, Kamalakanta, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Kamalakanta	...	1868	Teacher.
,, Kanailal, B.L.	...	1871	Presidency College.
,, Kasikanta, B L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	..	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Krishnakumar	..	1871	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Krishnabihari	...	1868	Presidency College.
,, Lalgopal, B.L.	...	1870	Krishnaghur College.
,, Lalmohan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Maheschandra	..	1872	Hooghly College.
,, Matilal	..	1877	Ex-Studt.,Presdy. Coll.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1868	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Prasannakumar, B L.	..	1866	Presidency College,
,, Radhakrishna, B.L	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Radhanath, B.L.	..	1875	Ditto.
,, Rajkrishna, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Rajkumar	...	1875	Teacher.
,, Ratneswar, B.L.	...	1872	Presidency College.
,, Saradaprasad. B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Sasibhushan	..	1867	Dacca College.
,, Satyakinkar, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Srikanta	..	1878	Ex-Stdt., Gl. Assby.'s Institution.
,, Srinath	...	1877	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Sulpani	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Syamlal	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Taracharan, B.L	...	1873	Ditto
,, Taraprasanna, B.L.	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1871	Hooghly College.
,, Trigunacharan	...	1876	Presidency College.
,, Umeschandra, B.L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution.

Sengupta, Kalidas, B L.	...	1875	Hooghly College.
Set, Girischandra, B.L.	..	1873	Queen's Coll., Benares.
,, Rajendranath, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Manilal, B.L.	...	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sheolal	...	1877	Teacher.
Sherman, S. T.	...	1870	St. John's Coll., Agra.
Shionath	...	1870	Delhi College.
Sikdar, Kisorimohan	...	1878	Krishnaghur College.
Sil, Binodbihari	...	1876	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Brajendrakumar, B.L.	...	1862	Presidency College.
,, Gobindachandra, B.L.	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra, B.L.	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Kanailal	...	1874	Medical College.
,, Kanailal	...	1876	Cathedral. Missn. Coll.
Simmonds, W. J.	...	1864	Doveton College.
Sing, Bhupsen, B.L.	...	1869	Presidency College.
,, Budhsen, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Prayag	...	1874	Benares College.
,, Saligram, B.L.	...	1874	Presidency College.
Sinha, Baladeb	...	1878	Presidency College.
,, Brajanandan	...	1878	Patna College.
,, Brajeschandra	..	1876	Ditto.
,, Chandranarayan	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Jaygopal, B.L.	...	1867	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Khirodnath	...	1870	Sanskrit College.
,, Madhusudan	...	1870	Berhampore College.
,, Matilal, B. L.	...	1873	Presidency College.
,, Matilal	..	1874	Ditto.
,, Nikunjabihari, B. L.	...	1873	Cal. F. C. Institution
,, Pramathakrishna, B. L.	.	1877	Presidency College.
,, Ramaprasanna, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ramcharan	...	1878	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Sibdayal	...	1873	Lahore College.
,, Sibpratapnarayan, B.L.	...	1872	Patna College.
,, Suryyanarayan, B.L.	...	1860	Presidency College.
Sitalprasad	...	1878	Patna College.
Sibsaranlal, B.L.	...	1875	Teacher.
Solomons, W. H.	...	1878	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Som, Baradaprasanna, B.L.		1866	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Brajabihari, B L.	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Debendralal, B.L.	...	1867	Hooghly College.
,, Jaygobinda, B.L.	...	1860	Cal. F. C. Institution.
,, Murarilal, B.L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
,, Saradaprasad	...	1877	Hooghly College.
,, Srilal	...	1878	Ditto.
Sriram	...	1869	Delhi College.
Sriram, B.L.	..	1875	Canning College.
Sukul, Bhadranath	...	1871	Krishnaghur College.

Sukul, Kalisankar	...	1878	Presidency College.
Sur, Harimohan, B.L.	...	1874	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra, B.L.	...	1874	Genl. Assmby.'s Instn.
Surjandas	...	1876	Lahore College.
Suryyanarayan Pandit, B.L.	...	1875	Canning College.
Syed Ali	...	1874	Patna College.
„ Khyrat Ahmed, B.L.	...	1877	Teacher.
„ Sakhawat Hosain	...	1878	Hooghly College.
Talapatra, Ramjadab, B.L	...	1868	Berhampore College.
Tarafdar, Chandrakisor	...	1877	Cathedral Missn. Coll.
Taslimuddin Ahmed	...	1877	Presidency College.
Thomson, J. B.	...	1869	Bishop's College.
„ J. F. (junior)	...	1872	Hooghly College.
„ W. H.	...	1877	Ditto.
Tiery, E. R. T.	...	1868	Doveton College.
„ F. T. H.	...	1862	Ditto.
Twidale, G A., B.L.	...	1865	Ditto.
Vizar, Amed	...	1873	Bareilly College.
Younan, E., B.L.	...	1869	St. Xavier's College.
„ J, B.L.	...	1868	Presidency College.
Yousoof, Mahomed, B.L.	...	1867	Ditto.

1879.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sitaram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Debendrabijay	...	Ditto.
Sengupta, Kisorimohan	...	Ditto.
Narayan Das	....	Lahore College.
{ Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Presidency College.
{ Mukhopadhyay, Makundabeb	...	Hooghly College.
Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Amulyacharan	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Achhruram	...	Lahore College.
Adhikari, Sasibhushan	...	Hooghly College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nandalal	...	Presidency College.
Basil, M. M.	...	Ditto.
Basu, Bhupendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
Bhattacharyya, Jugadas	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chakrabarti, Indranarayan	...	Patna College.

Chaudhuri, Tarapada	...	Presidency College.
Das, Gobindachandra	...	Ditto.
Datta, Brajaballabh	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Krishnalal	...	Presidency College.
Kundu, Ramkumar	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Pal, Maniklal	...	Hooghly College.
Raushanlal	...	Agra College.
Ray, Indranarayan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Sailendrabandhu	...	Ex-Student, Hooghly Coll
„ Sasadhar	...	Presidency College.
Sarkar, Asutosh	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
„ Jaganmohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Jagatnarayan	..	Patna College.
Sen, Kisorilal	...	Hooghly College.
Tewari, Chandrasekhar	...	Ditto.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Babbu Singh	...	Muir Cent. Coll., Allahabad.
Bagchi, Kedarnath	...	Ditto
Bandyopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	...	Presidency College.
„ Jyotischandra	...	Ex-Student, Presy. College.
„ Kaliprasanna	..	Dacca College.
Basu, Bijaygopal	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Dacca College.
„ Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kritantakumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
„ Sibram	...	Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Maheswar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Biharilal	...	Benares College.
Chakrabarti, Jogendranath	..	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
Chandiprasad	...	Muir Cent. Coll., Allahabad.
Chattopadhyay, Pankajakumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Tarakisor	...	Ditto.
Das, Damodar	...	Muir Centl. Coll., Allahabad.
„ Dhairyyanarayan	...	Ex-Student, Krishnaghur College.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Narendrakrishna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nrisinhakumar	...	Ex-Student, Presy. Coll.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
De, Ramapati	...	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Narendranath	...	Muir Centl Coll., Allahabad.
Gayaprasad	...	Benares College.

Ghosh, Biharilal	...	Ex-Student, Cathedral Mission College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Jogendranath	...	Muir Centl. Coll., Allahabad.
,, Manmathanath	...	Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Ramottam	..	Presidency College.
Goswami, Nrityagopal	...	Ex-Student, Presy College.
Johns, G. W.	...	Agra College.
Kar, Gaurkisor	...	Presidency College.
Lakshmanprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Lala Bindheswariprasad	...	Benares College
Mahabirprasad	...	Canning College
Majumdar, Bhabanikisor	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Hridaynath	...	Dacca College.
Maitra, Herambachandra	...	Presidency College.
Mohanta, Radhikanath	...	Ex-Student, Presy. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogendrachandra		Free Church Instn., Calcutta.
,, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Hariprasanna	...	Ex-Student, Presy. College.
Nag, Abhayacharan	...	Presidency College.
Nehalchandra	...	Benares College.
Pain, Priyalal	...	Presidency College.
Pal, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Raghunandanprasad	...	Patna College.
Ratnaparkhi, Manohar Damodar	...	Benares College.
Ray, Gurbakhsh	...	Agra College.
,, Jogendranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
Sen, Harimohan	...	Dacca College.
,, Narendranath	...	Presidency College.

Maharaja Vizianagram's Scholarship of Rs. 50 per Month, tenable for One Year, awarded at the B. A. Degree Examination.

Chakrabarti, Girindramohan	...	1866	Presidency College.
Basu, Anandamohan	...	1867	Ditto.
Datta, Jagadbandhu	...	1868	Ditto.
Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	.	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1)		1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	..	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.
Ray, Atulkrishna	...	1879	Hooghly College.

ISHAN SCHOLARSHIP, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Mitra, Kartikchandra	...	1869	Presidency College
„ Saradacharan	...	1870	Ditto.
Basu, Isanchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Ray, Rajaninath	...	1872	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prasannakumar	...	1874	Ditto.
Sarkar, Nilkanta	...	1875	Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	1876	Ditto.
Sarkar, Chandrasekhar	...	1877	Ditto.
Agasti, Suryyakumar	...	1878	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1877.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Chattopadhyay, Ramnath	...	Presidency College.
" Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Doran, E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Bagchi, Ramaprasad	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Harischandra	...	Hooghly College.
Goswami, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Kshetraprasad	...	Ditto.
Younan, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sinha, Purnendunarayan	...	Patna College.
Gobindaprasad	...	Muir Central College.
Chakrabarti, Dwarkanath	...	Presidency College.
Ray, Kalimohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Chaudhuri, Suryyakumar	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Ramgopal	...	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kantibhushan(1)		Hooghly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Som, Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly College.
Sarkar, Biharilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Ramanimohan	...	Ditto.
Sundarlal	...	Muir Central College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhikari, Nilratan	...	Berhampore College.
Arndt, G. A. H.	...	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
Ashe, Reginald	...	St. Xavier's College.
Bagchi, Mahendranath	...	Teacher.
Baldebram	...	Benares College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kalipada	...	Krishnaghur College.
" Kumadnath	...	Presidency College.
" Nilmani	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
" Surendranath	...	Presidency College.

Bansidhar	...	Agra College.
Basu, Basantakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution
„ Gobindachandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Jagadischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College.
Bhyronprasad	...	Agra College.
Chakrabarti, Durgakanta	...	Baulia High School.
„ Gopinath	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hridaynath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Syamacharan	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Dinanath	...	Berhampore College.
Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Manmatha	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Sonatan	...	Ditto.
Choteylal	...	Ditto.
Das, Krishnalal	.	Benares College.
Datta, Jugalkisor	...	Hooghly College.
„ Madhusudan	...	Midnapore High School.
De, Jaharilal	...	Hooghly College.
Dougre, Gopal Ramchandra	...	High School, Jabalpore.
Dwarkadas	...	Lahore College.
Evarts, A. C. C.	...	St. Thomas'College, Colombo.
Gangaram	...	Lahore College.
Ghosh, Atulchandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Isanchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Matilal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Nandalal	...	Berhampore College.
„ Rajendralal	...	Presidency College.
„ Sasikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Ghoshal, Nabinchandra	...	Presidency College.
Gupta, Prasannakumar	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Hati, Banwarilal	...	Ditto.
Jordan, J. G.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Laha, Sisichandra	...	Presidency College.
Lahiri, Hrisikes	...	Berhampore College.
„ Pulinbihari	.	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Lukshmiram	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Mahommed Husain	...	Lahore College.
Mitra, Abinaschandra	...	F C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Bhagabaticharan	...	Hooghly College.
„ Hemchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Rajeswar	...	Patna College.
Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Patna College.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Ramprasanna	...	Sanskrit College.

Niblett, R. H.	..	Benares College.
Pan, Kalipada	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Pande, Hariram	...	Muir Central College.
Rashakbihari	...	Agra College.
Ray, Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Benibhushan	...	Presidency College.
„ Jagadischandra	...	L. C. E.
„ Rajanikanta (junior)	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
Raychaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sahu, Durgacharan	...	Cuttack College.
Sanyal, Bishnuchandra	...	Agra College.
Sarkar, Gopalchandra	...	Baulia High College.
„ Ramchandra	...	Dacca College.
Sarkies, G. J.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Sen, Chandicharan	...	Presidency College.
„ Dakshinacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rajmohan	...	Benares College.
„ Srischandra	...	Ex-Stdt., Cathl. Miss. Coll.
Sinha, Gajaraj	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sibaprasad	...	Agra College.
Sibapratab	...	Ditto.
Sur, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
Syambihari	...	Patna College.
Tirathram Chopea	...	Lahore College.
Umar Bakhsh	...	Ditto.
Umrao Sing	...	Ditto.
Wilsone, A. H.	...	Doveton College.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Amir Hasan	...	Muir Central College.
Badruddin	...	Benares College.
Bajpai, Lulluram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Agra College.
„ Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Haripada	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jogendranath	...	L.M.S.Instn, Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath (1)		Hooghly College.
„ Kalikumar	...	Ditto.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	Ex-Studt., Presidency Coll.
„ Anantakumar	...	Dacca College.
„ Bijaygobinda	...	Hooghly College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Brajanath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	Muir Central College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jotendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.

Basu, Latubihari	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Nagendralal	...	L.M.S.Instn, Bhowanipore.
,, Nandakumar	...	Ex-Student, Dacca College
,, Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
,, Syamacharan	...	Patna College.
Batra, Nehalchand	...	Lahore College.
Bhar, Rajkrishna	...	Hooghly College.
Bhargaw, Rameswarprasad	...	Ex-Studt.,Muir Central Coll.
Bhattacharyya, Guruprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Jogneswar	...	Ex-Studt., Krishnaghur Coll.
,, Manmathanath	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Priyanath	...	Ex-Studt., Presidency Coll.
,, Sibaprasanna	...	Hooghly College.
Biswas, Girischandra	...	Benares College.
,, Jogendrachandra	...	Cathedral Mission College
Chakrabarti, Chandrakanta	...	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Chandra, Manmohan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Chandulal	...	Lahore College.
Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Canning College, Lucknow
,, Biharilal	...	Dacca College.
,, Birinchilal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Bishnupada	...	Hooghly College.
,, Isanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Ramnath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Saratchandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
,, Srinath	...	Presidency College.
,, Upendrakumar	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Das, Akshaycharan	...	Presidency College.
,, Kaminikumar	...	Dacca College.
,, Taritmohan	...	Hooghly College.
Dasgupta, Kedarnath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Datta, Annadacharan	...	Benares College.
,, Jogendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Ditto.
,, Maheschandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Nirmalchandra	...	Ex-Student, Metro. Instn.
,, Saratchandra	...	Presidency College.
,, Satyacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Taraknath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
Dikshit, Jagannath Ganes	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Dube, Durgaprasad	...	Patna College.
,, Raghubardayal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gabriel, J.	...	Muir Central College.
Gaurisankar	...	Agra College.
Ghosh, Jibankrishna	...	Presidency College.
,, Jogendranath	...	Berhampore College.
,, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca College.
,, Lalitbhushan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.

Ghosh, Manmohan	...	Presidency College.
„ Narayanchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Prasannakumar	..	Baulia High School.
„ Sasidhar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibapada	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Ghoshal, Aghornath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gokhale, Rowji Kasinath	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Guha, Basantakumar	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Chandrakanta	...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Dacca College.
Hemmat Ali	...	Hooghly College.
Kesabanand	...	Muir Central College.
Krishnachandra	...	Benares College.
Lahiri, Jagadischandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Mahadeoprasad Lala	...	Benares College.
Mahanti Purnachandra	...	Ex-Studt., Dacca College.
Mahommed Ali	...	Lahore College.
„ Syed Alay	...	Agra College.
Maitra, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Piyarimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Majumdar, Debendranath	...	Krishnaghur College.
Mallik, Suratnath	...	Presidency College.
Merces, J. D.	...	La Martiniere Coll., Cal.
Misra, Matilal	...	Patna College.
„ Ramgobinda	...	Baulia High School.
Mitra, Kalachand	...	Dacca College.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Ex-Std., St. John's Col., Agra.
„ Suratlal	...	Presidency College.
Mithanlal	...	Lahore College.
Mukhopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Charuchandra	...	Patna College.
„ Durgacharan	...	Lahore College.
„ Girindrachandra		Ex-Std., Genl. Asbly.'s Instn.
„ Harimohan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Kantichandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Ex-Stud., F. C. Instn., Cal.
Munsi, Gurunath	...	Baulia High School.
Ohdadar, Jnanendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Pain, Syamlal	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Pal, Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Panoe, Bindeswariprasad	...	Benares College.
Pophali, Gopal Anaji	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Radharamana	...	Muir Central College.
Ramsingh	...	Canning Coll, Lucknow.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Ex-Studt., F. C. Instn., Cal.
„ Indubhushan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Kedarnath	...	Ex-Studt., G. Asbly.'s Instn.

Ray, Lakshminarayan	...	General Assembly's Instn
„ Nagendrakumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Berhampore College.
„ Satinath	...	Canning College, Lucknow
„ Satischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Rudra, Kaligopal	...	Hooghly College.
Saha, Jaladhar	...	Presidency College.
Sahay, Brajanandan	...	Patna College.
Sahu, Kreepanidhi	...	Cuttack College.
Sanyal, Jaychandra	...	Benares College.
Sarkar, Bholanath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Nabagopal	...	Presidency College.
„ Pulinbihari	...	Ditto.
Sen, Annadacharan	...	Dacca College.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Rameschandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Dacca College.
„ Syamacharan	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sirajuddin	...	Agra College.
Singh, Arjan	...	Lahore College.
„ Sundar	...	Ditto.
Sinha, Amritalal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Bhaibaz	...	Patna College.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Ditto.
„ Kshetralal	...	Ex-Studt., Krishnaghur Coll.
Souvulker, Keshabahari	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Syed Akdar Alam	...	Hooghly College.
„ Baquir Ali	...	Benares College.
Takrimuddin	...	St. Xavier's College.
Tewari, Dindayal	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.

1878.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Sen, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sunder, Charles E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Isanchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Baradacharan	...	Presidency College.
De, Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Srischandra	...	Lahore College.
Das, Haripada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Haridas	...	Sanskrit College.
Ghosh, Kantibhushan	...	Krishnaghur College.
Moreshwar Kelkar Binayek	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Chattopadhyay, Gangacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Chakrabarti, Jadabchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chandra, Agornath	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Kalipada	...	Krishnaghur College.
Sinha, Manindrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Fakir Chand	...	Muir Centl. Col., Allahabad.
Lahiri, Haribar	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
Basu, Atulchandra	...	Doveton College.
Guha, Prasannakumar	...	Dacca College.
Mandal, Jadunath	...	Presidency College.
Chattopadhyay, Narayandas	...	Sanskrit College.
Kedarnath	...	Lahore College.
Shaikh Qurban Ahmed	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Amjad Ali	...	Patna College.
Kelly, W. A.	..	St. Xavier's College.
Ghosh, Jogendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Jagneswar Bapuji Bodhenkar	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Ahmad Ali	...	Hugli College.
Ghosh, Mahendrakumar	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nandalal	...	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Saradacharan	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Krishnakali	...	Sanskrit College.
Bhatt, Krishnaram	...	Benares College.
Bhattacharyya, Trailokyanath	...	Dacca College.
Mukhopadhyay, Brajalal	...	Cuttack College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bansidhar	...	Presidency College.
Basu, Upendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Mitra, Upendrachandra	...	Presidency College.
Pandit, Budh Sen	...	Muir Centl. Coll., Allahabad.
Younan, A.	..	St. Xavier's College.
Chaudhuri, Satyendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Lalbihari	...	Hugli College.
Chattopadhyay, Ratinath	..	Ditto.
Sen, Rajmohan	..	Presidency College.
Uhdadar, Nagendranath	...	Benares College.
Majumdar, Nilmadhab	...	Hugli College.
Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad	...	Patna College.
Basu, Annadaprasad	...	Hugli College.
Das, Bhawani	...	Lahore College.
Jha, Ramanath	...	Benares College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bhabacharan	..	Presidency College.
Jagannath Prasad	...	Patna Collge.
Basu, Matilal	...	Hugli College.
Lahiri, Lalitmohan	...	Baulcah High School.
Misra, Lajjaram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Das, Damodar	...	Benares College.
Abdus Salam	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ray, Guruprasanna	...	Hugli College.
Bandyopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.
Badrinath	...	Lahore College.
Bagley, A. H.	...	Muir Centl. Coll., Allahabad.
Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Cuttack College.
,, Asutosh	...	Calcutta Free Church Instn.
,, Harilal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Sureschandra	...	Hugli College.
Barman, Bipinbihari	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
Basak, Kalikrishna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Basu, Basantakrishna	...	Presidency College.
,, Brajasyam	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas (Junior)	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kailaschandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Manindranath	...	Presidency College.
,, Nakurchandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Rajaninath	...	Cuttack College.
,, Saradacharn	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaychandra	...	Ditto.
,, Bemolaprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
,, Rajendranath	...	Ditto.
Biswas, Jogneswar	...	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Asutosh	...	Sanskrit College.
,, Gangacharan	...	Bauleah High School.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
,, Nisakanta	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Purnachandra	...	Ex-Stud., Midnapur High S.
,, Rameswar	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Srischandra	...	Dacca College.
Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Upendrachandra		Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
,, Jogendralal	...	Hugli College.
Damodarlal	...	Lahore College.
Das, Gangadhar	...	Presidency College.
Datta, Amritalal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
,, Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
,, Piyarilal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
De, Rammohan	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
,, Upendralal	..	Cathedral Mission College.
Gangopadhyay, Haridas	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ghosh, Anandachandra	...	Dacca College.
,, Annadaprasad	...	Hugli College.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Presidency College.

Ghosh, Girischandra (Senior)	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Janakiballabh	...	Cuttack College.
„ Sitalprasad	...	Hugli College.
Gupta, Bamacharan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Kunjalal	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
Heard, Hebert H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hushmat Ullah	...	Muir Centl Coll., Allahabad.
Harilakshman Indurkar	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Jaykrishna Babaji	...	Ditto.
Jamait Ali	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Khalilur Rohmon	...	Hugli College.
Maitra, Chandranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sureschandra	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Jadunath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Krishnasundar	...	Dacca College.
Manikchand	...	Benares College.
Misra, Brahmasankar	...	Ditto.
„ Isanchandra	...	Hugli College.
„ Sukhmangal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mitra, Asutosh	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Ganeschandra	...	Patna College.
„ Haridas	...	Presidency College.
„ Shorasicharan	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Binodbihari	...	Presidency College.
„ Gobindachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Harischandra	...	Berhampore College.
„ Nityalal		Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Satischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Munshi, Ramchandra	...	Ditto.
Mukund Rao Nafre	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Nag, Akshaykumar	...	Berhampore College.
Nandi, Purnachandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Niogi, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
Pal, Bhutnath	...	Ditto.
„ Satkari	...	Hugli College.
Piyari Lal	...	Agra College.
Pramanik, Krishnadayal	...	Calcutta F. C Institution.
Priestley, N. G.	..	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Raha, Gobindachandra	...	Ex-Stdt.,Genl. Asby.'s Instn.
Rama Prasad	...	Patna College
Ramchand	...	Lahore College.
Ramkumar	...	Maharaja's Coll., Jeypur.
Ram Nath	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Ray, Gopalnarayan	...	Ex-Stdt., L. M. High Schl., Benares.

Ray, Jogendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow
„ Ramsankar	...	Cuttack College.
„ Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendranarayan	...	Hugli College.
Reazuddin	...	Chittagong High School.
Saha, Ramlal	...	Berhampore College.
Sahay. Ganga	...	Muir Centl. Coll., Allahabad.
„ Jagannath (Junior)	...	Patna College.
„ Nilkanta	...	Presidency College.
„ Sheonath	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Sanyal, Ramchandra	...	Midnapore High School.
Sarkar, Charuchandra	...	Metropolitan Instn.
„ Srischandra	...	Dacca College.
Sarma, Chandulal	...	Ajmere College.
Sen, Annadakumar	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Ramlal	...	Ditto.
„ Satischandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Dacca College.
Seth, Sudarsan Sing	...	Muir Centl. Coll., Allahabad.
Sibanarayanlal	...	Benares College.
Sibdayal	...	Lahore College.
Sil, Basantakumar	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Singh, Daniel	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sinha, Jyotiprasad	...	Presidency College.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	Hugli College.
Sri Ram	...	Lahore College.
Suri, Sundar Das	...	Ditto.
Syed Muzefler Husain	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Tarachand	...	St. John's College. Agra.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Umaprasad	...	Presidency College.
Baldeo Lal	...	Patna College.
„ Raghunath Ramchandra	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Beninath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Dinabandhu	...	Presidency College.
„ Golaknath	...	Hugli College.
„ Haridhan	...	Presidency College.
Bharali, Isananda	...	Ex-Stdt., Cath. Missn. Coll.
Bhattacharyya, Harigopal	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Sasadhar	...	Benares College.
Biswas, Banawarilal	...	Hugli College.
„ Shastibar	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chakrabarti, Lalitmohan	...	Dacca College.
„ Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
Chandra, Akshaykumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.

Chattopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Presidency College.
„ Baradakanta	...	Cathedral Mission College.
„ Girindranarayan	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Haranchandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haripada	...	Ditto.
„ Sankhyabihari	...	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Harasankar	...	Presidency College.
„ Prasannanath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Das, Bhagwan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Datta, Durlabhchandra	...	Hugli College.
„ Kedareswar	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Mahendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Purnachandra	...	Hugli College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
De, Matilal	...	Ditto.
Deb, Jogendra Chandra	...	Presidency College.
„ Shibchandra	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Batabihari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Gangopadhyay, Priyanath	...	Berhampore College.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Madanmohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Taraknath	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
Guha, Janakinath	...	Dacca College.
Gupta, Panchanan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Presidency College.
Haldar, Satkari	...	Hugli College.
Jansz, Cyril C. A.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Jaychand	...	Lahore College.
Maitra, Krishnanath	...	Krishnaghur College.
Majumdar, Ambikacharan	...	Benares College.
„ Murarilal	...	Berhampore College.
Mallik, Srinarayan	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Misra, Harinarayan	...	Presidency College.
Mitra, Bipinbihari	...	Hugli College.
„ Haranchandra	...	Patna College.
„ Nimaicharan	...	Cuttack College.
„ Sureschandra, No. 1	...	Presidency College.
„ Upendragopal	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Mukhopadhyay, Biharilal	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Jayhari	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Cuttack College.
„ Nagendranath	...	Presidency College.
„ Srischandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Masud Ali	...	Hugli College.
Nandi, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
Niogi, Kailaschandra	...	Hugli College.
Pal, Debendranath	...	Presidency College.
Palit, Debendranath	...	Hugli College.

Patnaik, Krishnamohan	...	Cuttack College.
Rama Prasad	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Ray, Kisorilal	...	Hugli College.
„ Isanchandra	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Patna College.
„ Sureschandra	...	Krishnaghur College.
„ Umapada	...	Ex-Student, Hugli College.
„ Upendranath	..	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Rockwell, J. W.	...	Teacher.
Samanta, Kalitaran	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Sarkar, Annada Prasad	...	Patna College.
„ Paresnath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Sri Ram Bhaskar Sarvate	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sayyid Abul Bazl	...	Presidency College.
Sen, Chandrakanta	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Pranhari	...	Dacca College.
Suryya Narayan	...	Benares College.
Syed Yebyah Husain	...	Patna College.

1878.

DUFF SCHOLARS.

Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	...	F. C Institution.
De, Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Sen, Mohinimohan	...	Presidency College.
Sunder, C.E.	...	St. Xavier's College.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION,

1877.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Wahhab	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Adhikari, Krishnakisor	...	Kandi School.
Aganoor, M. S. F.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Anthony, G.	...	Mussoorie School.
Arthur, S.	...	St. Geo.'s Coll., Mussoorie.
Ashton, A. H.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Baker, C. W.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Bandyopadhyay, Jogendranath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kumadinikanta		Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Hindu School.
„ Rajendrachandra		Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	Hooghly Branch Schl. [Instn.
„ Ramnath	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Srischandra ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Barat, Surendranath ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Basak, Lalbihari ...	Oriental Seminary.
Basu, Bhupalchandra ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Dinanath ...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
„ Fanibhushan ...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Haranchandra ...	Konnagur School.
„ Hemendranath ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Janakinath ...	Calcutta School.
„ Khagendranath (1) ...	Hindu School.
„ Mahendranath ...	Hare School.
„ Raicharan ...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Sashbhushan ...	Howrah School.
„ Upendranath ...	NizamutSch.,Moorshedabad.
Beatson, A. M. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Kailaschandra ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Ramsadan ...	Bankura School.
Biswas, Baradakanta ...	Barisal School.
Blake, G. ...	LaMartiniere Coll., Calcutta.
Bonnerjee, Rajendra Misry ...	Doveton College.
Burvett, W. J. ...	LaMartiniereColl.,Lucknow.
Chakrabarti, Bhupati ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Harihar ...	Mymensing School.
„ Jnanendranath ...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
„ Mahinimohan ...	Pubna Zillah School.
„ Rajanikanta ...	Mymensing School.
„ Rajmohan ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Ramgopal ...	L.M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Rasikchandra ...	Barisal School.
Champati, Atulchandra ...	Hare School.
Chattopadhyay, Abhaykumar ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kunjabihari ...	Barisal School.
„ Lakshanchandra...	Hare School.
Chaudhuri, Sripada ..	Hindu School.
„ Sureschandra ...	Hare School.
Cooke, E. ...	Doveton College.
Dan, Jnanendranath ...	Konnagur School.
Das, Gaganchandra ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gaganchandra ...	Mymensing School.
„ Harinath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jogendrachandra ...	Hare School.
„ Radhagobinda ...	Baulia High School.
Datta, Brajahari ...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Girischandra ...	Commillah School.
„ Jadabchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Jadunath ...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mahimchandra ...	Mymensing School.

Dattilal	...	Allahabad High School.
De, Gangagobinda	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Kanailal	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Krishnalal	...	Hindu School.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Santosh Janhabi School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Dhar, Abinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
Duncan, E. J.	...	Mussoorie School.
Durgadayal	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Gangopadhyay, Amarnath	...	Hindu School.
„ Debendranath	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Makhanlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Gasper, G. S.	...	Doveton College.
Ghatak, Annadaprasanna	...	Maldah School.
Ghosh, Apurbachandra	...	Hare School.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Charuchandra	...	Met. Instn., Sampooker Br.
„ Panchanan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Srischandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Surendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Tarapada	...	General Assembly's Institn.
Gupta, Gobindagopal	...	Kandi School.
„ Jnanchandra	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Hafazat Kharim	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Hefferan, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Herbert, H.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Housden, W. P.	...	Mussoorie School.
James, H. W.	...	Ditto.
Kar, Gopalkrishna	...	Hare School.
Kunar, Sasibhushan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Laha, Ambikacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Lalitmohan	..	Hare School.
Lahiri, Nilmadhab	...	Hindu School.
Lefranc, A. L.	...	Doveton College.
Leonard, J.	...	LaMartiniereColl.,Lucknow.
Litster, D.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Muhammad Husain	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mahbub Alam	...	Aligurh M. A. O. College.
Majumdar, Brindabanchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Ramchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Sasilochan	..	Rungpore High School.
Mallik, Mahanlal	...	Utterpara School.
„ Priyalal	...	Hare School.
„ Rajendranath	..	S. Suburban Sch., Kalighat.
Mansaram	...	Ludiana Mission School.
McDonald, W. C.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
McLeod, C. F.	...	St. George's Coll.,Mussoorie.
Michael, G.	...	Doveton College.

Mitra, Asutosh	...	Hare School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Met. Instn., Sampooker Br.
„ Hemchandra	...	Konnagur School.
„ Janendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Narendrakrishna	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Rasamay	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Sarbananda	...	Naral H. C. E School.
„ Srischandra	...	Baulia High School.
„ Surendranath	...	Hare School.
Mubarak Hosain	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Mukhopadhyay, Akhilchandra	...	L. M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Hare School.
„ Debendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Utterpara School.
„ Piyarilal	...	Hindu School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Sripati	...	Ditto.
Nan, Lalitmohan	...	Hare School.
Nath, Biswambhar	...	Delhi District School.
Panda, Kaliprasanna	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Pendherker, Balwant Raghunath		Jabalpur High School.
Pramanik, Harinath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
Ramsajiban Lal	...	Pertabgurh High School.
Ray, Gobindachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Calcutta Institution.
„ Manmohan	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
„ Tarinicharan	...	S. Suburban Sch., Kalighat.
„ Upendranath	...	Hindu School.
Raychaudhuri, Akshay Kumar	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Amareschandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
Rodrigues, C.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Rudra, S. K.	...	St. James's School.
Sadhunarayan	...	Delhi District School.
Sankarlal	...	District School, Amritsar.
Sarkar, Durgacharan	...	Met. Instn., Sampooker Br.
„ Kalikumar	...	Hare School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Barrackpore School.
Sarbadhikari, Debaprasad	...	Hare School.
Shafi, Mahommed	...	Delhi District School.
Sen, Bankimchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Binodbihari	...	Ditto.
„ Bisweswar	...	Barisal Government School.
„ Debendramohan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Girischandra	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	Barisal Government School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Hare School.
Sen Gupta, Kisorimohan	...	Utterpara School.
Set, Dhanballabh	...	Hare School.
Shirolay, Krishnaji Anant	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.

Sinha, Ramchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Satyendraprasanna	...	Beerbhoom School
Slane, E.	...	La Mart. Coll, Lucknow.
Smith, F. J.	...	La Mart. College, Calcutta.
Stark, A. W.	...	Doveton College.
Stark, W. E.	...	Serampore College.
Tait, G. W.	...	Doveton College.
Toogood, F.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Wadlay, H. T.	...	La Mart. Coll., Lucknow.
Warde, C. P.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Wood, H.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Younan, J.	...	St. Xavier's College.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Aba Balagi Adabe	...	City School, Nagpur.
Abdul Aziz	...	District School, Delhi.
„ Hamed	...	Allahabad High School.
„ Kader	...	Dacca School.
Abdur Rahim (II)	..	Calcutta Madrassa.
Adhya, Asutosh	...	Hindu School.
Aftabuddin Ahmed	...	Midnapore High School.
Afzaluddin Ahmed	...	Doveton College.
Ali, Hasun	..	Sultanpur Zillah School.
„ Jafar	...	Kapurthala School.
„ Karim	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Sadeq	...	Kapurthala School.
Ambaprasad	...	Hume's High Sch., Etawah.
Ata Hosain	...	Barabanki High School.
Atmaram	...	Gya Zillah School.
Bagchi, Dinanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch
Baksi, Saradaprasad	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
Balaram, Dajiba Pendke	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Balkrishna, Apaji Purohit	...	City School, Nagpur
„ Jairam R.	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	Santosh Janhavi, School.
„ Anathbandhu	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Abinaschandra, sr		General Assembly's Institn.
„ Baninath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Haridas	...	Bengalitola Prep. Sc., Benares.
„ Harimohan	...	Utterparah School.
„ Hemchandra	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Kalidhan	...	Barisal School.
„ Kesablal	...	Howrah School.
„ Kshetranath	..	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Barranagar Hindu School.

Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkisor	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Lalitmohan	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
„ Nityagopal	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Panchkari	..	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Rajkisor	...	Jagatballahpore H.C E. Sch.
„ Sasibhhushan	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Satyacharan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Satyadhan	...	Ditto.
„ Satyasaran	..	South Subn Sch., Kalighat.
„ Taraprasanna	...	BengalitolaPrep.Sc.,Benares.
Barthalomeusz, G. F.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
„ A.	...	Ditto.
Baruya, Ganagobinda	...	Goalparah Zillah School.
Basak, Binodbihari	...	Pubna School.
Basu, Anupama Chandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Basanta Kumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Chandra Kumar	...	Ditto.
„ Chunilal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dyal Chandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Debendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Haramohan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Haripada (junior)	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Haripada (senior)	...	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Commillah School.
„ Khagendranath (II)	...	Hindu School.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Manmathanath	...	Konnagur School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Priyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Satischandra (senior)	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Srischandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Sureschandra	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Bates, A. G.	...	Memorial School, Cawnpore.
Beniprasad	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
Beniprasad	...	Teacher.
Bhadra, Matilal	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
Bhaduri, Syamacharan	...	Hindu School.
Bhagabanprasad	...	Allahabad High School.
Bhagaban Prasad	...	Hume's H. School, Etawah.
Bhagaban Bajirao Anadhale	...	City School, Nagpur.
Bhattacharyya, Asutosh	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Baidyanath	...	Nabadwip C. M. S. School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
„ Bijaygopal	...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.

Bhattacharyya, Binodbihari	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Chandrakanta	...	South Subn. Sch., Kalighat.
„ Chaturanan	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Jadunath	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Makundaram	...	Utterparah School.
„ Mritunjay	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Nimaicharan	...	Baraset Government School
„ Nibaranchandra	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Sibdas	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
„ Sukumar	...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Biharilal	...	Sitapur High School.
Biswas, Danial Premchand	...	Pubna Zillah School.
„ Ghanesyam	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Girischandra	...	Baripore School.
„ Girindranath	...	Hare School.
„ Nabakrishna	...	Barisa School.
Blaze, L. E.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Bordoloye Anandaram Sarma	...	Nowgong Zillah School.
Brajabhushanprasad	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Brijlal	...	District School, Amritsar.
Brocklesby, J. W.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Burway, Shankar Trimbuk	...	Jabalpur High School.
Caleb, C. C.	...	A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
Chakrabarti, Benodbihari	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
„ Durgataran	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Bogra School.
„ Jaminikumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Teghoria School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Naral School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Narendranath	...	Berhampore Collgte. School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Priyanath	...	Baripore School.
„ Ramendra	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Surendranath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Syamacharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Trailokyanath	...	SaradaprasadInstn.Chakdigi.
Chand, Rajkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Chandra, Trailokyanath	...	Midnapore High School.
Chater, C. C.	...	Armenian Philan. Academy.
Chattopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Asutosh	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Abinaschandra	..	Barackpore School.
„ Becharam	...	Ranchi Zillah School.

Chattopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Mohanad Mission School.
" Bholanath	...	Superior Zil. Sch., Benarès.
" Bhubanmohan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
" Bidhubhushan	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
" Binaychandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Chintamani	...	Barisa School.
" Gangacharan	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
" Haranchandra	...	Baripore School.
" Kunjabihari	...	Baraset Government School.
" Mahendranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
" Mahimchandra	...	Utterparah School.
" Saratchandra	...	Howrah School.
" Sasibhushan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Surapati	...	Hare School.
Chaturbedi, Debidas	...	Agra Collegiate School.
" Haribhanjanprasad	...	Ditto.
" Ochhelal	...	Ditto.
Chaube, Jhalkhan	...	Jabalpur High School.
Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	South Subn. Sch., Kalighat.
" Baradakanta	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Bhagabaticharan	...	Andool School.
" Jaychandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
" Lalitmohan	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
" Taraknath	...	General Assembly's Institn.
" Umeschandra	...	Baulia High School.
Chuckalal	...	Banda Zillah School.
Corrigan, W. A. R.	...	LaMartiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Das, Amritalal	...	Barrackpore School.
" Ambikacharan	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
" Baikunteswar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Gadadhar	..	General Assembly's Institn.
" Ghanesyam	...	Allygurh Govt. School.
" Gopal	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
" Gursarn	...	Peshawar Mission School.
" Haridas	...	Barrackpore School.
" Harkishen	...	Lahore District School.
" Kalikumar	...	Sibpore H. C. E. School.
" Kalikumar	...	Nawab Abdul Gunny's S
" Khirodchandra	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
" Laksbminarayan	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
" Mahiram	...	Goalpara Zillah School.
" Matilal	...	Gya Zillah School.
" Narayan	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
" Piyarimohan	..	Rungpur School.
" Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
" Pulinbihari	...	Ditto.
" Radhabinod	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
" Ramkumar	...	Bankura School.
" Sibchandra	...	Hare School.

Das, Sibchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Taraknath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore
Dasaundimal	...	District School, Lahore.
Dasgupta, Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca School.
Dastidar, Syamacharan	...	Private Student.
Datta, Bijaychandra	...	Faridpore School.
„ Binodbihari	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Bipinchandra	...	Chittagong High Schl.
„ Chandrasekhar	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's Instn.
„ Hembhushan	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Madhabchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Pratulchandra	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Radhikaprasad	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
„ Rasamay	...	Ditto.
„ Sudhamay	...	Noakhally School.
„ Suklal	...	Nâral School.
„ Udaykrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Umeschandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's Instn.
De, Jogendranath	...	Metro. Instn., Shampukur Br.
„ Surendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Atulchandra	..	Silchar Government School.
Debakar, Janardan Waze	...	City School, Nagpur.
Debichand	...	Mission School, Jalandar.
Dhar, Dwarkanath	...	South Baharoo School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Oriental Seminary.
Dillon, F. W.	...	Diocesan High School.
Dwarkaprasad	...	Lakhimpore Govt. School.
Essuff Ali Khundokar	...	Dighapatia School.
Fazl Rahb	...	Allahabad High School.
Fery, J.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Foy, H.	...	LaMartiniere Coll., Lucknow.
Gajadharprasad	...	Unao High School.
~~Gajanan~~ Reaghoba Ghoorji	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Gangadhar, Bhagbant Ghatgi	...	City School, Nagpur.
„ Madhab Boochey	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Gangopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Gakulchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Chinsurah.
„ Kshetramohan	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
„ Ramkrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Thakurdas	...	Hindu School.
„ Upendranath	...	Met. Instn., Shampukur Br.
Ghatak, Nilmani	...	Malda Zillah School.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra (junior)	...	Hare School.
„ Abinaschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.

Ghosh, Banawarilal	...	Jessore Zillah School.
„ Bhabasankar	...	Sridharpore School.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Durgacharan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Girijakisor	...	Noakhally School.
„ Girischandra	...	Sanskrit Collgte. Schl.
„ Girischandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's Instn.
„ Golaplal	...	Met. Instn., Shampukur Br.
„ Harachandra	..	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Haranchandra	...	L. M.S Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Haridas	...	Salkea A. S. School.
„ Hiralal	...	Met. Instn., Shampukur Br.
„ Jogendraprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Jyotirmay	...	Pakur School.
„ Kalikumar	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Krishnalal	..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Nrityagopal	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Prasadchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
„ Pratapchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Met. Instn., Shampukur Br.
„ Ramchandra	..	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Sambhunath	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Kandi School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Garden Reach School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Saratkumar	...	Howrah School.
„ Srischandra	...	Faridpore School.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Umeschandra	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Umeschandra (II)	..	Santosh Janhabi School.
Ghosal, Brindabanchandra	...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
„ Upendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Godfry, T. R.	...	Doveton College.
Golam Mahomed	...	District School, Lahore.
Goswami, Charuchandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Manmohan	...	Santipore Municipal School.
Grenier, J. E.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Guha, Abhaysankar	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
„ Anandamohan	...	Commillah School.
„ Asminikumar	...	Mymensing School.
„ Rohinikumar	...	Faridpore School.
Gupta, Girischandra	...	Calcutta School.
„ Girindramohan	...	C. M. Sch., Mirzapore, Cal.
„ Gopendranandan	...	L. M. School, Khagra.
„ Hiranyakumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Kangalchandra	...	Beerbhoom School.

Gupta, Tarinicharan	...	NizamatSch.,Moorshedabad.
Gurditmal	..	District School, Lahore.
Hajra, Jogendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
Haldar, Jaganchandra	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Jogendranath	...	Midnapore High School.
Harcharanlal	...	Cawnpore Zillah School
Hari Ramchandra Chakradeba	...	City School, Nagpur.
Hefferan, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Hiranand	...	Lahore District School.
Jagannath Swarup	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Jaharilal	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Janakinath	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Jash Bholanath	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
Jhaddamal	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Jharkhandi Somnath	...	Superior Zillah Sch.,Benares.
Johannes, G. J. F.	...	Free School.
Johnston, G.	...	Wood's Academy.
Jowalaprasad	...	Lahore District School.
Kamtaprasad	...	Sitapur High School.
Kar, Chandrakisor	...	Mymensing School.
Karmakar, Rasikchandra	..	Baraset Govt. School.
Kasinath Gobind	...	Jabalpur High School.
Keelan, L. W.	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Kesheo Ramchandragadgil	...	City School, Nagpur.
Keuneman, H. A.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Khezer-ul-din Ahamed	..	Rungpore School.
Khirod Akhtar	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Kuar, Akshay Kali	...	Seal's Free College.
Kunar Rajanikanta	..	Badla A. V. School.
Kundu, Bhutnath	..	Hare School.
„ Gangadhar	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Lahiri, Bipinbihari	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Gopalgobinda	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Priyanath	...	Serampore Collegiate School.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Maldah Zillah School.
Lakshminarayan	...	Ajmere Govt. Collegiate Sch.
Lalbihari	...	Gonda High School.
Lullenbihari	..	Ditto.
Madak, Mahendranath	...	Burdwan Maharajah's Sch.
Magharam	...	District School, Amritsar.
Mahanti, Giridhari	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Mahesnarayan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mahoomd Hasain	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Mahomiddin	...	Lahore District School.
Mahommed Abdur Raof	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Ali	.	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Hanif	...	Sealkote Mission School.
Karimuddin	...	Jabalpur High School.
„ Shah	...	District School, Amritsar.

Maiti, Radhanath	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Upendranath	...	Ditto.
Maitra, Sibchandra	...	Allahabad High School.
Majumdar, Bipinbihari	...	Hindu School.
„ Hridaynath	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Mymensing School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Ramchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Srinath	...	Mymensing School.
Mallik, Kaliprasanna	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Priyanath	...	Calcutta School.
„ Udaychandra	...	Jessore Zillah School.
Maliwiya, Madanmohan	...	Allahabad High School.
Mandal, Mahendralal	...	L M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullab Ins.
Manikram	...	District School, Amritsar.
Manilal	...	Jabalpur High School.
Manjilal	...	Hume's H. School, Etawah.
Mansaram	...	District School, Delhi.
Martin, A. C.	...	La Martiniere College.
Mathuraprasad	...	Arrah School.
Mathuraprasad	...	Teacher.
Mathur Maharaj Sing	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Mazharal Haq	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
McCulloch, H. D.	...	La Martiniere College.
McDonald, D.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Mendis, L. W.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Merces, W.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mirza Mahomad	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Misra, Batakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Bankura School.
„ Gangadhar	...	Puri Zillah School.
„ Harinath	..	South Baharoo School.
„ Ramsahay	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Srilal	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Mitra, Basantakumar	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Binodbihari	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Dakshinaranjan	...	Hare School.
„ Kanailal	...	Ditto.
„ Makhanlal	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Pratapchandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Priyanath	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Cossipore Kassinath School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Private Student.
„ Tranadacharan	...	Seal's Free College.
Moghi, Madhab Ramchandra	...	Jabalpur High School.
Moloney, H.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Mukhopadhyay, Abhilaschandra	..	Metropolitan Institution.

Mukhopadhyay,	Anadinath ...	Malda Zillah School.
,,	Apurbakrishna ...	Hindu School.
,,	Asutosh ...	Howrah School.
,,	Atulchandra ...	Barrackpore School.
,,	Bamacharan ...	Howrah School.
,,	Banawarilal ..	L. M. School, Khagra.
,,	Bhagabaticharan	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,,	Bipinbihari ...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
,,	Brajalal ...	Hindu School.
,,	Girindranath ..	Calcutta School.
,,	Harigopal ...	Chittagong High School.
,,	Harilal ...	L M S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
,,	Hemchandra ...	Santipur Municipal School.
,,	Jogendranath ...	Beerbhoom School.
,,	Jnanendranath ...	L.M S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,,	Kalipada ...	Balagor E. School.
,,	Krishnadhan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Lakshmikanta ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Nagendranath ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,,	Nilkanta ...	Farridpore School.
,,	Prabhakar ...	Nabadwipa C. M. S. School.
,,	Prankrishna ...	Utterpara School.
,,	Purnachandra ...	SuperiorZillah Sch., Benares.
,,	Ramchandra ...	Midnapore High School.
,,	Ramdas ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,,	Ramkrishna ...	NizamatSch ,Moorshedabad.
,,	Ramnarayan ...	Bankura School.
,,	Sripati ...	Kuchiakole Radhabullab's Instn.
,,	Sureswar ...	Gosain Durgapore H. C. Sch.
,,	Upendranath ...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Mulkraj	...	Hushiapore District School.
Muttukistna, G. E.	...	WesleyanC.Instn.,Batticaloa.
Nakhre Lakshman Ganes	...	Jabalpur High School.
Nandi, Gaurhari	...	Pogose-School.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Surendranath	...	Hare School.
Narotamlal	...	Jabalpur High School.
Niogi, Asutosh	...	Intally Seminary.
,, Jnanadaprasanna	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Rungpur School.
Ogh, J.	...	Serampore Collegiate School.
Pal, Abinaschandra	...	Howrah School.
,, Jogendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Pande, Jayprasad	...	Bhagulpur School.
,, Rajnath	...	Ditto.
Paul, D.	...	Calcutta High School.
Patterson, R. D.	...	Private Student.

Pendharkar, Balwant Gobind	...	City School, Nagpur.
Piyarilal	...	Allahabad High School.
Poddar, Haricharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Baulia High School.
Pramanik, Bidhubhushan	...	Santipore Municipal School.
Pratap Bahadur	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Pribhudayal	...	District School, Delhi.
Price, A. G.	...	Mussoorie School.
Puranmal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Rakshit, Jagatchandra	...	Chittagong High School.
Rambukwelle, T. B.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Ramcharan	...	Shahjehanpur Zillah School.
Ramcharan	...	Fyzabad High School.
Ramsukdas	...	Lahore District School.
Raoji Mahadeb Bhati	...	City School, Nagpur.
Ray, Annadakumar	...	Rungpur High School.
„ Annadaprasad	...	Bankura School.
„ Asutosh	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Asutosh	...	Jeypore Maharajah College.
„ Atulchandra	..	Barisa School.
„ Baradaprasad (junior)	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's Instn.
„ Bishnupada	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Hare School.
„ Chhatrapat	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Dhanpat	...	St. John's College, Agra.
„ Gopendrachandra	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
„ Maheschandra	...	Farridpur School.
„ Nabakumar	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Priyanath	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ S. C.	...	Calcutta High School.
„ Srinath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Surendralal	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Taraknath	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Taranarayan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Taranimohan	..	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Tripuracharan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Umanath	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Raychaudhuri, Abhaykumar	...	Barisa School.
„ Bamacharan	...	Jhenida H. C. E. School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Utterpara School.
„ Girischandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Robertson, W. J. S.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Roshanlal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Roshanlal	...	Lahore District School.

Rourke, J.	...	St. Geo.'s Coll., Mussoorie.
Rudra, Atulbihari	...	Hare School.
„ Mahimchandra	...	Jessore Zillah School.
Rungrao	...	BengalitollaPy.Schl.Benares.
Saha, Kunjalal	...	Metro. Instn., Shampooker. Branch.
Sahay, Rajbansi	...	Saran School.
„ Sripat	...	Fyzabad High School.
„ Trebeni	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Sambhunath	...	Saharanpore A.P.Missn.Sch.
Sanatheraja, E. W.	...	Private Student
Sangamlal	...	Lahore District School.
Sanyal, Debendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Jibankrishna	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Nalinimohan	...	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Satyendraprasad	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Sarkar, Basantakumar	...	Howrah School.
„ Bholanath	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Bijaykrishna	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Nandalal	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	Behar English School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Pabna Zillah School.
Sarma, Radhanath	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
Sawant, Dwarkaprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Set, Nandakisor	...	Hindu School.
Sen, Amritalal	...	Hare School.
„ Annadacharan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Apurbakrishna	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Brajamohan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Debendranath	...	Comillah School.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Ula H. C. E. School.
„ Isanchandra	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Jnansankar	...	Hindu School.
„ Kasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institn.
„ Khirodchandra	...	Faridpur School.
„ Khirodmohan	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Hare School.
„ Rameschandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Ramgopal	..	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Sasthicharan	..	Naral School.
„ Satiskamal	...	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
Sibsahay	...	Hurdui High School.
Sikdar, Kedarnath	..	Hindu School.
Sil, Tulsidas	...	General Assembly's Institn.
Singh, Arjun	...	C. M. School, Amritsar.
„ Baldeo	...	Fyzabad High School.

Singh, Dinga	...	District School, Amritsar.
„ Harnath	...	Aligarh M. A. O. College.
„ Kharak	...	District School, Amitsar.
„ Tara	...	Guzrat Government School.
„ Thakurvalwant	..	Agra Collegiate School.
„ Tulsa	...	District School, Amritsar.
Sinha, Gangaprasad	...	Supr. Zillah Sch., Benares.
„ Kalikrishna	...	South Subn. Sch., Kalighat.
„ Manmathanath	...	Hare School.
„ Sidheswar	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Surendranath	...	Beerbhoom School.
Smyth, J.	...	Free School.
Som, Asminikumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sarat Sasi	...	Beerbhoom School.
Spence, W. A.	...	LaMartiniere Col., Lucknow.
Srimani, Bipinbihari	...	Cossipore Cassinath School.
Stowell, F.	...	Bishop Cotton's Sch., Simla.
Sukul, Gadadharanath	...	Supr. Zillah Sch., Benares.
„ Gobindaprasad	...	Supr. Zillah Sch., Benares.
„ Matadin	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Sultan Ali	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sweeny, J. M. H.	...	St. George's Coll., Mussoorie.
Syed Ata Hossain	...	Joynarain's Coll., Benares.
Talukdar, Ramchandra	...	Berhampore Collegiate Sch.
Thakur Kasinath Keshaba	...	Jabalpur High School.
Toley Makund Rao	...	Ditto.
Topadar, Ambikacharan	...	Commillah School.
Uday Prakash	..	Gya Zillah School.
Vaisya Mahabirprasad	...	Supr. Zillah School, Benares.
Wahajuddin Ahmed	..	Kaliparah H. C. E. School.
Wajid Hossain	...	Aligarh M. A. O. College.
Wazir Ahmed	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Weeresooreye, A. A.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdool Majid Khan	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Abdool Majid	...	Noakhally Zillah School.
Abdool Momin Khan	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Abdur Rahman	...	Cawnpur Zillah School.
Abdur Ruzack	...	Moradpore Sch., Bankipore.
Ajodhyaprasad	...	Unao High School.
Amiruddin	...	Khagol H. C. E. School.
Awadhbihari	...	Unao High School.
Baburam	...	Futtehgurh High School.
Bacon, J. H.	...	LaMartiniere Col., Lucknow.
Badrilal	..	Bhagulpur School.
Badrilal	...	Lallupuker School, Monghyr.

Bagchi, Umeschandra	...	Serajgnnge School.
Bajal, Rambharosay	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Bakshi, Janakinath	...	Faridpur School.
Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
" Abinaschandra (jr.)		General Assembly's Institn.
" Digambar	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
" Haripada	...	General Assembly's Institn.
" Jogendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
" Kalikrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Kunjabihari	...	Panda H C. E. School.
" Mahendranath	...	Wesleyan M. S., Barrackpore.
" Manmohan	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Nagendachandra.		General Assembly's Institn.
" Nandalal	..	Barrackpore School.
" Narendrachandra		Wesleyan M. S., Barrackpur.
" Narendranath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
" Nrisinhachandra.		Maharajah's School, Culna.
" Ramchandra	...	Private Student.
" Ramchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
" Saradaprasad	...	Jubalpur High School.
" Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Sitaldas	...	Shajehanpore Zillah School.
" Sitaram	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
" Sibchandra	...	Metro. Instn., Sampooker Br.
" Surendranath	...	Hare School.
" Syamaprasanna	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Barua, Brajanath	...	Goalparah School.
" Rajanikanta	...	Sibsagor Zillah School.
Basak, Brajalal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
" Jagatchandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Basil, A.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Basu, Akshaykumar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
" Akshaykumar	...	Prannath School, Satkhira.
" Anandaprasad	...	Jehanabad H. C. E. School.
" Asutosh	...	Private Student.
" Baikunthanath	...	Baripur School.
" Becharam	...	General Assembly's Instn.
" Haricharan	...	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br.
" Jogendralal	...	Calcutta Institution.
" Jnanadacharan	...	Midnapore High School.
" Jnanendranath	...	Hindu School.
" Jotendranath	...	Nizamut Sch., Moorshedabad.
" Kedarnath	...	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br.
" Kisorimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
" Krishnachandra	...	Hindu School.
" Priyanath	...	Allahabad High Sch. [Instn.
" Piyaraibaram	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's
" Parnananda	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
" Saradraprasad	...	Midnapore High School.

Basu, Satischandra (junior)	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Srischandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Suryyakanta	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Umacharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow
Bhaduri, Dinabandhu	...	Ariyadha Association School.
Bhakat, Benimadhab	...	Midnapore High School.
Bhattacharyya, Abinaschandra	...	Private Student.
„ Binayakchandra	..	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Chandrakanta	...	Sridharpore School.
„ Dayalnath	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Durgacharan	...	Metro. Instn., Sampuker Br.
„ Haridas	...	Baranagur Hindu School.
„ Kantibhushan	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Sup. Zillah Schl., Benares.
„ Makundalal	...	F. C. Missn. Br. Schl., Culna.
„ Ramcharan	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sibnath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bhaul, Gobindachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Bhaumik, Bamanchandra	...	Maldah School.
Bhunya, Jaykanta	...	Nowgong Zillah School.
Bhubaneswarprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Bibhutiprasad	...	Hurdui High School.
Biharilal	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Biswas, Banikanta	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Kustea H. C. School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Baulia High School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
Canagassbey, W. C.	...	Wesleyan C. I., Batticaloa.
Chakrabarti, Bamacharan	...	Mahanad Mission School.
„ Bhagabatchandra	...	Midnapore High School
„ Dharmadas	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Haricharan	...	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Haripada	...	Mahespore Aided School.
„ Iswarchandra	...	Mymensing School.
„ Kalicharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Kedarnath	...	Boroe H. C. School.
„ Nandamohan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Rajendra	...	Christ Chch. Schl., Cawnpur.
„ Saradaprasad	...	P. Gupinathpore School.
„ Sitanath	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
Chandra, Binodbihari	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Chattopadhyay, Annadaprasad	...	F. C. Missn. Br. Schl., Culna.
„ Banikanta	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Bisweswar	...	Burdwan English School.
„ Brajendranath	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
„ Charuchandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Dwarkanath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Gatinath	...	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
,, Jatinath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Kamakshyanath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Khelatchandra	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Krishnadhan	...	Ariyadaha Association Schl.
,, Purnachandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Radhikanath	..	Utterparah School.
,, Rajendranath	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
,, Saradacharan	...	Barrackpore School.
,, Upendranath	...	Supr Zillah Schl., Benares.
Chattoraj, Karmodheswar	...	Pandra School. [dighee.
Chaudhuri, Hemchandra	...	Saradaprasad Instn., Chuck-
,, Purnachandra	...	Hindu School.
Chiranjilal	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Chobe, Narayandas	...	Bhagulpur School.
Das, Banamali	...	Puri Zillah School.
,, Bireswar	...	Dinagepur Zillah School.
,, Chandrakisor	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
,, Gaurchandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Girischandra	...	Baranagar Hindu School.
,, Girischandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Harilal	...	Cutwa English School.
,, Kalipada	...	Useful Arts School.
,, Lakshman	...	Supr. Zillah School, Benares.
,, Piyarimohan	...	Chittagong High School.
,, Priyagopal	...	Local Misn. Sch., Midnapore.
,, Raichand	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
,, Ramji	...	Ludiana Mission School.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Amta School.
,, Srischandra	...	Barisal Government School.
,, Sudarsan	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
Dasgupta, Tarakchandra	...	Barisal Government School.
Datta, Adharchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Balacharan	...	Shambazar H. G. Eng. Sch.
,, Bhupendrakumar	...	Metro. Instn , Sampuker Br.
,, Dwarkanath	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
,, Gajendranarayan	...	Balasore Zillah School.
,, Harendranarayan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca
,, Lalitkumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Mohinimohan	...	Purulia Government School.
,, Napharchandra	...	Aryan School.
,, Pulinbihari	...	Purulia Government School.
,, Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
Daulatram	..	District School, Lahore.
De, Basantakumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Bankura School.
,, Chandrabishnu	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
,, Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.

De, Nabinmadhab	...	Salkea A. S. School.
„ Surendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Upendranath	...	Met. Instn., Sampuker Br.
Deoraj	...	Arrah School.
Deb, Haranchandra	...	Allahabad High School.
„ Ramendrakrishna	...	Hindu School.
Dhar, Upendranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Dube, Gobindaprasad	...	Jabalpur High School.
Durgaprasad	...	Baraich School.
Fakirchand	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Fazlul Haq	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
Gaindanlal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Gajjumal	...	Peshawar Mission School.
Ganeshilal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Gangaprasad Lala	...	Supr. Zillah Schl., Benares.
Gangopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Muragacha School.
„ Biswanath	...	Wesleyan M. Instn., Chitpore.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Mathuramohan	..	Maharajah's School, Culna.
Gaurisankar	...	Gya Zillah School.
Ghani, Mahommed Khan	...	Ray Bareilly High School.
Ghosh, Aratballabh	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Abinaschandra	...	Seebpore Institution.
„ Basantakumar	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Bidhubhushan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Bisweswar	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
„ Charuchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Haradhan	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Harakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Haranath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Hariprasanna	...	Private Student.
„ Jadunath	...	Balasore Zillah School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Wesleyan M. S., Barrackpur.
„ Jaydeb	...	Ilsoba Mondlye School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
„ Nagendranath	...	South Subn. Sch., Kalighat.
„ Phanindrabhushan	...	Purulia School.
„ Priyanath	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Priyanath	...	F. C Institution, Calcutta.
„ Purnachandra	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's
„ Radhikaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch Schl. [Instn.
„ Ramdayal	...	Naral H. C. E School.
„ Ramnath	...	Wesleyan M. Instn., Chitpur.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Utterparah School.
„ Umeschandra (1)	...	Santos Jahnavi School.
Ghoshal, Kalinath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Giribardharilal	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
Goonetilleke, W. A.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.

Gorakhprasad	...	C. M. High Sch., Gorakpore.
Goswami, Kumadbihari	...	Utterparah School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Dighapatia School.
Gresen, G.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Guha, Harachandra	...	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
„ Harakumar.	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
Gui, Bhupatilal	...	Hindu School.
Gumanilal	...	Kaparthala School.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Monghyr Zillah School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	Barisal Govt. School.
Hajra, Kandarpa	...	SaradaprasadIn.,Chakdighee.
„ Kedarnath	...	KuchiakoleRadhaballab's In.
Haldar, Biharilal	...	Banawaribad H. C. E. Schl.
Hardayal	...	A. M. E. Sch., Moradabad.
Harris, S S.	...	District School, Lahore.
Ikhalsankar	...	Lakimpore Govt. School.
Ilahi Bakhsh	...	Joynarain's Coll, Benares.
Itrut Hossain, S.	...	Aligarh M. A. O. College.
Jagdebprasad	...	Mozufferpur Zillah School.
Jayprakash	...	Arrah School.
Joshi, Hansidatta	...	Almorah Mission School.
„ Narayankrishna	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
Jotiprasad	...	Saharanpore A. P. M. Schl.
Jugalkisor	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Kadramatamby, J.	...	Wesleyan C. Ins., Batticaloa.
Kandjee	...	Arrah School.
Kar, Radharaman	...	Metro.Instn.,Shampuker Br.
„ Ramcharan	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Kedarnath	...	Farakabad Zillah School.
Krishnachandra	...	Sealkote Mission School.
Kundu, Kalipada	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
Kunjabiharilal	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Kurmakar, Ganes Balwant	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Lahiri, Hemchandra	...	Wesleyan M. S., Barrackpur.
„ Sitatchandra	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
Lakshmichand	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Laltaprasad	...	Barraich School.
Lucas, T.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Mahadeb Bapuji Puranik	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Mahabirprasad	...	Bhagalpur School.
Mahomed Badiol Alam	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Israil	...	Calcutta Madrassa.
„ Jankhan	...	Teacher.
„ Lateef	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Maitra, Amritalal	...	Kooghly Branch School.
„ Mohinimohan,	...	Sambhunath'sS., Chatmohur.
Prasannakumar	...	Bogra Zillah School.
„ Saradamohan	...	Baulia High School

Maitra, Taraknath	...	Baulia High School.
Majibar Rahman	...	Commillah School.
Majumdar, Jadabchandra	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Jadunath	...	Berhampore Collgte. School.
,, Nareschandra	...	Calcutta School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
,, Rajanikanta	...	Serajgunge School.
Majumdar, Ramanimohan	...	Mymensing School.
Mallik, Debendranath	...	Aryan School.
,, Gopalchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
,, Ramanath	...	Midnapore High School.
,, Subalchandra	...	Private Student.
Manmohanlal	...	Allahabad High School.
Matiram	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Meer Shahzadah Ali	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Michael, M. J.	...	Armenian Phil. Academy.
Misra, Nrityagopal	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
Mitra, Amulyachandra	...	Bengal Institution.
,, Asutosh	...	Metro.Instn., Sampooker Br.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Shambazar H. G. E. School.
,, Debendranath	...	Burdwan English School.
,, Hiralal	...	Sridharpore School.
,, Jibankrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Jnanendrachandra	...	Hare School.
,, Kedarnath	...	Calcutta School.
,, Kedarnath	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Pramathanath		Monghyr Zillah School.
,, Rasbihari	...	Pubna Zillah School.
Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
,, Benimadhab	...	Burdwan Maharaja's School.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Barrackpore School.
,, Ghanesyam	...	Ranaghat School.
,, Haridas	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
,, Jagadiswar	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
,, Jaygopal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Jibanchandra	...	C. M. High Sch., Jabalpur.
,, Jogendrachandra	.	Beerbhoom School.
,, Jogendranath	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
,, Kalipada	...	Baraset Govt. School.
,, Kedarnath	. .	Goburdangah H. C. E. Sch.
,, Krishnanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
,, Maharasanna	...	Howrah School.
,, Mahendranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Muzhur Ali	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Nag, Kalikanta	...	Calcutta School.
Nanakchand	...	Ludhiana Mission School.
Nanda, Sriballabh	...	Balasore Zillah School.

Narayandas	...	Moradabad Zillah School.
Narayan Pandola Farnavis	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.
Namasibayam Thyagarajah	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Niogi, Akshaykumar	...	Bhagalpore School.
Nisar Ali	...	Doveton College.
Nyamat Ullah	...	Rungpur High School.
Omrao Ali	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Oudhbiharilal	...	Gya Zillah School.
Pal, Hiralal	...	Agarpara C. M. S. Instn.
,, Umeschandra	...	Private Student.
Pant, Sitaram Trimbuck	...	Ditto.
Patnaik, Jagadananda	...	Puri Zillah School.
Patra, Haradhan	...	Bankura School.
Pathak, Thakurprasad	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Pereira, D. L.	...	St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo.
Pitambar	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Piyarilal	...	District School, Delhi.
Prabhudayal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Pratabbhan	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Punnamchand	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Quantin, J. D.	...	Doveton College.
Radhakisen Rama	...	Hazaribagh School.
Raghunandan Saran	...	Agra Collegiate School.
Raghubardayal	...	A. M. E. Sch., Moradabad.
Raghubardayal	...	Roy Bareilly High School.
Raha, Mahendrachandra	...	Ananda Sch., Brahmanbaria.
Rajjulal	..	District School, Delhi.
Rajjulal	...	Ulwar High School.
Ramadhin	...	Arrah School.
Ramaprasad	..	Allahabad High School.
Ramaprasad	...	Saran School.
Ray, Baradaprasad (senior)	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballab's [Instn.
,, Bipinbihari	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
,, Gokulchandra	...	Maharaja's School, Culna.
,, Gobindachandra	...	Pakoor School.
,, Gobindaprasad	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
,, Indubhushan	...	Daulatpur English School.
,, Jaswant	..	Lahore Mission School.
,, Jaygopal	...	L M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Jogendranath	...	Hitampur H. C. E. School.
,, Kaliprasanna	..	Baraset Govt. School.
,, Krishnachandra	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,, Mahendralal	...	A. M. E. School, Moradabad.
,, Mahendranath	...	Aryan School.
,, Manmohan	...	Genl. Assembly's Institution.
,, Rameschandra	..	Ditto.
,, Sasadhar	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
,, Satyacharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
,, Sibchandra	...	Muragacha School.

Ray, Srischaran	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Sureschandra	...	Jessore School.
„ Syamsundar	...	Beerbhoom School.
„ Trailokyanath	...	NizamatSch.,Moorshedabad.
Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
„ Punyadaprasad	..	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Rutledge, W. B.	...	St. James' School.
Sahay, Baikanta	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Birjbasi	...	Private Student.
„ Lalji	..	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Ramdhari	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
Saikeah, Mahommed Attahar	..	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Ratnadhar	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
Sakhilal	...	Hume's High Sch., Etawah.
Saligram	...	District School, Umritsar.
Sambhunath	...	Sultanpore Zillah School.
Samuel Bhewaji	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Sankardayal	...	Baraich School.
Sankhdar, Jwalaprasad	...	Shahjehanpore Zillah School.
Sanyal, Ambikacharan	.	Santipore Municipal School.
„ Abinaschandra	.	NizamatSch.,Moorshedabad.
„ Pulinchandra	...	Baulia High School.
„ Rohinikanta	...	NizamatSch.,Moorshedabad.
Sarfaraz Hossein Khan	...	Superior Zillah Sch.,Benares.
Sarkar, Amritalal	...	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
„ Dijendranath	...	Dehra Training School.
„ Girindralal	...	Nabadwipa C.M.S. A.S. Sch.
„ Nilmadhab	...	Ranaghat School.
Sarma, Sachchidananda	...	Sylhet Zillah School.
„ Tarakchandra	...	Ditto.
Sarbajitlal	...	Balarampore School.
Sarbadhikari, Abinaschandra	...	Hindu School.
Sathay, Ramchandra Rao	...	Banda Zillah School.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	Commillah School.
„ Anandakumar	...	Mogultoli School.
„ Brajendranath	...	Barisal Govt. School.
„ Girischandra	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
„ Nabinchandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Rameschandra	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Saratchandra	...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Barisal Govt. School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Bagnan School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Muragacha School.
„ Sasikumar	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Senapati, Haridas	...	Hare School.
Seneveratne, H. C.	...	Medical School, Ceylon.
Sengupta, Rajendralal	...	Midnapore High School.
Set, Nabagopal	...	Patna Collegiate School.

Sil, Rajendralal	...	Genl. Assembly's Instn.
„ Rakshekali	...	Hindu School.
Singh, Buta	...	Guzrat Govt. School.
„ Gardit	...	District School, Umritsar.
„ Gayadatta	...	Gonda High School.
„ Harnam	..	Private Student.
„ Natha	...	Pertabgurh High School.
„ Rethbaran	...	Sarun School.
Sinha, Madhab	...	Superior Zila. Sch., Benares.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	Bhastara School.
„ Priyanath	...	Chundernagur School.
„ Purnananda	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Sitalprasad	...	Muttra Zillah School.
Sitaram	...	Baraich School.
Sibeswarprasad	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
Sohnamal	...	Gujranwalla Mission School.
Som, Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Piyarilal	...	C. M. School, Monghyr.
„ Saratchandra	...	Met. Instn , Shampooker Br.
Sukal, Ganganarayan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Sur, Nrityagopal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Syamdas	...	Husiarpore District School.
Syamnarayan	...	Victoria College, Agra.
Syed Fuzl Hosain	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
„ Mehdi Hosain Akbar	...	Teacher.
„ Omed Ali	...	Commillah School.
Tabarak Hosain	...	Mozufferpore Zillah School.
Tamizuddin	...	Gauhati Zillah School.
Tejkrishna	...	Barabanki High School.
Tewari, Jogamohan Sinha	...	Jabalpore High School.
„ Jegneswar	...	Sultanpore Zillah School.
Tribhubannath	...	Unao High School.
Upadhya, Indradatta	...	C. M. School, Azimgurh.
Vinayak Gopal Saungikar	...	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.
Vishwanath Vassudev Tatkey	...	Jabalpore High School.
Waezuddin	...	Christ Ch. Sch., Cawnpore.
Wahidul Haq	...	C. M. High School, Gorakpur
Wajid Hosain	...	Arrah School.
Wright, L. G.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Zafaryab Ali	...	Mirat Zillah School.

1878.

First Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hakim	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Aich, Lakshmikanta	...	Hare School.
Arratoon, A. T.	...	Armn. Philanthropic Ardy.

Azimuddin, M.	...	High School, Allahabad.
Babson, J.	...	La Martinière College, Cal.
Baburam	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Badri Prasad	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Balkrishna	...	St.Peter'sCollege, Allahabad.
Bandyopadhyay, Haridhan	...	Free Church Institution, Cal.
,, Lalitmohan	...	Hare School.
,, Pareschandra	...	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	..	Ooterparah School.
,, Sureschandra	...	Bhagalpur H., C. E. School.
,, Syamacharan	...	Hare School.
,, Trailokyanath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Umacharan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Banaek Prasad	...	Sarun Zila School
Barik, Nilmadhab	...	Bankura Zila School.
Basu, Amulyacharan	...	Hare School. [Ulipur.
,, Jagatchandra	...	Maharani Sarnomoye's Schl.
,, Makhanlal	...	Hindu School.
,, Nrityagopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Useful Arts School.
,, Sasikumar	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Upendranath	...	Benares College.
Beechey, H.	...	St.George's Coll., Mussoorie.
,, P.	...	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Atalbihari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharyya, Manmathanath	...	Sanskrit College.
Biswas, Sureschandra	..	Hindu School.
Bobade, Ramdhan Raghunath	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Chakrabarti, Baikunthakisor	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Dabendranath	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
,, Dabendranath	...	Hare School.
,, Maheswar	...	Mymensing Zila School.
,, Manmohan	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
Chandra, Kalipada	...	Hugli Branch School.
Chattopadhyay, Ambikacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Satyahari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Kisorimohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Corbett, T. B.	...	Mussoorie School.
Dales, J. B.	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Datta, Bhairabchandra	...	Howrah School.
,, Girischandra	...	Sylhet Zila School.
,, Jogenchandra	...	Hare School.
,, Sureschandra	...	Hindu School.
De, Biharilal	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
,, Dinanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
,, Lalbihari	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
Deodhar, Bishnu G.	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Dhar, Kedarnath	...	Hare School.
Diksit, Hari Sitaram	...	Nagpur City School.

Dube, Kalidatta	...	Cawnpore Zila School.
„ Mahananda	...	Hurdui High School.
Dwarka Prasad	...	Hume's High Schl., Etawah.
Dyahadrao, Sadasiba Jairam	...	Free Church Instn., Nagpur.
Edwardes, W. C.	...	Teacher.
Ewing, A.	...	LaMartinière College, Cal.
Fazlul Haq	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
Ghosh, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalipada	...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
„ Nanilal	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Priyanath	...	Hindu School.
Goswami, Akshaykumar	...	Hare School.
Guha, Asminikumar	...	Jagganath School, Dacca.
Gupta, Bipinbihari	...	Hindu School.
„ Nagendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Hall, F. W. G.	...	Mussoorie School.
Holder, E.	...	LaMartinière Coll., Lucknow.
Hukhu, Mohanlal	...	Banda Zila School.
Ishwari Prasad	...	Aligarh Zila School.
Jaya Ram	...	District School, Delhi.
Johnson, E.	...	Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla.
Jugal Kisor	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Kasinath Sridhar Khair	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Kishen Lal	...	Hume's High Schl., Etawah.
Lahiri, Mohinimohan	...	Bauleah High School.
Lakshmi Narayan	...	Maharaja's College, Jeypur.
Leslie, K. M.	...	Doveton College.
Macleod, H. W. G.	...	Ditto.
Madak, Priyanath	...	Chinsurah Free Church Instn
Madhu Prasad	...	Ajmere Govt. College.
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	Bauleah High School.
Majumdar, Hariprasanna	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Mallik, Hemchandra	...	Free Church Instn., Cal.
Mihin Lal	...	Agra College.
Mirza Muhammad Abbas	...	Mozafferpore Zila School.
Miran Baksh	...	District School, Umritsur.
Misra, Gauriprasad	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
Mitra, Akshaykumar (1st)	...	Hindu School.
„ Amritalal	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Nagendranath	...	Hindu School.
„ Narendrakrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Surendralal	...	Ditto.
Mohib Ali Khan	...	Barari H. C. E. Schl., Bhagalpur.
Monies, T.	...	Mussoorie School.
Muhammad Ibrahim	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
„ Chintamani	...	Benares College.
„ Jogendranath	...	Hindu School.

Nand Kumar	...	Muttra Zila School.
O'Grady, George A.	...	St. F. DeSale's Schl., Nagpur
Pal, Haridas	...	Serampore College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Konnagor E. School.
Pande, Chunilal	...	Gonda High School.
Price, E. T.	...	Mussoorie School.
„ W. L.	...	Ditto.
Rabeholm, W. C.	...	Doveton College.
Rabi Chandra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Ramabalamba	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Ray, Asutosh	...	Joynarayan's Coll., Benares.
„ Bamacharan	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhabanath	...	Hindu School.
„ Hemendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Mahendranath	...	Howrah School.
„ Prafullachandra	...	Albert School.
„ Saratchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Raychaudhuri Sibkrishna	...	Otterparah School.
Sahab Lal	...	High School, Allahabad.
Sahay, Baladeb	...	Arrah Zila School.
Samadar, Nabakumar	...	Mymensing Zila School.
Sandford, C.	...	LaMartinière College, Cal.
Sarkar, Hridaynath	...	Hindu School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Rungpore High School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Metropolitan Institution, Shampookur Branch.
Sen, Anathnath	...	Hindu School.
„ Chandrabhushan	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Haridas	...	Serampore College.
„ Nalininath	...	Hindu School.
„ Nandalal	...	Hare School.
„ Narendranath	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Nityadacharan	...	Hare School.
Set, Gobindalal	...	Hindu School.
Sil, Bhagabaticharan	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Brajendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Singh, Aman	...	Agra College.
„ Sibadani	...	Arrah Zila School.
Sinha, Debendranath	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Madusudan	...	Maldah Zila School.
Sohani, Damodar Balkrishna	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Sohan Lal	...	District School, Lahore.
Som, Upendranath	...	Konnagur E. School.
Srikhandi, Gopal Lakshman	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Srimani, Jogendranath	...	Hindu School.
Stewart, T.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Stuart, H.	...	Ditto.
Surajnarayan Pandit	...	Residency College, Indore.

Syed Ahmed Hosain	...	Mozafferpore Zila School.
Syed Husain	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Tapaswari Prasad	...	Saran Zila School.
Thakur, Madhub Singh	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Tomkyns, G.	...	St. Paul's Schl., Darjeeling.
Van-Rooyen, T. C.	...	Wesley College, Lucknow.
Wilkinson, F.	...	LaMartinière Col., Lucknow.
,, H.	...	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Latif	...	Shajehanpore Zila School.
Abdul Wali	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Abdur Rahman	...	Commillah Zila School.
Abdurrahman	..	Amritsar District School.
Abdur Rashid Khan	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Abdus Samed	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Acharyya, Kaliprasanna	...	Ditto.
,, Nilkanta	...	Bauleah High School.
Adharyya, Kasinath	...	Bankura Zila School.
Adhikari, Gopinikanta	...	Pakur School.
Adhya, Kandarpamohan	...	Hare School.
Ahmed Baksh	...	District School, Hushearpur.
Ahmad Jan	...	District School, Amritsar.
Ajodhya Prasad	..	Cawnpur Zila School.
Ajudhya Prasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Amba Prasad	...	Farakhabad Zila School.
Anant Lal	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Antonini, J.	...	St Xavier's College.
Ashgar Ali Khan	...	Palamow Govt. School.
Bagh, Dwarkanath	...	Maldah Zila School.
Baharuddin Ahmed	...	Bogra Zila School.
Baiker, Martand Bapaji	...	Nagpur City School.
Bajal, Ramsahay	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Bajpai, Jugulkisor	...	Benares College.
,, Narayanprasad	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Baksi, Makhanlal	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
Balak Ram	...	Agra College.
Baldeo Sahay	...	Patiala College.
Balin Ram	...	Fyzabad High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Adharnrisinha	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
,, Baradakanta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Basantakumar	...	Calcutta Institution.
,, Dayalnath	...	Ranchi Government School.
,, Girischandra	...	Hare School.
,, Haranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
,, Haridas, 1st	...	Ditto.
,, Haridas, 2nd	...	Ditto.

Bandyopadhyay. Herambacharan		Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,, Jogendranath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Kalipada	..	Deoghur Zila School.
,, Kalisahay	...	Barisa School.
,, Kedarnath	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Kiranchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
,, Kunjabihari	...	Jessore Zila School.
,, Narayandas	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Narendranath	...	Berhampore Colgte. School.
,, Nibaranchandra	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Pannalal	...	Barisa School.
,, Piyarilal	..	Purulia Govt. School.
,, Priyanath	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
,, Priyogopal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
,, Rajendranath	..	Calcutta Training Academy.
,, Ramanath	...	Hindu School.
,, Saratchandra	...	Konnogur English School.
,, Sasadhar	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Pogose School.
,, Sitalchandra	...	Kuchiakol Radhaballabh In.
,, Srikrishna	...	Goburdangah Aided School.
,, Surendranath	...	Doveton College.
,, Upendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Baral, Bholanath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
Barlow, G.	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Barton, R.	...	LaMartiniere Col., Lucknow.
Basak, Brajendrakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Jnanchandra	...	Hindu School.
Basu, Atulchandra	...	Jagannath School.
,, Atulyacharan	...	Hindu School.
,, Biswanath	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Gopanchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
,, Gurudas	..	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
,, Haridas	...	Konnogur English School.
,, Harinath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
,, Jagadischandra	..	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
,, Jagadischandra	...	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
,, Jogindranath	...	Shambazar H. G. E. School.
,, Kadambini	...	Bethune Female School.
,, Kalibar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,, Kshetramohan	...	Barrackpore School.
,, Ramnaryan	...	Ootterparah School.
,, Ratneswar	...	Arrah Zila School.
,, Saradaprasad	...	Berhampore Collegiate Schl.
,, Saratchandra	...	Howrah School.
,, Saratkumar	...	Commila Zila School. [Br
,, Sripati	...	Metrpltn. Instn., Shampukur
,, Upendrachandra	...	Jessore Zila School.
Batak, Kesabprabhakar	..	City School, Nagpur.

Bedford, N.	...	LaMartinière Col., Lucknow.
Beliram	...	District School, Amritsar.
Beni Lal	...	Benares College.
Bhaduri, Bhutnath	..	Kasipore Kasinath School.
„ Radhikanath	...	Chrstn.Missn.Schl.,Monghyr.
Bhagirath Prasad	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Bhagoleram	.	Sultanpore Zila School.
Bhattacharyya, Amarnath	..	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
„ Bamacharan	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Brch.
„ Banikanta	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Bishnucharan	...	Jaggannath School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Mohanad Mission School.
„ Janakinath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Behala Mission School
„ Krishnanath	...	Rungpur High School.
„ Nityaprasad	...	Maharaja's School, Burdwan.
„ Prankrishna	...	Kasipore Kasinath School.
„ Ramgopal	...	Muragacha School.
„ Tarasankar	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Bhaumik, Hridaynath	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
Bhondu, Samuel	...	Chrstn.Missn.Schl., Monghyr.
Bihari Lal	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Binayak Ganesh	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Bindaprasad, L.	...	Ditto.
Bishun Narayan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Biswambhar Nath	...	Ditto.
Biswambhar Nath	...	Moradabad Zila School.
Biswas, Jagabandhu	...	Bankura Zila School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Unao High School.
„ Trailokyanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegte. School
Brindaban	...	Christ Ch. School, Cawnpur.
Browne, C. E.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Bryan, W.	...	Ditto.
Buzlur Rahman	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Chakrabarti, Abhaypada	...	Midnapore High School.
„ Binodbihari	...	Santipur Municipal School.
„ Bipinbihari	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Durgacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Jnanadagobinda	...	Faridpore Zila School.
„ Lalitkumar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Nabinchandra	...	Mymensingh Zila School.
„ Nanigopal	...	Calcutta Free Ch. Instn.
„ Ramlal	...	Bhagulpur H. C. E. School.
„ Rasikchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Rungpur High School.
Chand, Chhabeel	...	C.M. High Schl., Gorakpore.
„ Kalikrishna	...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
„ Sadhucharan	..	Puri Zila School.
Chapman, A. E.	...	St. Joseph's School.

Chattopadhyay,	Annadaprasad ...	Hugli Collegiate School.
,,	Anukulchandra ...	Bankura Zila School.
,,	Bhutnath ...	Ootterparah School.
,,	Biharilal ...	Metn. Instn., Sampukur Br.
,,	Fakirchandra ...	Sanskrit College.
,,	Harakumar ...	Metropolitan Instn.
,,	Hemchandra ...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,,	Hrisikes ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Jogendranath ...	Santipore Municipal School.
,,	Jogendranath ...	Berhampore Collegiate Schl.
,,	Kalipada ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh In.
,,	Kantichandra ...	Pogose School.
,,	Kedarnath ...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
,,	Kesabchandra ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,,	Madhabchandra...	Dinagepur Zila School.
,,	Nandalal ...	Hindu School.
,,	Nanilal ...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
,,	Nrityagopal ...	Ranchi Govt. School.
,,	Pasupati ...	Kuchiakole RadhaballabhIn.
,,	Purnachandra ..	Howrah School.
,,	Rajanikanta ...	Sanskrit College.
,,	Ramlal ...	Metn. Instn., Sampukur Br.
,,	Saratchandra ...	Oriental Seminary.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore.
,,	Satyacharan ...	Ootterparah School.
,,	Srinath ...	Jagannath School.
,,	Tituram ...	Metn. Instn., Sampukur Br.
,,	Trailokyanath ...	Albert School.
,,	Umapati ...	Baraset Govt. School.
,,	Umeschandra ...	L. M. School, Khagra.
,,	Upendranath ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Chaube,	Gannutlal ...	High School, Jabalpur.
Chaudhuri,	Bhabendranarayan ...	Bauleah High School.
	Chhediprasad ...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
,,	Gokulananda ...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,,	Janakimohan ...	Mymensing Zila School.
,,	Jaynath ...	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
,,	Prasannakumar ...	Nawab's School, Dacca.
,,	Ramchandra ..	Cawnpur Zila School.
Chitnis,	Sankar Madho ..	F. C. Instn., Nagpur.
Chhote,	E. ...	St. John's College, Agra.
Curtis,	C. C. ...	St. Xavier's College.
Dakshi,	Brajanath ...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Dam,	Chandrakanta ...	Jagannath School.
Das,	Abinaschandra ...	Hare School.
,,	Akshaykumar ...	Chatra H. C. E. School.
,,	Ambikacharan ...	Howrah School.
,,	Annadacharan ...	Comillah Zila School.
,,	Basantakumar ...	Ruplal Raghunath School.

Das, Bholanath	...	Nowgong Zila School.
„ Bimbodhar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Brahmananda	...	Ditto.
„ Gopalballabh	..	Ditto.
„ Harisaran	...	Agra College.
„ Jaminimohan	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Bagirhat H. C. E. School.
„ Madhusudan	...	BeerbhoomZilaSchool.
„ Mathuranath	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Narayan	...	Bhagulpur H. C. E. School.
„ Parmeswari	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Datta, Aghornath	...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
„ Akshaykumar	...	Purulia Govt. School.
„ Amba	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
„ Apurbakrishna	...	Hindu School.
„ Ganga	...	Moradabad Zila School.
„ Girischandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Jaykali	...	Maharaja Narendrakrishna H. C. E. Schl., Hatugunge
„ Kaminikumar	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Lambodar	..	Sibsagor Zila School.
„ Nabagopal	...	Silchar Govt. School.
„ Pareschandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Ramanath	...	Krishnaghur A. V. School.
„ Rasbihari	..	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Satischandra	...	Hindu School.
Dayal, Parameswar	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Raghubar	...	Tikari H. C. E. School.
De, Asminikumar	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Bireswar	..	Barrackpore School.
„ Kanailal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Madhusudan	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Mathuranath	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Sárnath	..	Hare School.
Deb, Nandalal	..	Ditto.
Deba, Sadasib Purusottam	..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Debi Prasad	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Deghoria, Kedarnath	...	Bankura Zila School.
Dennis, C. J. H. H.	...	Doveton College.
Deo, Jadab Ramchandra	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
DeRosaire, C. H.	...	Teacher.
Dhar, Rajmohan	...	Sarajgunge H. C. E. School.
DeSilva Serasingha	...	Weslyan College, Colombo.

Dhrit Ram	...	District School, Lahore.
Dias, J. D.	...	Galle High School.
Dissanayaka, B. W.	...	St. Thomas' Col., Colombo.
Dube, Sasidhar Prasad	...	Gazipur Mission High Schl.
„ Sibaprasad	...	C. M. School, Jounpur.
Durga Prasad	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Dwarka Prasad	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Fozlol Koreem	...	Noakhally Zila School.
Futteh Chand	...	Mirzapur Zila School.
Galstaun, E.	...	Armn. Philanthropic Acdy.
„ P. N.	...	Ditto.
Gunga Bishnu	...	Sitapore High School.
Ganga Prasad	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Ganga Prasad	...	C. M. School, Azimgurh.
Gangopadhyay, Gopikrishna	...	Chinsurah Grammar School.
„ Kalidas	...	L. M. School, Baduria.
„ Satyacharan	...	Metropolitan Instn., Sampukur Branch.
Gargari, Ramdas	...	Konnogur E. School.
Gauri Sankar	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
George, Cecil	...	St. Xavier's College.
Ghatak, Girischandra	...	Rungpore Collegiate School.
Ghosh, Akshaykumar	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Asutosh	...	Shambazar H. G. E. School.
„ Binodbihari	...	Albert School.
„ Bisweswar	...	Burisal Zila School.
„ Debendranath	...	Hare School.
„ Girischandra	...	L. M. School, Baduria.
„ Girischandra	...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
„ Haranchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	Puri School.
„ Jadunath	...	Hare School.
„ Jagannohan	...	Balasore Zila School.
„ Kisorilal	...	L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Krishnachandra	...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Prabhaschandra	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Prankrishna	...	Hare School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Ariadaha Association Schl.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
„ Srinarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Surendranath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Suryyanarayan	...	Kandi School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Govt. High Schl., Allahabad.
Ghoshal, Akshaychandra	...	Banawaribad H. C. E. Schl.
„ Jaykrishna	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Saratkumar	...	Ditto.

Gokhale, Balwant Gopal	...	City School, Nagpur.
Gopal Brahmin	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Gopinath, 1st	...	Ajmere Government School.
Gopinath, 2nd	...	Ditto.
Goray, Sridhar Rao	...	Zila School, Banda.
Goswami, Satischandra	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Kandi School.
Greenwood, E.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Gregory, Thomas	...	St. Xavier's College.
Guha, Annadacharan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Baradakanta	...	Ditto.
„ Harendranarayan	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Burisal Zila School.
„ Nabakumar	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Burisal Zila School
Gupta, Becharam	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
„ Chandreswar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Hrishikes	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Mathuranath	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Narayandas	...	Oriental Seminary.
„ Sridhardas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Umacharan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Hait Lal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Haldar, Mahendra Nath	...	Seal's Free College.
Hammill, A. H.	...	St.F.DeSale's Schl., Nagpur.
Hannay, W G.	...	LaMartinière College.
Harkness, B.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Hickie, C.	...	St. George's Coll., Mussoorie.
Htoon Nyain	...	Govt. High School, Rangoon.
Humza Ali	...	Moradabad Zila School.
Hur Bux	...	Jeypur Maharaja's College.
Imtiaz Ali	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Inait Husain	...	Fyzabad High School.
Jagmohan Ram	...	Sulsanpore Zila School.
Jaganath	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Janiki Prasad	...	Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad.
Jawala Prasad	...	Lakhimpur High School.
Jawar Hosain Khan	...	Gya Zila School.
Jivan Mal	...	Amritsar District School.
Jogaleker, Marotee Ganesh	...	Teacher.
Jwad Hosain	...	Agra College.
Jwala Das	...	Lahore District School.
Kalka Prasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Kandhai Prasad	...	Banda Zila School.
Kanhaiya Lal	...	Ajmere College.
Kanta Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Karta Krishna	...	Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad.

Kayasth, Gayaprasad	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
Kebal Krishna	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Khawalkar, Ganpat Rao	...	Cawnpore Zila School.
Khayali Ram	...	Private Student.
Kishan Lal	...	Delhi District School.
Kisho Das	...	Lahore District School.
Kripa Sankar	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Kuar, Kaliprasanna	...	Hare School.
Kundu, Bhagabaticharan	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Nityananda	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Kurrar Hyder	...	Agra College.
Laha, Nagendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
Lahiri, Saradacharan	...	Serajgunge H. C. E. School.
„ Srischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Lal, Bankabihari	...	Benares College.
„ Bankabihari	...	Unao High School.
„ Bankebihari	...	Sitapur High School.
„ Dasrath	...	Gya Zila School.
„ Raghunandan	...	Ulwar High School.
„ Sibasankar	...	Banda Zila School.
„ Sibcharan	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
„ Sibcharan	...	Furakhabad Zila School.
Lalta Prasad	...	Hurdui High School.
Lamb, G. J.	...	LaMartinière Col., Lucknow.
Lawrence, A.	...	Ditto, Calcutta.
Lett, W.	...	Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla.
Lukman Uddin Khan	...	Canning Coll., Lucknow.
Lutfar Rahman	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Lynch, J. O.	...	St.F.DeSale's Schl., Nagpur.
Madan Mohan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Mahabir Prasad	...	Purneah School.
Maharaj Prasad	...	District School, Delhi.
Mahdi Hosain	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Maitra, Kumadnath	...	L. M. S. Istn. Bhowanipore.
Majumdar, Jadunath	...	Private Student.
„ Pramathanath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Upendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
Makhan Lal	...	Thakur School, Ulwar.
Makode, Sibnarayan	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Mallik, Batakrisna	...	Hare School.
„ Kesablal	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Mangli Prasad	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Manley, H. F.	...	Free School.
Marshall, W.	...	LaMartinière College.
Maruful Haq	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
Mathra Prasad	...	Mission School, Peshawar.
Mathuraprasad (2nd)	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
Mirza Sujait Ali	...	Nizamut Sl., Moorshedabad.
Misra, Bhugwandas	...	Hurdui High School.

Misra, Radhikrishna	...	Benares College.
Mitra, Achintanath	..	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Akshaykumar (2nd)	...	Hindu School.
„ Akshaykumar	...	Arrah Zila School.
„ Anadikrishna	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Ins., S. Br.
„ Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Baradakanta	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Brajalal	...	Metropolitan Ins., S. Schl.
„ Brajanath	...	Chundernagur School.
„ Dhanadacharan	...	Hindu School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Hare School.
„ Gostabihari	..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Jotendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Kshetramohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	L. M. S. Istn., Bhowanipore.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Sasibhushan	...	Albert School.
„ Udayendralal	...	Hare School.
„ Upendranath	...	Residency College, Indore.
Moore, W. T.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
Morrison, C. S.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Moung Thah Din	...	Govt. H. School, Rangoon.
Mubinul Haq M.	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
Muhammad, Akbar Hosain	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Golam Mujtaba	...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
„ Hadi	...	Sultanpore Zila School.
„ Khaja Bauksh Khan		Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Wahabuddin	...	Calcutta Madrasah.
„ Yawar Hosen	...	Mission Normal H. School.
„ Yousuf Ali	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Zahir	...	Behar English School.
Mul Chand	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Munnasvami Krishnappa Naidu	.	Mhow Zoroastrian School.
Munni Lal	...	C. M. High S., Gorakpur.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinbihari	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Bishnucharan	...	Ditto.
„ Bisweswar	...	Hazaribagh Zila School.
„ Girischandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girischandra	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	South Subn Schl., Kalighat.
„ Haridas	...	Metropolitan Institution
„ Hemchandra	..	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	Sibpore H. C. E. School.
„ Kailaschandra	...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
„ Khagendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohun	...	L. M. S Ins., Bhowanipore.
„ Lalmohan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca
„ Mahendrachandra		South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.

Mukhopadhyay,	Mahimachandra	Canning College, Lucknow.
,,	Manmathanath ...	Hare School.
,,	Manmohan ...	Monghyr Zila School.
,,	Mohanlal ...	Govt. H. School, Allahabad.
,,	Natabar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Nilmadhab ...	Behala Mission School.
,,	Panchanan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
,,	Prasannakumar ...	Hugli Collegiate School.
,,	Sasankamohan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	Bauleah High School.
,,	Satkari ...	Hindu School.
,,	Satyaprasad ...	Barisal School.
,,	Sripati ...	Burdwan English School.
,,	Tariniprasad ..	Kandi School.
,,	Upendrachandra	Sanskrit College.
Mukundbihari	...	Agra College.
Murli Mohan	...	District School, Delhi.
Naish Uddeen	...	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
Nandi, Abinaschandra	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
,, Balaichandra	...	Useful Arts School.
Nand Lal	...	Jeypur Maharajah's College.
Nath, Gaurhari	...	S. Suburban Schl , Kalighat.
,, Nandalal	...	Barasat School.
Naturam, P.	...	High School, Jubbulpore.
Niaz Ali	...	District School, Umritsur.
Nazir Ali	...	Agra College.
Niogi, Brajagopal	...	Bhagalpur H. C. E. School.
,, Sasibhushan	..	Beerbhoom Zila School.
Pal, Baikunthanath	...	Balasore Zila School.
,, Bhubanmohan	..	Private Student.
,, Gostabihari	...	Hindu School.
,, Harikisor	...	Dacca Collgte. School.
,, Mathuranath	...	Albert School.
,, Nirodbaran	...	Hindu School.
,, Sasibhushan	...	Barrackpore School.
Palit, Baikunthanath	...	Silchar Government School.
Panday, Kuleschandra	...	Pakur School.
Pati, Radhanath	...	Midnapore High School.
Palmer, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Parduman, Krishna	..	Private Student.
Pathak, Ajodhyaprasad	...	High School, Jubbulpore.
Pereira, G.	...	Weslyan College, Colombo.
Poddar, Gaganchandra	...	Chittagong Collgte. School.
Prag Das	...	Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad.
Pramanik, Harinath	...	Joynagar Institution.
Pratab Narayan	...	Unao High School.
Prince, W. J.	...	LaMartinière Coll., Lucknow
Purihal, Saratchandra	...	Pogose School.
Purrit Lal	...	Gya Zila School.

Radharam	...	C. Misn. School, Amritsar.
Raghunath Prasad	...	Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad.
Rahmat Ali	...	Zila School, Muttra.
Ram Adhar	...	Unao High School.
Ramdin	...	Hume's High School, Etawa.
Ramnarayan	...	Delhi District School.
Ram Persad	...	Ditto.
Ramswarup	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Ramasraylal	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Rampratab (2nd)	...	Jaipur Maharaja's College.
Ramratan	...	Ludiana Mission School.
Ray, Basantakumar	...	Jagannath School.
„ Dwijendralal	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Gaurinath	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Harimohan	...	High School, Jabalpur.
„ Harendralal	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Kesabchandra	...	Kalna F. C. M. B. School.
„ Kuladananda	...	S. Prosad Ins., Chuckdighee.
„ Kunjakumar	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Manmohan	...	Jagannath School.
„ Nalinikanta	...	Hare School.
„ Nripendranath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Panchkari	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Behala Mission School.
„ Ramanihar	...	Benares College.
„ Saratchandra	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Somnath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Syam Bahadur	...	Private Student.
„ Tinkari	...	L. M. H. School, Benares.
„ Umeschandra	...	Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar.
„ Chaudhuri, Nilratan	...	Barisal School.
„ „ Srischandra	.	F. C. Instn., Chinsurah.
Rebati Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Roosmabœg, H. S.	...	Galle High School.
Rowbury, G.	...	La Martinière Coll., Lucknow.
Rudra, Bhupaticharan	...	Jamai Training School.
Rufus, W. H.	...	St. Jonn's College, Agra.
Sa, Nitaisundar	...	Metropolitan Ins., S. Branch.
Sadasheo Murarbhat	..	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Saha, Bholanath	...	St. Mary's I., Chundernagur.
„ Rajanikanta	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
Sahay, Maharaj	..	Shajehanpur Zila School.
„ Munaswar	...	Sarun Zila School.
„ Raghubansa	...	Mozufferpore Zila School.
„ Raghunath	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
„ Suryya	...	Gonda High School.
Saheb Lal	...	Gya Zila School
Saiidullah	...	Calcutta Madrasah.

Saligram	...	Hume's H School, Etawah.
Samanta, Kisorimohan	...	Pachamba English School
Sankar Lal	...	Hurdui High School
Sanyal, Durgananda	...	Bauleah High School
„ Gurudas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Taraknath	.	Benares College.
Sarma, Parbaticharan	...	Sylhet Zila School
Sarkar Amritalal	...	Metropolitan Institution
„ Girijakanta	...	Bhaugulpore H. C E. Schl.
„ Jugalkrishna	...	Pakur School.
„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Kailaschandra	..	Bauleah High School
„ Kalipada	...	Pachamba English School
„ Nagendranath	...	Metropolitan Ins, S Branch.
„ Parbaticharan	...	Hamilton's E S, Tumlook
„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Instn
Sawanth Iswaridayal	...	Govt H School, Allahabad
Sayad Hosain	...	Muttra Zila School.
Sekhar Chand	...	Gya Zila School
Sen, Ambikacharan	.	Noakhally Zila School.
„ Baikunthanath	...	Private Student
„ Dinabandhu	..	Burisal Zila School
„ Gobindachandra	...	Faridpore Zila School.
„ Hemendranath	...	Hare School
„ Jaladhar	..	Kumarkhally School.
„ Jamimkanta	...	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Hare School
„ Kamakshyacharan	..	S Suburban Schl, Kalighat.
„ Kshetramohan	..	Hare School
„ Saktiprasanna	..	Hindu School
„ Umacharan	...	Barisal Zila School
Sen Gupta, Taranath	.	Ootterparah School.
Set, Haridas	...	Calcutta Institution
Shaikh Abdul Jubbar	..	Bankura Zila School.
„ Hosain Ali	...	High School, Jabalpore.
„ Kabir Ali	...	Teacher.
„ Muhammad Ashaf	...	District School, Delhi
Siebel, C O		St Thomas' Coll, Colombo.
Singh, Lalbiharilal	...	Behar English School
„ Kanhai	...	Mission Normal High Schl.
„ Karm	.	District School, Amritsar
„ Khazan	...	Moradabad Zila School
„ Mahendra	..	Agra College
„ Parduman	...	Mission School, Jalandar
„ Sant	...	Mission School, Rawalpindi.
„ Sohail	...	Mission School, Lahore
„ Sundar	...	District School, Amritsar.
„ Uttam	...	Mission School, Jalandar
Sinha, Bipinbihari	..	Hamilton's E S, Tumlook

Sinha, Brajakisor	...	Bankura Zila School.
,, Dwarkanath	...	Christ C. School, Cawnpur
,, Prabhachandra	...	Bhastara School.
,, Surathnath	...	Beerbhoom Zila School,
Sil, Gakulnath	..	Hugli Collegiate School.
,, Makhanlal	...	Ditto.
Soitla Buksh	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Sookh Raj	..	Mission School, Rawalpindi.
Sri Ram	...	Patiala College.
Surita, F. R.	...	St. Joseph's School.
Syam Saradacharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Syam Dutt	...	Victoria School, Gazipur.
Syed Muhammad Hosain	...	Unao High School.
,, Hasan Raza	...	Hurdui High School.
,, Muhammad Nabib Ullah	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Syyed Wajahat Hussein,	...	Christ Ch. Schl., Lucknow.
Tajuddin	...	Sitapur High School.
Talukdar Sasibhushan	...	Serajgunge School.
Tamhan Kesab Gopal	...	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
Tara Chand	...	District School, Amritsar.
Tarafdar Adyanath	...	Barari H. C. E. School.
Tewari, Jagannath	...	High School, Jabalpur.
,, Raghunandanprasad	...	Gazipur Mission High Schl.
Thengadi Hari Ganwant	...	City School, Nagpur.
Tribedi, Kanhiyalal	...	Hurdui High School.
Tulsiram Sarma	...	Gauhati Zila School.
Ulfat Ray	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Uma Sankar	..	Muttra Zila School.
Watson, A. G.	...	Doveton College.
Wijegakoon, W.	...	Weslyan College, Colombo.
Wontersz, G. J.	...	Ditto.
Woodward, Charles	...	St. Xavier's College.
Yakoob Shal Khan	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Zinat Ray	...	Shajehanpore Zila School.

Third Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adharyya, Haranath	...	Bankura Zila School.
Adhikari, Kedarnath	...	Patia School.
Adhya, Bankabihari	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Aich, Kanailal	...	Midnapore High School.
,, Purnachandra	...	Ditto.
Ajmal Ali	...	Sylhet Zila School.
Ajodhya Prasad	...	Hume's High Schl., Etawah.
Baksi, Bidhubhushan	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
Balkrishna Gangadhar C.	...	High School, Jabalpur.
Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar	..	Hindu School.
,, Baidyanath	...	Sanskrit College.

Bandyopadhyay,	Brajanath ...	Hare School.
,,	Brajanath ...	Useful Arts School.
,,	Bipinbihari ...	Hindu School.
,,	Debendranath ..	Maharaja's Schl., Burdwan.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	S. Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
,,	Gopalchandra ...	Pubna Zila School.
,,	Haridas ...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
,,	Haripada ..	Ditto.
,,	Hariprasanna ...	Hugli Branch School.
,,	Kaliprasanna ...	Ooterparah School.
,,	Kamakshyanath	Hare School.
,,	Kshetramohan ...	S. Suburban Schl., Kalighat.
,,	Piyarilal ...	Hindu School.
,,	Prakaschandra ...	Calcutta Training Academy.
,,	Radhikamohan...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,,	Rakhaldas ...	Hugli Collegiate School.
,,	Saratchandra ...	Monghyr Zila School.
,,	Satischandra ...	Maharaja's School, Kalna.
Barat,	Surendranath ...	Patna Collegiate School.
Basak,	Basinath ...	Nawab's School, Dacca.
,,	Dwarkanath ...	Ruplal Raghunath School,
,,	Kunjalal ...	Pubna Zila School. [Dacca.
,,	Radhikamohan ...	Jagannath School.
,,	Tulsidas ...	Oriental Seminary.
Basu,	Ashminikumar ...	Barisal Zila School.
,,	Bhupatinath ...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
,,	Bipinbihari ...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
,,	Chandrakumar ...	Sanskrit College.
,,	Girischandra ...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
,,	Harakumar ...	Ditto.
,,	Herambanath ...	Maharaja's Schl., Burdwan.
,,	Jadunath ...	Calcutta Institution.
,,	Kalikumar ...	Ootterparah School.
,,	Kalinath ...	Dacca Collegiate School.
,,	Kasinath ...	Barisa School.
,,	Krishnamohan ...	Matihari Govt. Zila School.
,,	Radhakisor ...	Commillah Zila School.
,,	Ramtaran ...	Jaynagar Institution.
,,	Sitalkumar ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Brch,
,,	Upendranath ...	Hugli Branch School.
Bhaduri,	Aghorchandra ...	Hindu School.
,,	Jagachchandra ...	Mymensing Zila School.
Bhar,	Hemchandra ...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Brch.
,,	Sasibhushan ...	General Assembly's Instn.
Bhattacharyya,	Girischandra ...	Chittagong High School.
,,	Nabakumar ...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
,,	Narayanchandra...	Sanskrit College.
,,	Tinkari ...	General Assembly's Instn

Bhattacharyya, Trilochan	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh Institution.
Bhawanidin	...	Unao High School.
Biharilal	...	Gya Zila School.
Binaek Prasad	...	Sultanpore Zila School.
Binayak Prasad	...	Benares College.
Biswas, Jadunath	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Kulendraprasad	...	Santosh Janhabi School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Khulna H. C. E. School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Lakshmipasa H. C. E. Sch.
„ Rajkrishna	...	Baraset School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Amta School.
Black, O. E.	...	St. James' School.
Chakrabarti, Basantakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Chandranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Jaykali	...	Howrah School.
„ Lalmohan	...	Pogose School.
„ Raghunath	...	Campbell Medical School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Surendranath	...	Banwaribad H. C. E. School.
„ Traprasanna	...	Pogose School.
Chandra, Bipinbihari	...	Midnapore High School.
Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	...	Sibpore H. H. E. School.
„ Bhushanchandra	.	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Binaycharan	...	Howrah School.
„ Harendranath	...	Monghyr Zila School.
„ Kalidas	..	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Kunjabihari	...	Ootterparah School.
„ Nibaranchandra	.	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	...	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Hindu School.
„ Satinath	...	Mudrissa-i-Unwariah.
„ Taraknath	...	Jaynagar School.
„ Umeschandra	...	Maharajah's Schl., Burdwan.
Chaturbedi, Jayantiprasad	...	Agra College.
Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Sch.
„ Karunakanta	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
„ Mahadeoprasad	...	Gonda High School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Cawnpur Zila School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Tinkari	...	Bagnan H. C. E. School.
Chimman Lal	..	Delhi District School.
Coriah, T.	...	Free School.
Coorey, J.	...	Trinity College, Kandy.
Daji Harbaji Gadakri	...	City School, Naghur.
Dan, Abinaschandra	...	F. C. Institution, Calcutta.
Das, Abanimohan	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Abinaschandra	...	Ruplal Raghunath School.

Das, Amritalal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Bhagwan	...	Mission School, Lahore.
„ Bharatchandra	...	Pogose School.
„ Durgakanta	...	Rungpur High School.
„ Gangaprasad	...	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore.
„ Haranam	...	Victoria College, Agra.
„ Jagabandhu	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Mahendralal	...	Chittagong High School.
„ Pradyumnacharan	...	Sylhet Zila School.
„ Premlal	...	Barari H. C. E. School.
„ Saradaprasad	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Sibendrachandra	...	Sridharpore School.
Das Gupta, Syamnirod	...	Kuchiakole Radhabullabh Institution.
Datta, Bholanath	...	F. C. Instn., Calcutta.
„ Damodar	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Gangacharan	...	Daulatpur School.
„ Haricharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Jagatchandra	...	Silchar Government School.
„ Mrigendrakumar	...	Howrah School.
„ Nagendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Patiram	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Rajendranath	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
„ Trailokyanath	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Daulat Ram	...	District School, Hushiarpur.
De, Abinaschandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Basantakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Brajagobinda	...	Rungpur High School.
„ Haricharan	..	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Mahadeb	...	Pogose School, Dacca.
„ Nareschandra	..	Hare School.
„ Radhaballabh	...	Coomercolly School.
„ Srinibas	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Deb, Sureschandra	...	Hare School.
Dhamankar, Sridhar Binayak	...	Indore Mudrassa.
Dhar, Maniklal	...	Sanskrit College.
Dhunna Lal	...	Ajmere Govt. College.
Gangopadhyay, Jogendrachandra	..	Krishnaghur Collgte. School.
„ Prasannakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Rajaninath	...	Mymensing School.
„ Sarachchandra	...	Baraset Government School.
Gobinda Prasad	...	Sultanpore Zila School.
Ghosh, Baradakanta	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
„ Brajendrakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Girindranath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
„ Hemchandra	...	Mission School, Peshawar.
„ Janakinath	...	Private Student.
„ Kaliranjan	...	St. Xavier's College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Metropolitan Instn., S. Br.

Ghosh, Kunjabihari]	...	Sylhet Government School.
„ Paresnath	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Purnachandra	...	Purulia Government School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Shambazar H. G. E. School.
„ Sureschandra	...	Seal's Free College.
Ghoshal, Lalitlal	...	Purulia Government School.
„ Taraprasanna	...	Hindu School.
Golam Rahman	...	Noakhally Zila School.
Goswami, Harischandra	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Nibaranchandra	...	Behar English School.
„ Syamchand	...	Badla A. V. School.
Guha, Bharatchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
„ Bidyadhar	...	Teghoria School.
„ Gurucharan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Gupta, Baradagobinda	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	Pogose School.
„ Sasankamohan	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Tarinicharan	...	Ditto.
„ Udhabchandra	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Hajra, Ramtaran	...	Berhampore Collegiate Schl.
Hanuman Prasad	...	Barabanki High School.
Harmohan Lal	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Hui, Ramacharan	...	Hugli Branch School.
Jagannath Prasad	...	M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
Jha, Ramlal	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Jas, Jogneswar	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
Jaydatt	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
Kar, Haricharan	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Karta Kishen	...	District School, Lahore.
Khan, Nabadwipchandra	...	Free Church Institution.
„ Ramchandra	...	Baripore H. C. E. School.
Konor, Bhairabnarayan	...	Nowgong Zila School.
Kripa Sankar	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
Kuar, Luchman Narayan	...	Aligarh Zila School.
Kundu, Banawarilal	...	Metn. Instn., Sampukur Bh.
Lackersteen, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
Lahiri, Saratkumar	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
Lakshan Prasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
Lala Sirdar Mull	...	Durbar School, Jodpur.
Lila Dhar	...	Aligarh Zila School.
Mahabir Prasad	...	Pachamba English School
Maitra, Akshaykumar	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Harimohan	...	Santosh Janhavi School.
„ Kedarnath	...	Bauleah High School.
„ Rajanikanta	...	Hindu School.
„ Rasbihari	...	Berhampore Collegiate Schl
Majumdar, Aghornat	...	Sanskrit College.

Majumdar, Baradaprasad	...	Barisa School.
„ Banikanta	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Biharilal	...	Deogurh Zila School.
„ Debendranath	...	Metn. Instn., Sampukur Bh.
„ Gopinath	...	Cuttack Collegiate School.
„ Jogendranath	...	L. M. School Khagra.
„ Jogendranath	...	Naral H. C. E. School.
„ Kalipada	...	Harinabhi A. S. School.
„ Kedernath	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
„ Nagendrachandra	...	C. M. School, Calcutta.
„ Rajkumar	...	St. Chrysostom's School.
Mallik, Harinath	...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
„ Khagendranath	...	Albert School.
„ Rajendrakumar	...	L. M. School Khagra.
Mandal, Jogendranath	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Sriramchandra	...	Pandra H. C. E. School.
Marshall, E. A.	...	St. James' School.
Mendis, A.	...	Wesley College, Colombo.
Misra, Kalicharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
„ Murlidhar	...	Hardui High School.
„ Shewraj	...	Bahraich Zila School.
Mitra, Asutosh	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
„ Gaganchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Kalipada	...	Faridpore Zila School.
„ Raj Jagadiswar	...	South Subn Schl., Kalighat.
Mohanlal, Sukla	...	Benares College.
Morobeshownath, Bhide	...	City School, Nagpur.
Mufizuddin	...	Calcutta Madrasa.
Md. Abdul Gafur	...	C. M. S. H S. Gorakpur.
Muhammad Ainul Haq	...	Patna Collegiate School.
Mukhopádhyáy, Abhaycharan	..	Oriental Seminary.
„ Abinaschandra	...	Teacher.
„ Basantakumar	...	Metn. Instn., Sampukur Bh
„ Dinabandhu	...	Balagar H. C. E. School.
„ Gopalchandra	...	Ranaghat School.
„ Harischandra	...	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
„ Kaminikumar	...	Commillah Zila School.
„ Manmohan	...	Sanskrit College.
„ Nagendranath	...	South Subn. Schl., Kalighat.
„ Paresnath	...	Pachamba English School.
„ Rajendranath	...	Howrah School.
„ Rakhaldas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
„ Saratchandra	...	Konnogur English School.
„ Umacharan	...	Ootterpara School.
Murlidhar, Joshi	...	Almora Mission School.
Murphy, C.	...	St. George's Col., Mussoorie
Nag, Haridas	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl
„ Kasiswar	...	Pog[illegible] School.
Nand Lal	...	Canning College, Lucknow

Narhar Ganesh Dikshit	...	Private Student.
Nayak, Salomon	...	Balasore Zila School.
Niyazdeen Khan	...	Mission School, Jalandar.
Niogi, Durganath	...	Jenkin's School, C. Behar.
O'Brien, J.	...	St. George's Col., Mussoorie.
Pál, Girischandra	...	Free Ch. Instn., Chinsurah.
„ Gopalprasanna	...	Jessore Zila School.
„ Sasikumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
Palmer, W.	...	LaMartiniere Col., Lucknow.
Pandit, Gobinda Sahay	...	Private Student.
Pati, Bholanath	...	Midnapore High School.
Patnaik, Lingaraj	...	Puri Zila School.
Rada Kishan	..	District School, Amritsar.
Raha, Gopalchandra	...	Faridpore Zila School.
Raibahadur	...	Benares College.
Rakshit, Chunilal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
Ram Lal	...	District School, Lahore.
Ram Prasad	...	Ranchi Govt. Zila Schl.
Ramsaran, P.	...	Teacher.
Ray, Adharchandra	...	Hugli Branch School.
„ Bhabanicharan	...	Sumbhunath Schl. Chatmo-[hur.
„ Brajendranarayan	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Iswarchandra	...	Barisal Zila School.
„ Lalbihari	...	Annada Schl., Brahmanbaria.
„ Lalmohan	...	Nizamat Schl., Moorshedabad.
„ Nalinimohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Narayanchandra	..	Hare School.
„ Rampada	...	Hazaribag Zila School.
„ Ratikanta	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Saratchandra	...	Hugli Collegiate School.
„ Suryyakumar	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Chaudhuri, Nibaranchandra		Free Church Instn. Calcutta.
„ Chaudhuri, Ramkrishna	...	Searsole H. C E. School.
Rutledge, A. N.	...	St. James' School.
Sada Ram	...	Mission School, Jalandar
Saint, R. R.	...	St. George's Coll., Mussoorie.
Sakharam Dhoondiraj Mahajan	...	Free Church Instn. Nagpur.
Sanyal, Dasarath	...	Barahanagar Hindu School.
Shew Sankar	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
Saran, Abodbihari	...	Shajehanpore Zila School.
Sarkar, Banwarilal	...	Nabadwipa Hindu School.
„ Harinarayan	...	Khagol H. C. E. School.
„ Karalicharan	...	Saradaprasad Inst., Chackdigi.
„ Maheschandra	...	Mymensing Zila School.
„ Pramathanath	...	Krishnaghur Collegiate Schl.
„ Ramkumar	...	Purulia Government School.
Sen, Bireswar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.

Sen, Dakshinaranjan	...	Faridpur Zila School.
„ Muthuranath	...	Narul H C. E. School.
„ Nandalal	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Prasannachandra	...	Jagannath School, Dacca.
„ Ramdas	...	Pogose School. [Inst.
„ Ramtarak	...	Kuchiacole Radhaballabh
„ Saratchandra	...	Noakhally Zila School.
„ Saratchandra	...	Howrah School.
„ Syamlal	...	Hare School.
„ Umacharan	...	Jenkin's Schl. Cooch Behar.
Set, Hemchandra	...	Hare School.
Sheikh Faredudeen Ahmed	...	Joynarayan's Coll., Benares.
Sheobihari Lal	...	C. M. School, Lucknow.
Shib Ram	...	Gujrat Government School.
Sikdar, Bhubanmohan	...	Met. Instn., Shampakur Bh.
Shaha, Jogneswar	...	Teacher.
Sinha, Basantalal	...	Beerbhoom Zila School.
„ Bhabani	...	Benares College.
„ Daulet	...	Cawnpore Zila School.
„ Fakirchandra	...	Maldah Zila School.
„ Mahadeb	...	Benares College.
„ Priyanath (Junior)	...	General Assembly's Instn.
„ Shamsherbahadar	...	Benares College.
„ Umeschandra	...	Joynagur Institution.
Sohan Lal	...	Christ Chch. Schl., Cawnpur.
Som, Suryyakumar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Sonar, Ramcharan	..	Joynarayan's College.
Sukul, Nilkanta	...	L. M. School, Midnapore.
Syud Abdul Ghaffer	...	Teacher.
Talukdar, Baradachandra	...	Bogra Zila School.
Tewari, Gaurisankar.	...	Bengalitola Prepy. Schl.
Tribedi, Nrisinhaprasad	...	Kandi School.
Tulsiram	...	Ghazipur Mission High Schl.
Weerasooriya, W.	...	St. Thomas Coll., Colombo.
Weekramanayaka	...	Ditto.

Graduates—Medicine.

M. D.

Basu, Jagadbandhu	...	1863 Medical College.
Carter, R. W.	...	1865 Asst. Surgn., H. M.'s 82nd Regiment.
De, Chandrakumar	...	1862 Medical College.
Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1863 Ditto.

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877 Medical College.
Maitra, Bepinbihari	...	1878 Ditto.
Sil, Kanailal	...	1879 Ditto.

M. B.

Basu, Biharilal	...	1873 Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	1877 Ditto.
" Jadabchandra	...	1866 Ditto.
" Nabakumar	...	1868 Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra	...	1867 Ditto.
" Nagendranath	...	1876 Ditto.
" Srinath	...	1872 Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Biharilal	...	1878 Ditto.
" Purnachandra	...	1869 Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gapalchandra	...	1876 Ditto.
" Nilmadhab	...	1872 Ditto.
" Syamacharan	...	1867 Ditto.
Das, Manmohan	...	1877 Ditto.
" Pramathanath	...	1872 Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1866 Ditto.
De, Debendranath	...	1877 Ditto.
" Nandalal	...	1867 Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864 Ditto.
" Fakirchandra	...	1868 Ditto.
" Radharaman	...	1876 Ditto.
Gupta, Bankabihari	...	1870 Ditto.
" Durgadas	...	1878 Ditto.
" Kalipada	...	1868 Ditto.
Maitra, Bipinbihari	...	1878 Ditto.
Mitra, Bankabihari	...	1871 Ditto.
" Mahendranath	...	1877 Ditto.

Mitra, Umeschandra	...	1874 Medical College.
,, Upendranath	...	1878 Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	...	1878 Ditto.
,, Gangaprasad	...	1867 Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1877 Ditto.
,, Syamacharan	...	1866 Ditto.
Sadukhan, Khirodchandra	...	1878 Ditto.
Syed Hossain	...	1878 Ditto.
Peters, C. E.	...	1868 Ditto.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869 Ditto.
Rudra, Bhagabatchandra	...	1877 Ditto.
Sarkar, Krishnagopal	...	1873 Ditto.
,, Nafibar	...	1877 Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1865 Ditto.

L. M. S.

Abdul Russaq	...	1874 Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikhyanath	...	1862 Ditto.
Akbar Khan	...	1872 Ditto.
Asder Ali Khan	...	1878 Ditto.
Bagchi, Abhaycharan	...	1861 Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Abinaschandra	...	1871 Ditto.
,, Abinaschandra(1st)		1878 Ditto.
,, Baneswar	...	1878 Ditto.
,, Brajendranath	...	1878 Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Harakanta	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Harinarayan	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Harischandra	...	1861 Ditto.
,, Kisorilal	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Nakurchandra	...	1867 Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Purnachandra	...	1865 Ditto.
,, Rajmohan	...	1868 Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Suryyanath	...	1878 Ditto.
Bara, Sibram	...	1871 Ditto.
Basak, Amulyaratna	...	1869 Ditto.
,, Sonatan	...	1872 Ditto.
Basu, Aghornath	...	1872 Ditto.
,, Amritakrishna	...	1867 Ditto.
,, Benimadhab	...	1865 Ditto.
,, Benodkrishna	...	1874 Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	...	1875 Ditto.
,, Chandrabhushan	..	1877 Ditto.
,, Dharmadas	...	1861 Ditto.

Basu, Dharmadas	...	1873	Medical College.
,, Dinanath	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Gopalchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Harimohan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Hiralal	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Jadabchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Jadunath	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Kedarnath	...	1876	Ditto.
,, Kesabchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Khargeswar	...	1870	Ditto.
,, Krishnachandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Laksminaryan	...	1863	Ditto.
,, Mahendralal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Mahendramohan	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Prabodhchandra	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Priyanath	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Radhanath	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Suryyanarayan	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Trailokyanath	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Upendrachandra	...	1867	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Biharilal	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Tarinicharan	...	1866	Ditto.
Bhar, Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
,, Durgadas	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Nilmadhab	...	1864	Ditto.
,, Sibchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
,, Taradas	...	1878	Ditto.
Biswas, Mahendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Bijaykumar	...	1874	Ditto.
,, Harinath	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Nabinchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
,, Ramlal	...	1869	Ditto.
,, Suryyakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
Chambers, E. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	...	1877	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Adharnath	...	1878	Ditto.
,, Anukulchandra	...	1877	Ditto.
,, Bamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1868	Ditto.
,, Bhubanmohan	...	1872	Ditto.
,, Fakirchandra	...	1875	Ditto.
,, Gobindachandra	...	1866	Ditto.
,, Jagannath	...	1878	Ditto.

Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath	...	1863	Medical College.
" Nilkanta	...	1872	Ditto.
" Nimaichandra	...	1874	Ditto.
" Nityananda	...	1876	Ditto.
" Paresnath	...	1878	Ditto.
" Radhikaprasad	...	1861	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Bijaygobinda	...	1872	Ditto.
" Brajanath	...	1874	Ditto.
" Kaliprasanna	...	1871	Ditto.
" Kapileswar	...	1861	Ditto.
" Nilmani	...	1867	Ditto.
Crump, H. W.	...	1866	Ditto.
Das, Adhirchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
" Amarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
" Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
" Apurbakrishna	...	1878	Ditto.
" Benimadhab	...	1873	Ditto.
" Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
" Chunilal	...	1866	Ditto.
" Chunilal	...	1871	Ditto.
" Haranchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
" Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
" Hiralal (1st)	...	1877	Ditto.
" Kalikumar	...	1866	Ditto.
" Kesabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
" Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
" Purnachandra	...	1873	Ditto.
" Ramkumar	..	1875	Ditto.
" Sibkrishna	...	1875	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Gurucharan	...	1878	Ditto.
" Gurudayal	...	1868	Ditto.
Datta, Batakrishna	...	1873	Ditto.
" Brajendrakumar	...	1871	Ditto.
" Girischandra	...	1865	Ditto.
" Gobardhan	...	1874	Ditto.
" Haralal	...	1871	Ditto.
" Haralal	...	1874	Ditto.
" Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
" Hiralal	...	1875	Ditto.
" Krishnalal	...	1870	Ditto.
" Manahar	...	1865	Ditto.
" Manilal	...	1862	Ditto.
" Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto.
" Nabinchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
" Saradaprasad	...	1878	Ditto.
" Umeschandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Davidson, W. H.	...	1878	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1865	Ditto.
" Girischandra	...	1874	Ditto.

De, Gopalchandra	...	1868	Medical College.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Kalachand	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Prasannakumar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Ramankrishna	..	1873	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1872	Ditto.
Deb, Amritalal	...	1869	Ditto.
Dhol, Bipinbihari	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1862	Ditto.
Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C.	..	1877	Ditto.
Fuzler Rahman	...	1878	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Anandalal	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Harischandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Taraknath	..	1869	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Binodbihari	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Dayalkrishna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Dukari	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Hiralal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Judunath	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jogindranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Kalikrishna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kasinath	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Madhabchandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Parbatichandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Rakhaldas	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Ramlal	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Ratikanta	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Sureschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamapada	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Trailokyanath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra (1st)	...	1878	Ditto.
Ghosal, Kaliprasanna	...	1864	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1869	Ditto.
Guha, Debendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
Gupta, Abinaschandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Bipinbihari	...	1877	Ditto.

Gupta, Chandrakumar	...	1873	Medical College.
„ Debendranath	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Dwarikanath	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Madhusudan	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Narendranath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Ramcharan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Ramkali	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Sambhuchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Nidhulal	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Nityacharan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Prisitosh	...	1873	Ditto.
Kali, Chandrasekhar	...	1878	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Kumar, Bipinkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
Kundu, Rajkumar	...	1865	Ditto.
Laha, Austosh	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1865	Ditto.
Lutful, Khabir	...	1871	Ditto.
Majumdar, Amritalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Bhupalkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Kailaschandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Mahendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Pratapchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1868	Ditto.
Mallik, Kanailal	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jogendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Nagendrakumar	..	1878	Ditto.
„ Syamlal	...	1869	Ditto.
McReddie, G. D.	...	1861	Ditto.
Mitra, Dinanath	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Girischandra	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Haridas	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Jagadbandhu	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Kalikumar	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Kasikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Nabinchandra	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Nrityagopal	...	1877	Ditto.

Mitra, Priyambarnath	...	1869	Medical College.
„ Rajendrachandra	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Syamchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Umacharan	..	1861	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	..	1866	Ditto.
„ Amritalal	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Annadaprasad	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bhagabaticharan		1863	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Jadubhushan	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Jadunath	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Kalidas	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Kesabchandra	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Lalmadhab	...	1866	Ditto.
„ Matilal	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Nripendrachandra		1878	Ditto.
„ Parkaschandra	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rajkisor	...	1863	Ditto.
Munsi, Amritalal	...	1873	Ditto.
Nan, Hiralal	...	1878	Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjabihari	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Pain, Akshaykumar	...	1876	Ditto.
Pal, Akhilnath	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Banamali	...	1876	Ditto.
„ Bholanath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Janaranjan	...	1862	Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	...	1873	Ditto.
Palit, Bireswar	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Debendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Khirodchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
Raha, Kamalkrishna	..	1874	Ditto.
Ray, Debendranath	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Gangadhar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
„ Gopalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Haranath	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Lalbihari	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jagatchandra	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jogeswar	...	1875	Ditto.
„ Mahimachandra	...	1870	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	...	1878	Ditto,

Ray, Nabagopal	...	1865	Medical College.
„ Radhanath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Rajkumar	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Sasthibar	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Rammay	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1867	Ditto.
„ Taraprasanna	...	1869	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	..	1867	Ditto.
Sadhu, Ramanchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Asokkrishna	..	1875	Ditto.
„ Brajanath	...	1873	Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalal	...	1877	Ditto.
Sarkar, Bhubanmohan	...	1861	Ditto.
„ Gangagobinda	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Nandalal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1867	Ditto
„ Sureschandra	...	1872	Ditto.
Sen, Akshaykumar	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Balaichandra	...	1863	Ditto.
„ Basantakumar	...	1877	Ditto
„ Brajendranath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Durgadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Durgananda	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Dwarkanath	...	1874	Ditto.
„ Haricharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Jadabkrishna	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1839	Ditto.
„ Kedarnath	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Kisorimohan	...	1868	Ditto.
„ Krishnadas	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Mathuranath	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Piyarilal	...	1871	Ditto.
„ Rakhalchandra	...	1872	Ditto.
„ Syamacharan	...	1878	Ditto.
„ Umeschandra	...	1873	Ditto.
„ Upendranath	...	1865	Ditto.
Set, Rajanilal	...	1872	Ditto.
Sikdar, Srinath	...	1869	Ditto.
Sinha, Durgacharan	..	1872	Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	..	1871	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan	...	1877	Ditto.
„ Suryyanarayan	..	1865	Ditto.
Ulla, Adid	...	1868	Ditto.
Zahur Ali Ahmed	...	1871	Ditto.
Zuhur Uddin	...	1871	Ditto.

Under-Graduates.

1878.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Basu, Biharikrishna	...	Medical College.
Ray, Sibaprasad	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan (1st)		Ditto.
Acharyya, Kedareswar	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Prasaddas	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Benodbihari	...	Ditto.
Chandra, Dinanath	...	Ditto.

Second Division.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Binodbihari	...	Medical College.
Bandyopadhyay, Haricharan	...	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Haribhushan	...	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Haradhan	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Purnachundra	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Ditto.
" Nrityacharan	...	Ditto.
Pal, Janakinath	...	Ditto.
Panioty, J. E.	...	Ditto.
Ray, Matilal	...	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bagchi, Bijaygobinda	...	Medical College.
Bal, Taranath	...	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
" Kalinath	...	Ditto.
" Kalipada	...	Ditto.
" Umeschandra	..	Ditto.
Basu, Bibhudasankar	...	Ditto.
" Debendranath	...	Ditto.
" Nagendrachandra	...	Ditto.
" Sekharkumar	...	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Bamandeb	..	Ditto.
Chakrabarti, Krishnachandra	...	Ditto.
" Narendranath	...	Ditto.
Chandra, Priyalal	..	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Jaykrishna	..	Ditto.
" Kalikrishna	...	Ditto.
" Kamalaksbya	...	Ditto.

Datta, Bankabihari	...	Medical College.
„ Chunilal	...	Ditto.
„ Dinanath	...	Ditto.
„ Hemchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Nitaichand	...	Ditto.
„ Nripendranath	...	Ditto.
„ Priyanath	...	Ditto.
„ Upendrakrishna	...	Ditto.
De, Fakirchand	...	Ditto.
Dhar, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
Ghosh, Annadaprasad	...	Ditto.
„ Biharilal	...	Ditto.
„ Krishnadhan	...	Ditto.
„ Prasanakumar	...	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Abinaschandra	...	Ditto.
Gupta, Nirmalchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Tarinikumar	...	Ditto.
Haldar, Annadakanta	...	Ditto.
Kar, Protapchandra	...	Ditto.
Kundu, Bhagabaticharan	...	Ditto.
Lahiri, Prakaschandra	...	Ditto.
Majumdar, Girindrachandra	..	Ditto.
„ Jogeschandra	...	Ditto.
Mallik, Sibchandra	...	Ditto.
Mandal, Ganeschandra	...	Ditto.
„ Nilmani	...	Ditto.
Mitra, Jogendranath	...	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Ditto.
„ Chandrakumar	...	Ditto.
„ Lalmohan	...	Ditto.
„ Sasibhushan (3rd)		Ditto.
Nandi, Debendranath	...	Ditto.
Pal, Kedarnath	...	Ditto.
„ Nabadwipachandra	..	Ditto.
Ray, Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.
„ Atulchandra	...	Ditto.
„ Nilkanta	...	Ditto.
Sen, Gurugobinda	...	Ditto.
„ Gurunath	..	Ditto.
„ Judunath (2nd)	...	Ditto.
„ Kalikanta	...	Ditto.
Sengupta, Bishnupada	...	Ditto.

Graduates—Medicine.

1879.

SECOND M B EXAMINATION

First Division

Sil, Kanailal	...	1879	Medical College

Second Division

In Alphabetical Order

Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada	...	1879	Medical College
Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan		1879	Ditto
,, Bibhutibhushan	..	1879	Ditto
Datta, Khirodkumar		1879	Ditto
De, Rajendralal		1879	Ditto
Gangopadhay, Jadunath		1879	Ditto

SECOND L M S EXAMINATION

In Alphabetical Order

Bandyopadhyay, Haripada		1879	Medical College
Basak, Nityalal		1879	Ditto
Basu, Biharilal		1879	Ditto
,, Manmathanath	...	1879	Ditto
Chaudhuri, Chandranath		1879	Ditto
,, Khirodchandra	..	1879	Ditto
Das, Annadaprasad		1879	Ditto
Datta, Akshaykumar		1879	Ditto
Ghosh, Rajkrishna		1879	Ditto
,, Umeschandra		1879	Ditto
Kumar, Sasibhushan		1879	Ditto
Maitra, Madhusudan	..	1879	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Khelaram	...	1879	Ditto
Purkait, Purnachandra		1879	Ditto.
Ray, Khirodchandra	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Mahendranath	..	1879	Ditto
Sen, Bamandas	..	1879	Ditto
Sinha, Narendraprasanna	...	1879	Ditto.
Sirmani, Sasibhushan	...	1879	Ditto

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

In Order of Merit.

Ghosh, Srinath	...	1879	Medical College.
Basu, Sanatkumar	...	1879	Ditto.
Lahiri, Nikunjamohan	...	1879	Ditto.
Sanyal, Pulinchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Debendranath	...	1879	Ditto.
Ghosh, Khudiram	...	1879	Ditto.
Das, Sundarimohan	...	1879	Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Adhya, Umacharan	...	1879	Medical College.
Ahia Ali Khan	...	1879	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Nithurmay	...	1879	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Khirodprasad	...	1879	Ditto
Chakrabarti, Gaganchandra		1879	Ditto.
Das, Harischandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Kundu, Ambikacharan	..	1879	Ditto.
Majumdar, Prasannakumar	...	1879	Ditto.
,, Ramchandra	...	1879	Ditto.
Mallik, Biharilal	..	1879	Ditto.
,, Lakshminarayan	.	1879	Ditto.
Mitra, Amritalal	...	1879	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Krishnapada	...	1879	Ditto.
Saha, Batakrishna		1879	Ditto.
Sanyal, Jogneswar	...	1879	Ditto.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

At Second M. B Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.

In Midwifery.

Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan	...	1867	Medical College.
Gupta, Kalipada	...	1868	Ditto.

In Medicine.

Ray, Isanchandra	...	1869	Medical College.
Gupta, Baukabihari	...	1870	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhab	...	1872	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1876	Ditto.

At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.

In Midwifery.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	..	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.

In Surgery.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1861	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1862	Ditto.
Keyt, F.	...	1863	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1864	Ditto.
Ray, Gopalchandra	...	1865	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	....	1866	Ditto.
Gupta, Mahendranath	..	1867	Ditto.
Goswami, Gopalchandra		1869	Ditto.

In Medicine.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1861	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1862	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1863	Ditto.
Mitra, Kesikinkar	...	1865	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Ray, Taraprasanna	..	1867	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1868	Ditto.

At First M. B. Examination, Rs. 32 per month, tenable for two years.

In Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Chattopadhyay Syamacharan	...	1865	Medical College.
Ray, Isanchandra	...	1866	Ditto.
Sarkar, Natabar	...	1875	Ditto.
Sadukhan, Khirodchandra	...	1876	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Peters, C. T.	...	1866	Medical College.
Das, Pramathanath	...	1870	Ditto.
Ghosh, Radharaman	...	1874	Ditto.
Syed Hosen	...	1876	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Gupta, Kalipada	...	1866	Medical College.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Das, Manmohan	...	1875	Medical College.
Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand	..	1876	Ditto.

At First L. M.S. Examination, Rs. 16 per month, tenable for two years.

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna	...	1858	Medical College.
Bandernaike, A. W. D.	...	1859	Ditto.
Ghosh, Chandramohan	...	1862	Ditto.
De, Akshaykumar	...	1863	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Gobindachandra	...	1864	Ditto.

IN CHEMISTRY.

Mitra, Nabinchandra	...	1858	Medical College.
Koch, E. L.	...	1859	Ditto.
Rudra, Radharaman	...	1860	Ditto.
Som, Dayalchandra	...	1862	Ditto.
Pal, Janaranjan	...	1863	Ditto.
Datta, Haranchandra	...	1864	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	1866	Ditto.

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

McReddie, G. D.	...	1858	Medical College.
Acharyya, Kamikshyanath	...	1859	Ditto.
Haldar, Kalachand	...	1860	Ditto.
Basu, Benimadhab	...	1862	Ditto.
Bandyopadhyay, Jadabchandra	...	1863	Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	...	1870	Ditto.

IN BOTANY.

Sarkar, Mahendralal	...	1858	Medical College.
Nandi, Nityananda	...	1859	Ditto.
Carbery, Joseph	...	1860	Ditto.
Datta, Kedarnath	...	1863	Ditto.
Basu, Priyanath	...	1865	Ditto.

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Mitra, Matilal	...	1864	Medical College.
Ray, Taraprasanna	...	1865	Ditto.
Gangopadhyay, Harischandra	...	1866	Ditto.

VI.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Entrance Examination,

1878.

ENGLISH—Morning.

Examiners— { Mr. J. Van Someren Pope, M. A.
W. Young, Esq.

1. No cloud obscures the summer sky;
The moon in brightness walks on high,
And set in azure every star
Shines, a pure gem of heaven afar!
Child of the earth, oh lift thy glance
To yon bright firmament's expanse;
The glories of its realm explore,
And gaze and wonder and adore!
Doth it not speak to every sense
The marvels of Omnipotence?
See'st thou not there th' Almighty name
Inscribed in characters of flame?

(*a.*) Re-write the above in simple prose, avoiding all metaphorical language.

(*b.*) Analyse the first verse.

2. Define a preposition. Distinguish between prepositions and adverbs.

(*a.*) Supply prepositions in the following blanks:—

The castle form is an oblong and stands the edge a steep rock, which is washed two sides an arm the river. The walls are flanked eight circular towers, standing themselves each which formerly stood a slender town rising the top which hot substances could be poured the assailants below.

(*b.*) *a'* You say you wish me well, will you help me then?

(*b'.*) I am going out for a minute or *so*.

(*c.*) *Well* what next?

(*d.*) He is very busy otherwise he would join you.

What is the exact force of the underlined adverbs in each of the above four sentences ?

3. Turn the direct narrative in the following passage into the indirect :—

(*a.*) Portia now desired Shylock to let her look at the bond and when she had read it, she said—This bond is forfeited, and by this the Jew may lawfully claim a pound of flesh to be by him cut off nearest Antonio's heart. Then she said to Shylock, Be merciful, take the money and bid me tear the bond. But no mercy would the cruel Shylock show, and he said—By my soul I swear, there is no power in the tongue of man to alter me. Why then Antonio, said Portia, you must prepare your bosom for the knife; and while Shylock was sharpening a long knife, with great eagerness to cut off the pound of flesh, Portia said to Antonio—Have you anything to say ? Antonio with the calm resignation said, that he had but little to say, for he had prepared his mind for death.

4. (*a*) Write sentences in which the following expressions shall occur :—

(*No sentence will gain a mark that does not convey some meaning.*)

At the best *so to speak* *I dare say* *under arms* *on the contrary* *come what will* *In short* *all things considered* *at intervals* *Ins and outs.* *Once for all* · *of course.*

(*b*) Write sentences that shall bring out the differences in meaning between the expressions in the respective groups below *Inquire of, inquire into; authority, authorities; give oneself airs; sing an air; set to, set on to; sit down, set down; child-like, childish; a speaking likeness, a speaking trumpet; run out, outrun.*

(*c.*) Distinguish between the following:—*Haste, hurry; later, latter; old, ancient; strong, valid; build, erect, construct; some time, sometimes.*

Write short sentences to illustrate the distinction.

5. Re-write the following, (*a*) without Imperative, (*b*) changing the metaphor into a simile, (*c*) changing the voices of the verbs, (*d*) changing the added words or phrases into sentences, (*e*) changing the complex sentences into simple ones.

(*a.*) Give me the problem and I shall work it. Do what you will, you will not succeed.

(*b.*) Far from the maddening crowd's ignoble strife,
Their silver wishes never learned to stray,
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

(*c.*) They refused me the favour. I forgave him his fault. Already I have become deeply ashamed of judgments which I had once pronounced, of idle hopes I had once encouraged, false admonitions or contempts with which once I had sympathized.

(*d.*) I come *merely* to see you. He ought to have answered *at least* one question. *Only* he came.

(*e.*) That you say is no answer to my question. After a body has fallen sixteen feet, it moves at the rate of thirty-two feet in the same time. The thing was done and no mention was made of it. Though he had many faults, he was a great man.

6. Punctuate the following and correct the mistakes in spelling.

Every month, every day indead produces its one novellties with the

additionel rest that they are novellties. Every futur year wich will avowedly fale in finding time for its own bookes, how should it find time for diffunct bookes no evry year berries its own litterature.

(*b.*) Show that you understand the meaning of the above by expressing it in your own words.

7. (*a.*) Account for the grammar of the following—

(*a'.*) The more, the better.

(*b'.*) Many a one.

(*c'.*) It never rains, but it pours.

(*d'*) { If he come he shall be welcome.
When he comes I shall tell him all.

(*e'.*) Am I a dog that I should be treated thus?

(*f'.*) This is a book of his.

(*b.*) What is meant by the Case Absolute? Give three examples.

ENGLISH—Afternoon.

Examiners— { Rev. C. Jordan.
Mr. J. Wilson.

1. Give the etymology and meaning of the following words:—

Infringe, sire, vivisection, lucifer, introduce, assiduous, monarchy, prince, primeval, friar, corslet, cartoon.

2. (*a.*) Substitute Saxon equivalents for the following:—

Dress, brevity, foliage, curtail, querulous, sentinel, ruminant, deviate, imbibe, benevolence, circulate, deflect.

(*b.*) Substitute words of classical origin for the following:—

Spotless, all-powerful, all-knowing, gods, to bring to nothing, to turn into stone, to root out, what can be seen through, what cannot be seen through, happening exactly at the same time, able to be understood.

3. (*a.*) What are hybrids? Mention any four hybrids that are recognized as good English words.

(*b.*) What is the force of the prefixes in the words:—behead, besmear, before, befall, forbid, forlorn, forget, forego, foretell, proclaim, promote, pronoun?

(*c.*) What is the force of the affixes in the following words:—

Manhood, priesthood, kingdom, freedom, beggar, popular, trustee, globule.

4. Distinguish between the following words, and form sentences to illustrate the meaning of each:—

Humility and *humiliation*. *Dependent* and *dependant*. *Warlike* and *hostile*. *Rout* and *route*. *Expect* and *hope*. *Loquacity* and *eloquence*. *To trip* and *to trip up*. *Graceful* and *gracious*.

5. Give the meaning of the following idiomatic expressions, and form sentences to illustrate them:—

To take a thing ill. A dead shot. To make good. From hand to mouth. In the long run. Steal a march. To pick a quarrel. A drawn battle. To raise a siege. To bring home a charge.

6. In the following sentences explain the phrases in italics:—

(*a.*) But upon no one did this *unadvised action* of the queen, *make such an impression* as upon young Hamlet, who loved and venerated the memory of his dead father *almost to idolatry.*

(*b.*) While the geographical labours of Columbus thus *elevated him to a communion with the learned,* they were *peculiarly calculated to foster a* train of thought favourable to *nautical enterprise.*

(*c.*) Godolphin was not a *reading man.* But he was not *absolutely indifferent* to poetry; and he was too intelligent an observer not to perceive that literature was a *formidable engine of political warfare,* and that the great Whig leaders had strengthened their party by extending a *liberal and judicious patronage* to good writers.

7. Correct the spelling and grammar of the following sentences:—

(*a.*) He said me a thief.

(*b.*) He asked me that, why is the verb in the imperative mood.

(*c.*) No sooner he came, I availed of the opportunity, to ask him the news.

(*d.*) On this occasion, he showed much kindness to the poors.

(*e.*) He took many pains in shewing himself beneficient to his fellow brethren.

(*f.*) On the last week a great danger befell to him; he had a fatal attock of cholera, from which he has not yet cured.

8. Define predicate, complex, and compound sentences. Analyse the following:—

(*a.*) After his death was published a second volume of fables, more political than the former.

(*b.*) Addison is now despised by some who perhaps would never have seen his defects but by the lights which he afforded them.

9. State what prepositions should be used after the following words, and form sentences to illustrate their use:—

Angry, astonished, capable, succeed, compare, familiar, reconcile, prejudicial.

10. Write a short essay on Friendship.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. J. Hector, M. A.

1. Give the facts, as far as known, of the life of Tibullus. What is the judgment of Horace on his poetry?

2. Translate the following, writing explanatory notes on the words in italics:—

(*a.*) Flava *Ceres,* tibi sit nostro de rure corona
Spicea, quæ templi pendeat ante fores.

(*b.*) Ut mihi contingat patrios celebrare *Penates*
Reddereque antiquo menstrua thura *Lari.*

(*c*) *Tantalus* est illic, et circum stagna, sed acrem
Jam jam poturi deserit unda sitim.

(*d.*) Testis *Arar, Rhodanusque* celer, magnusque *Garumna,*
Carnuti et flavi cœrula lympha *Liger.*

(*e*) Arentes quum findit *Sirius* agros.

(*f.*) Te duce Romanos nunquam frustrata *Sibylla*
Abdita quæ *senis* fata canit *pedibus.*

3. Translate:—

(*a'*.) Adsitis, divi, neu vos e paupere mensa
Dona, nec e puris spernite fictilibus.
Fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis
Pocula, de facili composuitque luto.
Non ego divitias patrum, fructusque requiro,
Quos tulit antiquo condita messis avo.
Parva seges satis est; satis est, requiescere lecto
Si licet, et solito membra levare toro.

(*b'*.) Non tibi sunt tristes curæ, nec luctus, Osiri,
Sed chorus, et cantus, et levis aptus amor;
Sed varii flores, et frons redimita corymbis;
Fusa sed ad teneros lutea palla pedes,
Et Tyriæ vestes, et dulci tibia cantu,
Et levis occultis conscia cista sacris.

(*c'*.) Absit, pro dulci reditu quæcunque voventur,
Audiat aversa non meus aure deus,
Nec me regna juvant, nec Lydius aurifer amnis,
Nec, quas terrarum sustinet orbis opes.
Hæc alii cupiant; liceat mihi, paupere cultu,
Securo cara conjuge posse frui.

4. Parse fully all the verbs in (*a'*), all the nouns of the third declension in (*b'*), and all the adjectives in (*c'*).

5. Decline meus deus. Give, with the meanings, six other words which, like divitiæ, are used only in the plural, and six which, like opes, have a different meaning in the plural from the singular.

6 Derive dona, fictilia, antiquus, agrestis, divitiæ, messis, luctus, and lutea in lutea palla. Mark the length of the first syllable in lutea. Is there any other lutea?

7. Liceat mihi. Give the other impersonal verbs which govern the subject in the dative What is the usual case for the subject? Give two sentences in illustration.

8. Scan (*c'*), marking the length of each syllable.

9. Write out the first person singular of the various tenses of the subjunctive mood of posse.

10. Account for all the ablative cases in (*c'*).

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

1. Quid ego vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? Satiari *delectatione* non possum, ut meæ senectutis *requietem* oblectamentumque *noscatis*. Omitto enim vim *ipsam* omnium quæ generantur e terra, quæ ex *fici* tantulo grano et ex acino vinaceo aut ex ceterarum *frugum* ac stirpium *minutissimis* seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat Malleoli, plantæ, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines nonne ea *efficiunt*, ut *quemvis* cum admiratione delectent? Vitis quidem, quæ natura caduca est et, nisi *fulta* sit, fertur

ad terram, eadem ut se erigat, claviculis suis quasi manibus, quid est *nacta*, complectitur quam serpentem *multiplici* lapsu et erratico ferro amputans coercet ars *agricolarum*, ne silvescat sarmentis et in omnes partes nimia fundatur

(*a*) Translate this passage accurately

(*b*) Parse the words in *italics*, and explain their derivation. Give the principal parts of *noscatis*, *efficiunt*, *fertur*, *fulta*, *nacta*

(*c*) Explain the meaning of the suffixes *-culus* (as in *claviculis*), *-ulus* (as in *tantulo*), and *-issimus* (as in *minutissimis*). Give one or two more examples of each suffix

(*d*) Form the comparative and superlative of each of the following adjectives *audax*, *acer*, *vetus*, *facilis*, *munificus*, *benevolus*, *iniquus*, *prius*, *idoneus*

(*e*) Decline *ipsam* and *quemvis* What peculiarity is there in the declension of *ficus*? Can you mention any other word declined similarly?

(*f*) What is there peculiar in the gender of *ficus* and *agricola*? Mention some other words showing the same peculiarity

(*g*) Frugum ac *stirpium* Why is it not *frugium ac stirpum*? State the rule, and mention some of the exceptions on either side

(*h*) Explain the use of the relative pronoun *quam* in *quam serpentem*, etc, and of the preposition *cum* in *cum admiratione delectent* What would be *with great admiration*, *with us men*, *with me and Cicero*?

2 Omnium ætatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus certus est terminus, recteque in ea vivitur, quoad munus officii exsequi et tueri possis et tamen mortem contemnere Ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior Hoc illud est, quod Pisistrato tyranno a Solone responsum est, quum illi quærenti, qua tandem spe fretus sibi tam audaciter obsisteret, respondisse dicitur, *Senectute*

Sed vivendi est finis optimus quum integra mente ceterisque sensibus opus ipsa suum eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit. Ut navem, ut ædificium idem destruit facillime qui construxit, sic hominem eadem optime quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit Jam omnis conglutinatio recens ægre, inveterata facile divellitur. Ita fit illud breve vitæ reliquum nec avide appetendum senibus, nec sine causa deserendum sit, vetatque Pythagoras injussu imperatoris, id est, dei de præsidio et statione vitæ decedere Solonis quidem sapientis elegium est, quo se negat velle suam mortem dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare Vult, credo, se esse carum suis, sed haud scio an melius Ennius 'Nemo me lacrumis decoret, neque funera fletu faxit' Non censet lugendam esse mortem quam immortalitas consequatur

(*a*) Translate this passage accurately

(*b*) Account for the subjunctive in *quoad possis*, *qua spe obsisteret*, *nemo decoret*, *quam consequatur*

(*c*) Parse *possis*, *construxit*, *dei*, *velle*, *vult*, *faxit*, give the principal parts of *exsequi*, *dissolvit*, *divellitur*, *lugendam*

(*d*) Fill up the ellipse in *sed* . . . *Ennius*, and distinguish between *tam*, *ita*, *sic*

3 Write a short account of the life of Cicero. Who were *Pisistratus*, *Solon*, *Pythagoras*, *Ennius*?

4. Translate into Latin—

(*a.*) The husbandman plants trees, the fruit of which he will himself never see.

(*b.*) Carthage was the first colony which was founded out of Italy by the Romans.

(*c*) Ennius was older than Plautus and Nævius.

(*d.*) Danaus first came from Egypt to Greece on shipboard.

SANSKRIT.

Examiners— { BABU GOPAL CHANDRA GUPTA.
,, NAKULESVAR BANURJI.

1. Explain in Sanskrit any four of the following *s'lokas :*

आयसं हृदयं नूनं तस्य दुष्कृतकर्म्मणः ।
यस्त्वां धर्म्मपरं ज्येष्ठं रूक्षाण्यश्रावयत्तदा ॥
सुखोचितमदुःखार्हं दुरात्मा सतुहृद्गणः ।
ईदृशं दुःखमानीय मोदते पापपूरुषः ॥
चतुर्णामेव पापानामग्र्यं न पतितं तदा ।
त्वयि भारत निष्क्रान्ते वनायाजिनवासिनि ॥
यांस्तु भ्रातॄन् महाराज युवानौ मृष्टकुण्डलाः ।
अभोजयन्त मिष्टान्नैः सुहृदः परमसंस्कृतैः ॥
सर्व्वांस्तानद्य सम्प्रेक्ष्य वने वन्येन जीविनः ।
अदुःखार्हान् मनुष्येन्द्र नोपशाम्यति मे मनः ॥
उपकारिणि विस्रब्धे शुद्धमतौ यः समाचरति पापम् ।
तं जनमसत्यसन्धं भगवति वसुधे कथं वहसि ॥
परोक्षे कार्य्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनम् ।
वर्ज्जयेत्तादृशं बन्धुं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखम् ॥

(*a.*) Point out all the *sandhis* and *samasas* in the above extract.

(*b.*) Who are the four referred to in the fifth line ?

(*c.*) Explain fully the meaning of the epithet मृष्टकुण्डलाः in the seventh line.

(*d*) Give the third person singular, dual and plural, of भ्रम्, भुज्, मुद्, and अद् in लिट् or second preterite.

(*e.*) Give the etymology of आयसम् (line 1), ज्येष्ठम् (line 2), परोक्षे and हन्तारम् (line 13).

2. Turn the following *sloka* into the passive voice-form :

याचिता तेन तन्वङ्गी मालां विद्याधराङ्गना ।
ददौ तस्मै विशालाक्षी सादरं प्रणिपत्य तम् ॥

3. Quote from memory any five *slokas* either from भरतोपाख्यानम् or from ध्रुवोपाख्यानम्, and give the substance of four of them in easy Sanskrit in your own words.

4. यो जानाति परप्रज्ञां नीतिशास्त्रानुसारिणीम् ।
विज्ञायेह तथा कुर्य्यादापदं निस्तरेद्यथा ॥
चरन् मार्गान् विजानाति नक्षत्रैर्विन्दते दिशः ।
आत्मना चात्मनः पश्च पीड्यन्नानुपीद्यते ॥
एवमुक्तः प्रत्युवाच धर्म्मराजो युधिष्ठिरः ।
विदुरं विदुषां श्रेष्ठं ज्ञानमित्येव पाण्डवः ॥

(*a.*) Explain the second *sloka*. Who is the speaker here? Parse विज्ञाय. Are विज्ञाय, विज्ञात्वा, and अज्ञात्वा all three grammatically correct? If not, point out the error, and give your reasons.

(*b.*) In what voice is अनुपीद्यते? What is its *subject*, and what its *object*?

(*c.*) Derive and explain धर्म्मराजः

5. दशराजोषितानान्तु तत्र तेषां पुरोचनः ।
निवेदयामास गृहं शिवाख्यमशिवं तदा ॥

(*a.*) Who was पुरोचन?

(*b.*) Explain the *samasas* in दशराजोषितानाम्. Give the third person singular and second plural of the root of उषित in लिट् or the second preterite.

6. क्लृप्तं युद्धे दश शेषाः श्रुता मे
त्रयोऽस्माकं पाण्डवानाञ्च सप्त ।
द्यूना विंशतिराहताश्चौहिणीनां
तस्मिन् सङ्ग्रामे भैरवे क्षत्रियाणाम् ॥

Explain the above *sloka* either in English or in Sanskrit. Who were the *three* and the *seven* referred to? Explain the *samasas* in द्यूना ।

7. Translate into Sanskrit :—

The sun is just set. The air is cool. There is no cloud in the blue sky. The cows lie down on the soft grass and chew the cud. A sweet smell comes from a bed of jasmine. Flocks of gay birds

fly into the thick wood. The corn looks fresh and green. A brisk bee hums near me. Her day's hard toil is done. She goes back to her neat hive. It grows dark. The bright moon and stars will soon rise and give us light.

8. Point out and correct all the grammatical anomalies in the following extracts:—

(*a.*) त्वत्प्रतिज्ञां प्रतीचंस्तु सचतेऽयं वृकोदरः ॥

(*b.*) अतीतानागता भावा ये च वर्त्तन्ति साम्प्रतम् ।

(*c.*) यदा स पश्यते कालं धर्म्मात्मा तं महीपतिः ।

(*d.*) अभिषेक्तुकामं नृपतिं पूरं पुत्रं कनीयसम् ।

(*e.*) यस्य सञ्जातकोपस्य भयमेति चराचरम् ।

9. Translate into English :—

अस्ति चम्पकाभिधानायां नगर्य्यां परिव्राजकावसथः तत्र चूड़ाकर्णो नाम परिव्राजकः प्रतिवसति । स च भोजनावशिष्टभिक्षान्नसहितं भिक्षापात्रं नागदन्तकेऽवस्थाप्य स्वपिति । अहञ्च तदन्नमुत्सृत्य प्रत्यहं भक्षयामि । एकदा तस्य प्रियसुहृत् वीणाकर्णो नाम परिव्राजकः समायातः । तेन सह कथाप्रसङ्गावस्थितो मम चासार्थं जर्ज्जरदण्डखण्डेन चूड़ाकर्णो भूमिमताड़यत् । वीणाकर्ण उवाच सखे किमिति मम कथाविरक्तोऽन्यासक्तो भवान् । चूड़ाकर्ण उवाच भद्र नाहं विरक्तः किन्तु पश्यायं मूषिको ममापकारी सदा पात्रस्थं भिक्षान्नमुत्सृत्य भक्षयति । वीणाकर्णो नागदन्तकं विलोक्याह कथं मूषिकः स्वल्पबलोऽप्येतावद्दूरमुत्पतति । तदत्र केनापि कारणेन भवितव्यम् । क्षणं विचिन्त्य परिव्राजकेनोक्तं कारणञ्चात्र धनबाहुल्यमेव प्रतिभाति ।

BENGALI.

Examiners— { BABU GOPAL CHANDRA GUPTA.
„ NAKULESVAR BANURJI.

1. Describe in Bengali the manners, customs, and religion of the Ancient Egyptians, as contained in your text-book.

2. Explain the following :—

(*a.*) "বজ্রুরূপী অস্ত্র ।"

(*b.*) "যিনি তোমাকে অস্ত্রবিদ্যা ও যুদ্ধকৌশল শিক্ষা দিয়া নিপুণ করিয়াছেন, সেই দ্রোণাচার্য্য এই অশ্বত্থামাত্র পুত্ররূপে বর্ত্তমান আছেন ।"

(c.) "এক তপস্বী ব্রাহ্মণের অগ্নিহোত্র উপকরণ অরণি সহিত মন্থ হরিণ শৃঙ্গে সংসক্ত হইলে হরিণ উল্লম্ফনপূর্ব্বক তাহা লইয়া মহা-বেগে পলায়ন করিল।"

(d.) "অতএব ব্রহ্মাস্ত্র পশ্চিম দেশীয় বন্দুকের ন্যায় কোন অস্ত্র বিশেষ হইবে।"

(e.) "নির্দ্দয়ই অসাধুর পর্য্যায়।"

(f.) "অহংযুতাই মান"

(g.) "যে ব্রাহ্মণ অখিল বেদাঙ্গ কণ্ঠাগ্র করিয়া চতুর্ব্বেদী উপাধি পাইয়াছেন তিনিও দুর্বৃত্ত হইলে শূদ্র হইতে মহৎ নহেন।"

3. Derive and explain:—অগ্রণী, কর্ম্মঠ, প্রতিভূ, একদা, মুমূর্ষু, আর্জব, আনৃশংস্য জিঘৃক্ষা, and সক্ত.

4. "রামদিদৃক্ষু ভরত এই রূপ উক্তি করিয়া পদব্রজে যাইতে২ ঐ মহারণ্য প্রবেশ করিয়া মহীধরজাত পুষ্পিতাগ্র দ্রুমলতাদি পরিবৃত হইয়া চলিলেন। পরে চিত্রকুটস্থ এক সাল বৃক্ষে আরোহণ করিয়া দেখিলেন যে, রামাশ্রমগত অগ্নিপিশুন ধূম ঊর্দ্ধে গগণব্যাপী হইতেছে। 'পর্ব্বতো বহ্নিমান ধূমাৎ' এপ্রকার ন্যায় করিবার আর অপেক্ষা রহিল না। রামদিদৃক্ষাবশতঃ ভরত তৎক্ষণাৎ তথায় অগ্রজের বাস নির্ণয় করিয়া, ভগ্ননাব সমুদ্রতরঙ্গ গত হইয়া পরে পার প্রাপ্ত হইলে যে সুখানুভব করে, তাহাই ভরত সদ্যোলাভ করিলেন।"

Explain the above extract. Explain all the *samasas* in it. Parse the word 'রাম' in 'রামদিদৃক্ষাবশতঃ.' Explain the word 'পিশুন'. State any other meaning of the word if you can.

5. "স্বর্ণ রৌপ্য ঘর সব দেখিতে রূপস।"

What is meant by the word 'রূপস' here? How is it derived?

6. "বিভীষণ মিতাকে লঙ্কায় ভাল সাজে।
বিভীষণে রাজা করি লোক যেন পূজে।"

Parse the words underlined in the above couplet. Are there any words and expressions in it that cannot be used in prose?

7. Give the meanings and derivations of উলেন and বঞ্চি in the following:—

(a.) "গিরি হৈতে উলেন সকলে রাত্রি শেষে।"

(b.) "পর্ব্বত উপরে রাম বঞ্চি কত রাতি।"

8. (*a.*) "লঙ্কায় যুঝিতে তব প্রথম আরতি।"

(*b.*) "সহস্র বানর আছে তোমার সংহতি।"

(*c.*) "নীলের কটকে গিয়া হও অনুবল॥
তোমা সত্ত্বে যদ্যপি নীলের সৈন্য ভাগে।
তার ভাল মন্দ যে তোমার দায় লাগে॥"

Parse "আরতি," "সংহতি," "যে," "দায়," and "লাগে," in the above.

Derive and explain আরতি, অনুবল, and সংহতি.

9. "সুরাসুর যক্ষ রক্ষ ভুজঙ্গ কিন্নর।
সবে সিন্ধু মন্থিল না জানে মাত্র হর॥
দেখিয়া নারদ মুনি হৃদয়ে চিন্তিত।
কৈলাসে হরের ঘরে হৈলা উপনীত॥
প্রণমিয়া শিবদুর্গা দোঁহার চরণ।
আশীষ করিয়া দেবী দিলেন আসন॥
নারদ বলেন গিয়াছিনু সুরপুরে।
শুনিনু মন্থিল সিন্ধু যতসুরাসুরে॥
বিষ্ণু লৈল কমলা কৌস্তুভ মণি আদি।
ইন্দ্র উচ্চৈঃশ্রবা ঐরাবত গজনিধি॥"

Explain the above extract in Bengali. Point out all words and expressions in it that cannot be used in prose. Derive দোঁহা, কিন্নর, ভুজঙ্গ, ঐরাবত and উচ্চৈঃশ্রবা. Give the literal meanings of ঐরাবত and উচ্চৈঃশ্রবা Parse ইন্দ্র.

10. In what different ways are feminines formed in Bengali? Give the feminine forms of শূদ্র, বৈশ্য, হংস, সুকেশ, বিদ্বান্, সাধু, and প্রিয়ভাষী. State if any one of the above has two forms in the feminine. If so, state the difference of meaning in the two forms.

11. Translate into English, with explanatory foot-notes:

(*a.*) "নিষাদরাজ গুহ ধনুর্ব্বাণ খড়্গ ধারী সহস্র জ্ঞাতি বন্ধুতা-সমেত কাকুৎস্থের উদ্দেশে ভ্রমণ করুন। আমিও গুরু ব্রাহ্মণ অমাত্য পৌরবর্গের সহিত স্বয়ং তদর্থে পাদ চারী হইলাম। যাবৎ রাম লক্ষ্মণ ও সীতার দর্শন না পাই সে পর্য্যন্ত আমার কোন শান্তি নাই। যাবৎ অগ্রজের সেই শরচ্চন্দ্রসঙ্কাশ মুখ এবং কমলপত্র

সন্নিভ চক্ষুর সহিত আমার অক্ষিসন্নিকর্ষ না হয় সে পর্য্যন্ত আমার পক্ষে শান্তি লাভ অসাধ্য। অহো লক্ষ্মণ ভায়া কেমন সিদ্ধার্থ। তিনি রাজীবলোচন রামচন্দ্রের ইন্দুবদনা কৌমুদী অনুক্ষণ নয়ন গোচর করিতেছেন। কিন্তু আমি যে পর্য্যন্ত মস্তক দ্বারা সেই পূজনীয় অগ্রজের রাজচিহ্ন বিভূষিত চরণদ্বয়ের স্পর্শনসুখভাক না হই সে পর্য্যন্ত মদীয় চিত্তশান্তি খপুষ্প তুল্য। যে পর্য্যন্ত পিতৃপৈতামহ রাজ্যে রাজ্যার্হ সেই পরম পুরুষ উপস্থিত হইয়া অভিষেক সলিলে আর্দ্রদেহ না হয়েন সে পর্য্যন্ত আমার শান্তির প্রতীক্ষা উদ্বাহু বামনের চন্দ্রস্পর্শাভিলাষ তুল্য থাকিবে।"

(b.) "কত বড় দেখিয়াছ তাঁহার রূপসী।।
রাক্ষস হইয়া কেন মনুষ্যেতে সাধ।
এখন যে দেখিতেছি পড়িবে প্রমাদ ॥
চতুর্দ্দশ সহস্র রাক্ষস মারে বাণে।
ত্রিশিরা দূষণ আর খর পড়ে রণে ॥
যে রাম কৃতান্ত দন্ড তুল্য দণ্ডধারী।
কি বুঝিয়া আন তুমি সে রামের নারী ॥
আমার বচন শুন পুত্র লঙ্কেশ্বর।
সীতাদেবী দেহ গিয়া রামের গোচর ॥
সীতা দিয়া রামের সহিত কর প্রীতি।
নতুবা তোমার নাহি দেখি অব্যাহতি।"

12. Explain the formation of the following Bengali verbs, and distinguish between the last two :—

"আসিতেছে," "যাইলাম," "করিলেন," and "করেন."

ARABIC.

Examiners— { MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.
MAULVI KABIR-UDDIN AHMAD.

1. Translate into English :—

دخل شريك بن الاعور على معاوية و كان دميما فقال له معاوية إنك لدميم و الجميل خير من الدميم و إنك لشريك ومر لله من شريك و إن آباك الاعور و الصحيح خير من الاعور فكيف

سدت قومک فقال إنك لمعاوية وما معاوية إلا كلبة عوت
فاستعوت الكلاب و انك ابن صخر و السهل خير من الصخر و انک
لابن حرب و السلم خير من الحرب و انک لابن أمية و ما أمية إلا
امة صغرت فكيف صرت امير المؤمنين *

2. Write down the person, tense, and *báb* of the following verbal forms:—سدت - استعوت - صغرت - صرت.

3. Inflect the corresponding Imperatives of the verbal forms in question (2).

4. Translate into English:—

قيل ان ابا محمد الزيدى كان ينادم المامون فغلب عليه الشراب
ذات ليلة فعربد فامر المامون بحمله الى منزله برفق فلما افاق
استحيى و انقطع عن الركوب اياما فلما طال عليه ذلك كتب
الى المامون * * شعر *

انا المذنب الخطاء و العفو واسع * و لولم يكن ذنب لما عرف العفو
سكرت فابدى مني الكاس بعض ما * كرهت وما ان يستوي السكر والصحو
ولا سيما اذ كنت عند خليفة * وفي مجلس ما ان يجوز به اللغو
فلما قرأها المامون وقع في الرقعة صرالينا فقد عفونا عنك فلا عتب
عليك و بساط النبيذ يطوى معه اخذه الشاعر فقال *

انما مجلس الشراب بساط * و إذا ما انقضى طوينا بساطه
و لله در القائل

و اذا الحبيب اتى بذنب واحد * جاءت محاسنه بالف شفيع

5. (*a.*) Write out the first three *baits* of the passage given in question (4) with the vowel points.

(*b.*) Explain the word ان in *baits* 2 and 3. Is it the same in both? Give reasons.

6. Decline the *Ism-i-Fá'il* of يستوي, with and without the definite article, giving all vowel-points.

7. Write down the plurals of شاعر - رقعة - مجلس - حبيب - خليفة - ذنب, with the vowel-points.

8. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel-points:—

(*a.*) This country. The king of this country. The kings of these countries. A king of this country. The king of a country Two kings of this country! O king of this country! O great king of this country! O king of this great country!

(*b.*) He struck me. He will strike her. He did not strike us. Strike him. Strike him and me.

PERSIAN.

Examiners— { MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.
MAULVI KABIR-UDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English:

يكي از ملوك عرب رنجور بود در حالت پيرى اميد از زندگاني قطع كرده - ناگاه سواري از در درآمد و گفت بشارت باد مر ترا كه فلان قلعه‌را بدولت خداوندي گشاديم ودشمنان را اسير گرفتيم وسپاه و رعيت آن طرف بجملگي مطيع فرمان شدند - ملك نفسي سرد بر آورد و گفت اين مژده مرا نيست دشمنانم راست يعني وارثان ملك را * قطعه *

دريغ عمر عزيز بسر شد اميد
كه آنچه در دلم است از درم فراز آيد
اميد بسته برآمد ولي چه فايده زانك
اميد نيست كه عمر گذشته باز آيد * قطعه *

كوس رحلت بكوفت دست اجل * اى دو چشمم وداع سر بكنيد
اى كف دست و ساعد و بازو * همه تودیع يكدبگر بكنيد
بر من اوفتاده دشمن كام * آخر اى دوستان گذر بكنيد
روز گارم بشد بنادانى * من نكردم شما حذر بكنيد

2. Give the etymology of رنجور, and mention other words having the same ending, with their meanings in English.

3 Explain the forms دشمن کام - نودیع, and the spellings زانک اوفتاده. Should we spell in Persian فائده or فایده ?

4. Write down the Imperatives and the negative Imperatives (نهی) of the following verbs, with their meanings in English :

ستدن - ایستادن - شستن - شدن - نمودن - بودن

انگاشتن - افراختن - بریدن - گردانیدن - فوردیدن -

5. Distinguish between آمدی when the *yá* is *ma'rúf*, and when the *yá* is *majhúl*. How many different meanings has the latter form ?

6. Translate into Persian :

(*a.*) This is the book which I had lost.

(*b.*) Bring me a book in which the names of the kings of England are given.

(*c.*) Let us go, it is late.

(*d*) The older a man is, the more experienced he is.

7. (*a.*) Translate into English :

بسر هنگ سلطان چنن گفت زن
که خیز ای مبارک در رزق زن
برو تا زخوانت نصیبی دهـــند
که فرزند کانت بسخني درند
بگفتا بود مطبخ امروز ســـود
که سلطان بشب بیت روزه کرد
زن از ناامیدی سر انداخت پیش
همي گفت باخود دل از فاقه ریش
که سلطان ازین روزه آیا چه خواست
که افطار او عید طفلان ماست
خورنده که خیرش بر آید زدست
به از صائـــم الدهر دنیا پرست
مسلم کسي را بود روزه داشت
که درماندهٔ را دهد نان چاشت
وگرنه چه حاجت که زحمت بری

زخود باز گیری وهم خود خوری
حیالات نادان خلوت نشیـــن
بهم بر کند عاقبت کفر و دین
صفائي است در آب و آئینه نیز
و لیکن صفـــا را بباید تمیـــز

(*b.*) Your text-book has فرزند گانت instead of فرزند کانت. Which is the better reading?

8. Translate into Persian :—

It is related, that one day a rumour spread in the city that Nádir Sháh had been slain in the Fort. This produced a general confusion, and the people of the city killed five thousand men of his camp. On hearing of this, Nádir Sháh left the Fort, and sat in the golden *masjid*, which was built by Raushan-ud-daulah, and gave orders for a general massacre For nine hours an indiscriminate slaughter of all was committed. It is said that the number of those who were slain was nearly 20,000.

URDU'.

Examiners— { MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.
MAULVI KABIR-UDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :

کسو بادشاہ ني ایك بزرگ سی پوچھا کہ کہتے ہین ہرچیزکي زکوۃ ہی بھلا فرماؤ تو سلطنت کي کیا زکوۃ ہی - جواب دیا کہ زکوۃ بادشاہي اور جھانداري کي یہہ ہی کہ اگر کوئي مظلوم انصاف چاہے اور محتاج اپنی احتیاج اسکی پاس لاوے تو خوب طرح سنے اور نرمي اور ملایمت سے پوچھے اور جواب درشت نہ دیوی اور غریبون اور فقیرون سے بات کہنے مین غرور و غیرت نکرے کہ چھوٹون سے ہم کلام ہونا خصلت بزرگونکي ہی جیسے حضرت سلیمان درود خدا کا اُنپر با وجودیکہ مرتبہ نبوت کا رکھتے تھے اور ظاہر مین بادشاہ جن وانس کے تھے پر ایك ادنی چیونٹي کي بات سني تھي * بیت *

فقیرون پر نظـــر کرنی بڑھـــاوي هی بڑاپی کو
سلیمان اس حکومت پر تھہ کرتے چیونٹي کي خاطر

2. Translate into English :

الغرض اِس ملک مبارک بنیاد کا هر ایک محله خوش سواد وهر مقام آباد - بنا بر اِسکي مسجدین خانقاهین مدرسے پاکیزه و دلچسپ کثرت سے هین اور خانه باغ بهی بهتایت سے لیکن سن ایکهزار سات هجري مین مطابق چوبیسوین سال شاهجهاني کي ناف شهر مین ایک جامع مسجد سنگ سرخ کي ایسي بنی که اگلون نے ویسی نه دیکهي نه پچهلون نے سنی - نیو اُسکی تا بسمك - مینارے اوسکے سر بفلک - گنبذ چرخ بلا گردان اُسکے گنبذون کا - عالم بالا تلك جلوه اُسکی برجیون کا - زینه اُسکے منبر کا پایهٔ عرش سے اونچا - ستون کهکشان اُسکی ستون در سے نیچا - محراب اُسکي محل اجابت دعا - نمازي وهانکا مقبول درگاه کبریا - دیوارین سد سکندرسی بلندتر - صحن اُسکا صحن فردوس کي برابر *

3. (*a.*) Explain the allusion to Sulaimán and the ant in question (1).

(*b.*) What is meant by سد سکندر - کهکشان - تا بسمك in question (2), and what is opposed to تا بسمك ?

4. Write down the Perfect, Imperative, Infinitives, and Participles of the verb هونا, with the English meanings.

5. Write out, as neatly as you can, the following passage, correcting the mistakes :

فی الواقی اُس مقام فرهت انجام کو جتنی سراهی بجاهی لیکن اردوی معلاکا عالم هي جداهی - فضااُسکي نهایت پاکیزه و وصیع - عمارات وهانکا بمرتبه اُسلوبدار و رفیع - صحن اُسکا رشك صحن گلذار دوکان هرایك بازار کا بهار - اهل هرفه سب کي سب مرفع

احوال - کوئي اُنکی نقد و جنس و جواهر سی مالا مال - نه کسي
چیزکي وهان کمي - نه کوئي بشر اس آبادي مین غمین *

6. Translate the passage given in the preceding question into English.

7. Give an Urdú paraphrase of the following :

ایک نے پوچھا کسی سے برملا
دوست جانی کی هین تیرے سچ بتا
بولا وہ ابتو فراغت هی مجھے
سب مهیا ناز و نعمت هی مجھے
پوچھہ یہ مت کون تیرا دوست هی
آج تو دشمن بهی میرا دوست هی
جب خدا نا کردہ تنگی آئیگي
بات یہ تب امتحان هو جائیگي
گون پر اپنی دوست هو جاتی هین سب
جو کهی تو وہ اچھا لاتی هین سب
خود غرض جو دوست هی وہ هی عدو
بهولیو مت دوستی پر اوسکی تو
وہ نهین هی جی سے تیرا آشنا
وہ تو هی اپني غرض کا آشنا
جبتلک تیري غرض اوس سی هی یار
تب تلک توهی وہ تجھپر سی نثار

8. Write in Hindústání a short essay on 'the Rainy Season.

HINDI.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate into English:

दो० । महिसुर मंत्री मातु गुरु गने लोग लिये साथ ।
पावन आश्रम गमन किय भरत लषन रघुनाथ ॥

चौ० । सीय आइ मुनिबरपग लागी । उचित असीस लही मन मांगी ॥
गुरुपतिनिहि मुनि तियन्ह समेता । मिलि सप्रेम कहि जाइ न जेता ॥
बंदि बंदि पद सिय सबही के । आसिरबचन लहे प्रिय जी के ॥
सासु सकल जब सीय निहारी । मूंदेउ नयन सहमि सुकुमारी ॥
परी बधिकबस मनहुं मराली । काह कीन्ह करतार कुचाली ॥
तिन्ह सिय निरखि निपट दुख पावा । सो सब सहिय जो दैव सहावा ॥
जनक सुता तब उर धरि धीरा । नील नलिन लोयन भरि नीरा ॥
मिली सकल सासुन्ह सिय जाई । तेहि अवसर करुना महि छाई ॥

2. Derive महीसुर.

3. What is meant by प्रिय जी के ?

4. Give the signification of the words मन मांगी, जेता, सहमि, बधिकबस, करतार ।

5. Parse सो सहिय and सहावा [in the 6th line,] and give the meaning of सो ।

दो० । आरत जननी जानि सब भरतसनेह सुजान ।
कहेउ सजावन पालकी सुखद सुखासन जान ॥

चौ० । चक चकई इव पुर नरनारी । चलब प्रात उर आरति भारी ॥
जागत सब निसि भयउ बिहाना । भरत बुलाये सचिव सुजाना ॥
कहेउ लेहु सब तिलक समाजू । बनहिं देव मुनि रामहिं राजू ॥
बेग चलहु सुनि सचिव जोहारे । तुरत तुरग रथ नाग संवारे ॥
अरुन्धती अरु अगिनिसमाजू । रथ चढि चले प्रथम मुनिराजू ॥
बिप्रबृन्द चढि बाहन नाना । चले सकल तपतेजनिधाना ॥
नगर लोग सब सजि सजि याना । चित्रकूट कहं कीन्ह पयाना ॥
सिबिका सुभग न जाइ बखानी । चढि चढि चलत भईं सब रानी ॥

6. Derive आरत, तुरग, पयाना ।

7. What is the point in the comparison of पुर नर नारी with चक चकई ?

8. What is the meaning of बिहाना तपतेजनिधाना ?

9. What is the significant sense of तिलक समाजू and अगिनि समाजू ?

10. With what is भई connected ?

11. Render literally into English :

बेग चलहु मुनि सचिव जोहारे।
तुरत तुरग रथ नाग संवारे॥

12. Can the word नाग be used in any other than the sense in the text ?

एक भिक्षुक ने बहुतसा धन एकत्र किया था किसी राजा ने उस से कहा कि लोग यह बात प्रसिद्ध करते हैं कि तुम्हारे यहां बहुत धन है सो हमारे एक बड़ा प्रयोजन है जो मुझे कृपा करके कुछ धन दो तो बड़ा लाभ होगा और तुम्हारा धन्यवाद पूर्वक धन दे दिया जायगा। भिक्षुक बोला कि हे जगतपालक महाराज उत्तम और धर्मशील राजाओं का यह काम नहीं है कि जो मैंने भीख मांग२ कर बटोरा है उस धन में आप हाथ लगावें राजा बोला कि कुछ संदेह नहीं मैं ऐसा द्रव्य नास्तिकों को देता हूं क्योंकि बुरा वस्तु बुरों के लिये योग्य है तब राजा ने आज्ञा दी कि झिड़की और कठिनाई से इसको ठीक करके काम निकालो सेवकों ने वैसा ही किया॥

जो नर काम न करतु हैं कहे रसायन बात।
सो हठ से सब सहतु हैं अरु पीछे पछितात॥

13. Translate the above extracts into English.

14. Give the exact meaning of तुम्हारे यहां, बटोरा, नास्तिक, झिड़की, ठीक करना, रसायन।

15. Derive पछितात।

URIYA.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. K. M Banerjea.

1. Translate into English :

ସୁନ୍ଦର ବେଶକୁ ଧରି ଶରଦ ଆଣିଲା ।
ନାହିଁ ବୃଷ୍ଟି ଅବରଳ, ବାଟେ ଆଉ ନାହିଁ ଜଳ,
କ୍ଲେଶ ଦୂରି ପାନ୍ଥର ହୋଇଲା ।
ପ୍ରଭାତ କାଳର ଆଭା, ରବିଙ୍କ ଉଜ୍ଜ୍ୱଳ ବିଭା,
ପୂର୍ବ ଦିଗ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରଇ ।
ପକ୍ଷିଗଣ ହୃଷ୍ଟମନ, କରନ୍ତି ମଧୁର ସ୍ୱନ,
ଶୁଣି କେଡ଼େ ସନ୍ତୋଷ ଜନ୍ମଇ ।
ସରୋବର ସୁବିମଳ, ବିକସିତ ଶତଦଳ,
ନିରୁପମ ଶୋଭାର ସଦନ ।
ମଦଇ ଚାରି ଦିଗକୁ, ଘେନି ସୌରଭ ଭାରକୁ,
ମନ୍ଦ ମନ୍ଦ ବହେ ସମୀରଣ ।
ମଧୁପାନେ ମଧୁକର, କରେ ଗୁଣ୍ଡ ଗୁଣ୍ଡ ସ୍ୱର ।
ଶରଦର ଯେପରି ଘୋଷଣା ।
ସରସୀର ଆଭରଣ, ପହୁରନ୍ତି ହଂସଗଣ,
ପଦଚାଲି ନ ଚାଲନ୍ତି ଡେଣା ।
ହରିତ ଧାନ୍ୟର କ୍ଷେତ୍ର, ବୃଷ୍ଟିମାତ୍ର ସୁଖୀ ନେତ୍ର,
ଚାସାମାନେ ହୋନ୍ତି ପୁଲକିତ ।

2. Derive ଅବରଳ, ପକ୍ଷି, ସରୋବର, ଅବରଳ, ସୁବିମଳ.
3. What is the meaning of ଶତଦଳ and why it is so called ?
4. What is the literal meaning of ପୁଲକିତ ?

ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନିଜେ ତେଜୋମୟ, ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଓ ପୃଥିବୀ ସ୍ୱୟଂ ତେଜୋମୟ ନୁହନ୍ତି, ଇହା ଚାରିଯାଠ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଭାଗରେ ଲେଖା ଅଛି । ଆଉ

ପୃଥିବୀ ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରଦକ୍ଷିଣ କରେ ଓ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ପୃଥିବୀର ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦିଗରେ ପରିଭ୍ରମଣ କରେ, ସେହି ପୁସ୍ତକରେ ଏବିଷୟର ସୁଦ୍ଧା ବିବରଣ କରା ଯାଇଅଛି । ଯେଉଁ ସବୁ ଶବ୍ଦଙ୍କର ତାହା ସ୍ମରଣ ଅଛି, ସେମାନେ ଅନାୟାସରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରହଣର ବିଷୟ ବୁଝି ପାରିବେ ।

5. What is the meaning of ନିଜେ ଜେକୋମସ୍ ?

6. What is the difference between the words ପ୍ରଦକ୍ଷିଣ and ପରିଭ୍ରମଣ ?

7. Give the exact meanings of the particles ସୁଦ୍ଧା and ମଧ୍ୟ and the etymology of ଅନାୟାସ

ଗୃହର ବାୟୁ ଅଭ୍ୟନ୍ତରସ୍ଥ ଅନିଷ୍ଟକର ପଦାର୍ଥଦ୍ୱାରା ଯେ ପ୍ରକାର ଦୂଷିତ ହୁଏ ସମୀପସ୍ଥ ଅସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ-କର ବସ୍ତୁଦ୍ୱାରା ମଧ୍ୟ ସେହି ପ୍ରକାର ହୋଇ ଥାଏ । କଲିକାତାର ସର୍ବ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବାୟୁ ଦୋଷାନ୍ୱିତ, ଅତଏବ ସେ ବିଷୟର ବୃତ୍ତାନ୍ତ ଆଉ କି ଲେଖିବୁଁ ? ରାଜପୁରୁଷ-ମାନେ ଅନୁକୂଳ ହୋଇ ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ ଜଳ-ପ୍ରଣାଳୀର ସମୁଦାୟ ପ୍ରତୀକାର ନ କଲେ, ମହାନଗର କଲିକାତା ଜୀବିତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ବାସଯୋଗ୍ୟ ହେବା ସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେ । ପଲ୍ଲୀଗ୍ରାମରେ ଗୃହର ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦି-ଗରେ ଅନେକ ଉଦ୍ୟାନ ଥିବାରୁ ଅପର୍ଯ୍ୟାପ୍ତ ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାୟୁ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ହେବାର ଉପାୟ ଅଛି ଯଥାର୍ଥ କିନ୍ତୁ ଗୃହର ପାର୍ଶ୍ୱ-ଦେଶ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଅପରିଷ୍କୃତ ରଖିବାରୁ ସେହି ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ବାୟୁ ଅବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ନ ହୋଇ ଗୃହମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରବିଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇ ପାରେ ନାହିଁ । ଦ୍ୱାରସନ୍ନିହିତ ଆବର୍ଜ୍ଜନା-ରାଶି, ଦୁର୍ଗନ୍ଧମୟ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଜଳାଶୟ, ବାଁଉଶ ବାଶଝାଡ଼ି ନିବିଡ଼ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ଅହିତକାରୀ ବସ୍ତୁ ସମୁଦାୟଦ୍ୱାରା ଗ୍ରାମସ୍ଥ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅତି ସୁଲଭ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଲାଭର ବିଲକ୍ଷଣ ବ୍ୟତିକ୍ରମ ଘଟି ଥାଏ ।

ଏତଦ୍ଦେଶୀୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ଗୃହ-ନିର୍ମ୍ମାଣର ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାଲୋଚନା କରି ଦେଖିଲେ, ବିସ୍ମିତ ଆଉ ଦୁଃଖିତ ହେବାକୁ ହୁଏ । ଗୃହମଧ୍ୟରେ ଜୋତିଃ ଓ ବାୟୁ ସଞ୍ଚାରଣର ପ୍ରତିଷେଧ କରିବା ଯେମନ୍ତ ସେହି ପ୍ରଣାଳୀର ପ୍ରଧାନ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ବୋଲି ପ୍ରତୀୟମାନ ହୁଏ । ଏତଦ୍ଦେଶୀୟ

ପୂର୍ବଜନ ଗୃହ ସମୁଦାୟ ଗୋଷ୍ଠିଏ ; ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠ ଗୋଷ୍ଠିଏ, ସିକ୍ତକ ବୋଲି ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ ହୋଇ ପାରେ ।

8. What parts of speech are the following words ଏତଦ୍ଦେଶୀୟ, ଶଯାଳୀ, ବସ୍ତ୍ର ଓ, ଜ୍ୟୋତିଃ ?

9. Distinguish the participles from finite verbs in the following words: କର, ଦେଖିଲେ ହୁଏ. କରିବା ପାରେ.

10. How is the infinitive mood formed in Uriya ?

11. Distinguish substantives from adjectives in the following words: ଏତଦ୍ଦେଶୀୟ, ଗୃହ, ପୂର୍ବଜନ, ପ୍ରକୋଷ୍ଠ ଉଲ୍ଲିଖିତ.

12. Distinguish nominatives from oblique cases in the following words: ପ୍ରଣାଳୀର, ଗୃହ, ସିକ୍ତକ, ମଧ୍ୟରେ.

13. Give the meanings of ଜଳୀବଷ୍ଣୁ, ଦୋଷାଣ୍ଡ ଓ, ଅବର୍ଜ୍ଜନା ।

ପୂର୍ବେ ଉକ୍ତ ଅଛି ଯେ ସପ୍ତମ ହେନରୀ ପୋପଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଅନୁମତି ନେଇ ଆପଣାର ଜ୍ୟେଷ୍ଠା ବିଧବା ବଧୂ କାଥରୀଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ ହେନରୀଙ୍କୁ ବିବାହ କରାଇବାରୁ ତାହାଙ୍କର ମେରୀ ନାମ୍ନୀ ଗୋଟିଏ କନ୍ୟା ଜାତ ହେଲା । ଏକଦା ହେନରୀ ନିଜ କାମିନୀଙ୍କ ସହଚରୀକୁ ଦେଖି ପୂର୍ବବିବାହ ଯେ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇ ଥାଏ, ତେବେ ଉତ୍ତମ ନଚେତ୍ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ବାର ଦାରପରିଗ୍ରହ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ପୋପ ଇହା ଶୁଣି ଦୁଃଖିତ ହୋଇ ଉତ୍ତର ଦାନରେ ବିଲମ୍ବ କରିବାରୁ 'କ୍ରାନ୍‌ମର,' ନାମା ଜଣେ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ରାଜାଙ୍କୁ ଏହି ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦେଲେ ଯେ, ଏପରି ସ୍ଥଳରେ ପୋପଙ୍କ ଅଭିମତ ଅପେକ୍ଷା ନ କରି ପରିବାରୀ ସ୍ୱଦେଶୀୟ ଓ ବୈଦେଶିକ ପ୍ରଧାନ ଚତୁଷ୍ପାଠୀୟ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକମାନଙ୍କ ମତ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାର ଉଚିତ । ରାଜା ତହିଁରେ ସମ୍ମତି ହୋଇ ପ୍ରତିସ୍ଥାନକୁ ଭିନ୍ନପତ୍ର ପଠାଇବାରୁ ତଦ୍ଦ୍ୱାରା ବୋଧ ହେଲା ଯେ ବିଧବା ଭ୍ରାତୃପତ୍ନୀର ପାଣିଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାର ନ୍ୟାୟାନୁଗତ ନୁହେ । ଅତଏବ ହେନରୀ, ପୂର୍ବ ମନୋନୀତ ଅନାବୁଲିନଙ୍କର ପାଣିଗ୍ରହଣ କଲେ ।

14. Translate the above lines into English.

15. Give the literal meaning of ଦାରପରିଗ୍ରହ and ପାଣିଗ୍ରହଣ

16. What is the sense of ନଚେତ୍ ? In what mood is ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ?

TRANSLATION.

Examiners— { MAJOR H. S JARRET.
BIRESWAR CHATURJI, M. A.
NRISINHA CHANDRA MUKHURJI, M. A.

1. Translate the following into an Indian vernacular:—

(*a.*) She was dead. No sleep so beautiful and calm, so free from trace of pain, so fair to look upon. She seemed a creature fresh from the hand of God, and waiting for the breath of life; not one who had lived and suffered death.

Her couch was dressed with here and there some winter fruits and green leaves, gathered in a spot she had been used to favour. "When I die, put near me something that has loved the light, "and had the sky above it always." Those were her words.

She was dead. Dear, gentle, patient, noble Nell was dead. Her little bird—a poor slight thing, the pressure of a finger would have crushed—was stirring nimbly in its cage; and the strong heart of its child-mistress was mute and motionless for ever.

Where were the traces of her early cares, her sufferings, and fatigues? All gone. Sorrow was dead indeed in her, but peace and perfect happiness were born; imaged in her tranquil beauty and profound repose.

And still her noble self lay there, unaltered in this change. Yes. The old fireside had smiled upon that same sweet face; it had passed like a dream through haunts of misery and care; at the door of the poor schoolmaster on the summer evening, before the furnace fire upon the cold wet night, at the still bed-side of the dying boy, there had been the same mild lovely look. So shall we know the angels in their majesty after death.

(*b.*) The *Jadavas* were a tribe of Rajputs, haughty, turbulent, and impatient of any interference, most especially on the subject of domestic observances. The political affairs of the province had fallen into confusion, and a state of lawless turbulence ensued in which piracy by sea and robbery by land eventually brought the Rajah into collision with the British authorities, and the invasion of the province followed. In 1808, at the head of a combined force of British and the Guicowar's troops, Major Walker made a circuit of Cutch, and in March of that year reported that the *Jadava* nobles had agreed with him to abandon female infanticide in future. Major Walker's report shows that he had investigated the subject to the utmost to ascertain the origin of the practice. It was not a religious rite, for it was diametrically opposed to the texts of the Hindu Sastras; it seemed only that the destruction of their daughters had grown into a privilege, jealously maintained, and regarded as a distinction. "Pride, avarice, the cares of a family, the disgrace that "would attend the misconduct of their women, the difficulty of "establishing them in life, and apprehension of exposing their "daughters to ill-treatment are assigned invariably by every person "acquainted with these subjects as the causes that inclined those "tribes to commit infanticide."

2. Translate the following, idiomatically, into an Indian vernacular:—

(*a*) You are so altered that I can't help wondering how it was I knew you.

(*b*) The name of *Clemency* Canning, which was attached to him as a stigma by unthinking men, is by the light of history held to be a title of honour.

(*c*.) Before I turn over to the next page papa will be home.

(*d*) All is but lip-wisdom that wants experience.

(*e*.) Such as the tree is, such is the fruit.

HISTORY.

Examiners— { MR. R. PARRY.
REV. K. S. MACDONALD, M. A.

1. What led to the wars of the Roses? Name the most important battles, and give their dates. How was the union of the Roses brought about? Describe the effects of these wars

2 What period is usually known as the Middle Ages? Briefly state the circumstances that ushered in the Modern Period.

3. What dispute arose about the succession to the crown of England upon the death of Edward VI? How did it originate, and how was it settled?

4 What were the circumstances that led to the American War of Independence?

5 What were the following:—The Exclusion Bill; Permissive Bill; Bill of Rights; Act of Settlement; Domesday Book. Convention of Wargam.

6. Give an account of the following:—Chaucer; Boadicea; Dunstan; Todar Mall; Abul Fazl; Mir Kasim.

7 Describe the Heroic Age of India, and trace the progress of the Aryans from their original seat to their settlement on the plains of the Ganges.

8. Give a brief account of the various Greek invasions of India.

9 By what decisive battle was the Mahomedan Power in India firmly established? Who was Kutb-ud-din? Name the most famous Sovereigns of the dynasty to which he belonged.

10. What reforms were brought about by Lord Cornwallis and Lord William Bentinck?

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiners— { REV. LAL BEHARI DE.
MR. J. SLATER.

1. Explain the following terms:—Gravitation, Catchment Basin, Delta, Watershied, Lagoon, Sargasso Sea, Simoom, Antitrade Wind, Geyser, and Meridian.

2 Trace the probable course of the gulf stream from its presumed origin in the Pacific to its disappearance in the North Atlantic Ocean State generally its influence on the climate of countries in its course.

3. How are Tides caused? What are Spring and Neap tides? Explain the phenomenon of Bores.

4. State how Clouds, Fogs, Hailstones, Rain, and Dew are formed.

5. What do you understand by Latitude and Longitude? Show how you would determine the latitude of any place. What is the longitude of a place the local time of which is 24 minutes in advance of Greenwich time?

6. Draw an outline map of India south of the Vindya Mountains showing the following places;—Bombay, Madras, Pondicherry, Goa, Masulipatam, Cochin, Hydrabad, Nagpore, Poona, Madura.

7. Where are the following places, and what historical events are associated with them;—Agincourt, Assayo, Bannockburn, Bhurtpore, Cawnpore, Culloden, Plassey, Preston Pans, Senlac, Seringapatam?

8. If a line were drawn from Kurrachi to Sylhet, through what districts and near what towns would it pass?

9. Where are the following mountains, and state, approximately, their heights;—Ben Nevis, Teneriffe, Stromboli, St. Gothard, Chimborazo? Give the names of the chief volcanoes still active.

10. Give the names of the chief rivers in Europe and Asia. Select one out of each continent, and name the chief towns on its banks.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Examiners— { MR. W. BOOTH, B. A.
MR. M. MOWAT, M. A.

1. Calculate to three places of decimals the value of $\frac{180 \times 36}{3{\cdot}14159}$.

2. Calculate to five places of decimals the square root of
$$1 + ({\cdot}067)^3.$$

3. Reduce 483R. 11A. 6P. to the decimal of 1,290R. 1A. 4P.

4. Find the simple interest on 757R. 4A. 3P. for 343 days at $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. per annum.

5. Add together $\frac{1}{120}, \frac{1}{5040}, \frac{1}{40320}, \frac{1}{720}$.

Express your answer as a decimal.

6. Find, by practice, the value of 99 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs. at 5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d* per cwt.

7. Divide
$$x(1 + y^2)(1 + z^2) + y(1 + z^2)(1 + x^2) + z(1 + x^2)(1 + y^2) + 4 + yz + 4xyz \text{ by } 1 + xy + yz + zx.$$

8. Extract the square root of
$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (bz - cy)^2 - (cx - az)^2 - (ay - bx)^2$$

9. If $\frac{x}{b+c-a} = \frac{y}{c+a-b} = \frac{z}{a+b-c}$, find the value of $(b-c)x + (c-a)y + (a-b)z$.

10. Solve the equations :—

(a.) $\sqrt{4x^2 + 20x + 17} - \sqrt{16x^2 + 11x + 10} = 2(x+2)$.

(b.) $\frac{4x+3}{9} + \frac{13x}{108} = \frac{8x+19}{18}$.

11. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{1}{(4x^3-3x)^2} - \left\{ \frac{\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} - \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^3}}{1 - 3\left(\frac{1-x^2}{x^2}\right)} \right\}^2$$

GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiners— { REV. J. P. ASHTON, M. A.
MR. F. J. BIDEN, M. A.

1. (a.) Explain the meaning of each of the following: definition, axiom, corollary, each to each.

(b.) In representing a point, a line, or a superficies, what modifications must be made in Euclid's definitions? Explain why such strict definitions are necessary.

(c.) Define a rectangle, and show by numerical examples that for a given perimeter a square has a greater area than any other four-sided figure.

(d.) What figure is by definition both a sector and a segment of a circle?

(e.) Distinguish between a problem and a theorem.

2. Give the hypotheses and conclusions of Props. IV., V., and XXVI., Bk. I. Prove in Prop. IV. that the bases are equal, and enuntiate Prop. XXVI.

3. Prove that the difference of the squares on two unequal lines is equal to the rectangle contained by their sum and difference.

4. The straight line which joins the centres of two circles which touch one another internally will, if produced, pass through their point of contact.

5. Describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle. How many degrees are there in the "third angle," and of what regular figure inscribed in a circle is "the base" a side?

6. (a.) Two sides of a triangle are 9 and 12 feet respectively, the angle contained by them is equal to the other two, find the length of the third side.

(b.) Show how to describe a circle touching one side of a triangle and the other two produced.

7. In the decimal diagonal scale, show how tenths are measured, and prove that hundredths are measured by moving the compass along the diagonals.

8. What are similar triangles? ABC is a triangle with a right angle at A, AD is perpendicular to BC: to what rectangle is the square on AD equal?

ABCD is a quadrilateral whose area is 8,575 square yards, B is a right angle, BL is perpendicular to AC, AL = 90 yards, CL = 40 yards; find the area of CAD.

P is the middle point of CD, and PQ is parallel to CA; find the length of PQ.

9. The sides of a triangle are 8, 6, and 10 feet respectively, find (*a*) its area, (*b*) the diameter of the circumscribing circle, (*c*) the height of the arc cut off by the side 8 feet in length.

10. From the data below, sketch approximately to scale, and find the area of the field ABC. The lengths are given in links. The perpendicular from B on AC is measured as a test line; how could its length be also found from the data below?

	A	
	450	0
	350	40
	200	0
	0	25
	⊙ C	
0	270 C	
60	180	
	100	0
	50	40
	0	0
	⊙ B	
turn	to the	left
	360 B	0
	260	30
	120	30
	0	0
from	⊙ A	go N. E.

First Examination in Arts.

1878.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Enumerate the principal metres of English poetry, and their distinctive characteristics, particularly describing the laws which regulate the metres employed by Scott in "The Lady of the Lake."

2. State briefly what you conceive to be the characteristic merits and defects of Scott's poetry. Illustrate your statements by references to the thought, style, and composition of "The Lady of the Lake."

3. Annotate the following passages, noticing every word, expression, and allusion which seems to you to require it:—

(*a.*) "Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day
That cost thy life, my gallant gray."

(*b*) "Meet welcome to her guest she made,
And every courteous rite was paid,
That hospitality could claim
Though all unasked his birth and name.'

(*c.*) "Late had he heard in prophet's dream
The fatal Ben-Shie's boding scream."

(*d.*) "Benledi saw the Cross of Fire,
It glanced like lightning up Strath-Ire."

4. Explain:—"Beltane game." "Virgin snood." "The guardian Naiad of the strand." "Bracklinn's thundering wave." "Magic, cabala, and spells." "A fig for the vicar." "The Trosach's gorge."

5. Characterize the genius and poetic style of Cowper. Give the argument of the second book of 'the Task.'

6. Give in simple language the full meaning of the following passages:—

(*a.*) "Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most
Farthest retires—an idol at whose shrine
Who oftenest sacrifice are favoured least."

(*b.*) "God made the country, and man made the town."

(*c.*) "Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free."

(*d.*) "All truth is from the sempiternal source
Of Light Divine."

(*e.*) "God never meant that man should scale the Heavens
By strides of human wisdom. In His works,
Though wondrous, He commands us in His word,
To seek Him rather where His mercy shines."

7. Write in plain prose, changing every word and expression that you think poetical:—

"All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower dishevelled in the wind,
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream:
The man we celebrate must find a tomb
And we that worship him, ignoble graves.
Nothing is proof against the general curse
Of vanity that seizes all below;
The only amaranthine flower on earth
Is virtue; the only lasting treasure, truth."

8. Explain the figures of speech in the following passages:—

(*a.*) "Alone, but with unbated zeal,
That horseman plied the scourge and steel."

(*b.*) "The falcon, from her cairn on high,
Cast on the rout a wondering eye,
Till far beyond her piercing ken
The hurricane had swept the glen."

(*c.*) "Till darkness glazed his eyeballs dim."

9. Give a summary of the chief events in Cowper's life; and the date of the publication of "the Task."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. W. H. Paulson, M. A.

1. Sketch very briefly the character of Nelson, and mention the various parts of the world in which he served. Describe, in a few words, the tactics which he adopted at the battle of the Nile.

2. Notice anything which calls for explanation in the following:—

(*a.*) Had Nelson overtaken the French fleet with its general on board, the latter would have been spared the perpetration of those crimes which have incarnadined his soul with a deeper dye, than that of the purple, for which he committed them.

(*b.*) How amply was this second sight of glory realized!

(*c.*) To-morrow my head will probably be crowned either with laurel or cypress.

(*d.*) If some Act of Oblivion be not passed, there will be no end of persecution.

(*e*) I envy none but those of the estate six feet by two.

(*f.*) A soldier of fortune.

3. What do we know of the early life of Columbus? What was the state of geographical (*a*) knowledge, (*b*) science, and (*c*) conjecture at the time of his first voyage across the Atlantic? Account for the discouragement with which his scheme met at first

4. Give briefly the character of Isabella, and mention any other patrons to whom Columbus was indebted. What have you to say about Prester John, Marco Polo, Cipango? Explain—'*mine* and *thine*, the seeds of all mischief, have no place among them.'

5. Describe the plot of the Taming of the Shrew; the places in which the scenes of Macbeth and King Lear are laid; the characters represented by Polonius and Portia.

6. Comment on the following—

(*a.*) "More witty I am afraid than wise."

(*b.*) The letter *s* on many occasions does the office of a whole word, and represents the *his* or *her* of our forefathers." Give the substance of the Essay in which the last passage occurs. Illustrate the meanings of—*impudent, presently, admire, extravagant, censure, gentle, transport.*

7. Explain—(*a.*) "The innumerable shifts that small wits put in practice to raise a laugh." (*b.*) "A spectre has often saved a play." (*c.*) "I have known the shooting of a star spoil a night's rest" (*d.*) "The plucking of a merry thought." (*e.*) "A fellow of an unfortunate aspect." (*f.*) "Jupiter thanked him for nothing."

8. "I remember a counsellor who never pleaded without a piece of packthread, which he used to twist about a thumb or a finger all the while he was speaking. The wags of the day used to call it the thread of his discourse, for he was not able to utter a word without it." Show that you understand this witticism, and give Addison's definition of, and objections to, a *pun.* Explain—Pasquinade, doggrel, tobacco, buccaneer.

9. Transfer into *direct narration.* The sailors asked one another—'What obligations bound them to continue on with Columbus? 'they had already penetrated unknown seas, far beyond where man 'had ever before ventured. Were they to sail on till they perished? 'In such case they would be the authors of their own destruction. 'Columbus was a foreigner; they might throw him into the sea, and 'give out that he had fallen over-board.' And into *indirect narration.* "I am a fool, Sir, to weep at what I am glad of. I will answer you in plain and holy innocence; I am your wife, if you will marry me."

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle.

1. Quæ libertas ut lætior esset, proximi regis superbia fecerat. Nam priores ita regnarunt ut haud immerito omnes deinceps conditores partium certe urbis, quas novas ipsi sedes ab se auctas multitudini addiderunt, numerentur, neque ambigitur quin Brutus idem qui tantum gloriæ, Superbo exacto rege, meruit, pessimo publico id facturus fuerit, si libertatis immaturæ cupidine priorum regum alicui regnum extorsisset. Quid enim futurum fuit, si illa pastorum convenarumque plebs, transfuga ex suis populis, sub tutela inviolati templi aut libertatem aut certe impunitatem adepta, soluta regio metu, agitari cœpta esset tribuniciis procellis, et in aliena urbe cum patribus serere certamina, priusquam pignora conjugum ac liberorum caritasque ipsius soli, cui longo tempore assuescitur, animos eorum consociasset?

(*a.*) Translate this passage accurately.

(*b.*) Explain the historical allusions in the beginning; who is the *proximus rex?* State the additions made to the *urbs* by each king, and the circumstances under which they were made.

(*c.*) Explain the difference between *plebs*, *populus*, and *patres*, the meaning of the phrases *novas sedes*, *pessimo publico*, *sub tutela inviolati templi*, and the force of the particles *certe* and *deinceps*.

(*d.*) Account for the present tense and subjunctive mood in *numerentur*, for the passive construction in *agitari cœpta esset*, and for the employment of *quin*. Mention any other verbs which may be constructed like *cœpta*. Can *quin* ever take the indicative mood, and when?

(*e.*) *Soluta regio metu.* How is such a construction called? When may it be used? Resolve it into a full sentence, with conjunction and finite verb.

(*f*) Parse: *ambigitur*, *exacto*, *facturus fuerit*, *extorsisset*, *assuescitur*. State their principal parts and their derivation. What is the meaning of the suffix *-sco*? Mention a few other verbs formed with the same suffix.

2. Ægre sedata ab Quintio plebs, multo ægrius consul alter a patribus. Dimisso tandem concilio plebis, senatum consules habent, ubi quum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, quo magis, spatio interposito, ab impetu ad consultandum advocabantur, eo plus abhorrebant a certatione animi; adeo ut Quintio gratias agerent, quod ejus opera mitigata discordia esset. Ab Appio petitur ut tantam consularem majestatem esse vellet quanta esse in concordi civitate posset. Dum tribuni consulesque ad se quisque omnia trahant, nihil relictum esse virium in medio: distractam laceratamque rem publicam magis quorum in manu sit, quam ut incolumis sit, queri. Appius contra testari Deos atque homines, rem publicam prodi per metum ac deseri; non consulem senatui, sed senatum consuli deesse; graviores accipi leges quam in Sacro monte acceptæ sint. Victus tamen patrum consensu quievit. Lex silentio perfertur.

(*a*) Translate this passage accurately.

(*b.*) Explain the circumstances which gave rise to the scene narrated in the passage, and the phrase *Sacro monte*.

(*c.*) Mark those parts of the passage which are oratio obliqua and turn them into oratio directa.

(*d.*) Explain the grammatical peculiarity of construction in the sentences; *distractam* ... *quæri* and *ægre sedata* .... *a patribus*. How are such peculiarities called respectively?

(*e.*) Parse *vellet*, and conjugate the present indicative of *volo*, *nolo*, and *malo*.

3. Translate into Latin:—

(*a.*) Vicious princes deserve so much the worse of the commonwealth, because they not only contract vice themselves, but infuse it into the state; and do mischief, not only because they are themselves corrupted, but also because they do more injury by their example than by their crime.

(*b.*) The question is about the acuteness of Epicurus, not his morals; however much he may despise those pleasures which he just now praised, I shall still remember what the chief good seems to him to be.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—REV. J. HECTOR, M. A.

1. Explain the title Metamorphoses. At what period of Ovid's life were the Metamorphoses written?

2. Translate:—

> Attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum:
> Jupiter O! dixi, si te non falsa loquuntur
> Dicta patrem, nec te nostri pudet esse parentem;
> Aut mihi redde meos, aut me quoque conde sepulcro.
> Ille notam fulgore dedit, tonitruque secundo.
> Accipio: sintque ista precor felicia mentis
> Signa tuæ, dixi: quod das mihi, pigneror, omen.

(*a.*) Give the principal parts (perfect, supine, and infinitive) of the verb attonitus, and of any other six verbs of the same conjugation having the same peculiarities.

(*b.*) Decline Jupiter. What is fulgure?

(*c.*) Remark on pigneror.

3. Translate:—

> Te mœstæ volucres, Orpheu, te turba ferarum,
> Te rigidæ silices, tua carmina sæpe secutæ
> Fleverunt silvæ: positis te frondibus arbos,
> Tonsa comas, luxit: lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt
> Increvisse suis: obscuraque carbasa pullo
> Naiades et Dryades, passosque habuere capillos.

(*a.*) Parse luxit and passos. Is there any other luxit? Any other passos?

(*b.*) Remark on carbasa.

4. Translate:—

> *Mane* erat: egreditur tectis ad littus, et illum
> Mœsta locum repetit, de quo spectarat *euntem*.
> Dumque notata oculis reminiscitur acta, fretumque
> Prospicit: in liquida, spatio distante, *tuetur*
> Nescio quid, quasi corpus, aqua; primoque, quid illud
> *Esset*, erat dubium. Postquam paulo appulit unda,
> Et, quamvis aberat, corpus tamen esse *liquebat*.
> Qui *foret*, ignorans, quia naufragus, omine mota est;
> Et, tamquam ignoto lacrimam *daret*: 'Heu miser,' inquit,
> 'Quisquis es, et si *qua* est conjux tibi!' Fluctibus actum
> Fit *propius* corpus Quod quo magis illa tuetur,
> Hoc minus et minus est amens sua. Jamque propinquæ
> Admotum terræ, jam, quod cognoscere posset,
> *Cernit*: erat conjux. 'Ille est,' exclamat, et una
> Ora, comas, vestem lacerat, tendensque trementes
> Ad Ceyca *manus*; 'Sic, O carissime conjux,
> Sic ad me, miserande, *redis*?' *ait*

(*a.*) Parse fully the words underlined, and give all the parts of aio in use.

(*b.*) Change the two last direct clauses into indirect.

(*c.*) Account for the subjunctives esset, foret, daret Give examples of ut, quo, and quominus, used with the subjunctive

(*d.*) In liquida aqua Why not in liquidam aquam? Give the rule for the government of in, sub, super, and subter.

(*e.*) Reminiscitur acta. Would any other case be allowable? Illustrate in sentences the government of verbs of remembering, reminding, and forgetting.

(*f.*) Scan the first four lines, marking the length of the syllables.

5. Translate, and explain references:

(*a*) At gemini, nondum cœlestia sidera, fratres,
Ambo conspicui, nive candidioribus ambo
Vectabantur equis.

(*b.*) Nec non onerosa, gravisque
Pelias esse potest imbellibus hasta lacertis.

(*c.*) Repulit Actoriden, sub imagine tutus Achillis,
Troas ab arsuris cum defensore carinis.

(*d.*) Littera communis medius pueroque viroque
Inscripta est foliis; hæc nominis, illa querelæ.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवम् ।
सम्पद्विनियोगाय दधतुर्भुवनद्वयम् ॥
न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुर्यशः ।
व्याहता यत्परस्त्रेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता ॥

(*a.*) In what sense are दुदोह and अनुययुः used here? Give their roots, and also the present tense, first person, and past participle (क्त) forms of each root.

(*b*) Give the meaning of गां here. Quote a few other passages from your text-book where this word occurs, and give its meaning in each case.

(*c.*) Account for the dative (चतुर्थी) suffix in यज्ञाय. Give the etymology of यज्ञ.

(*d.*) Give the noun of which मघवा is an inflected form, and give also the accusative (कर्म्म), instrumental (करण), and locative (सप्तमी) cases of the noun.

(*e.*) Give the etymological meaning of राजन्. What is Kalidasa's meaning of the word as given in your text-book? Examine this meaning grammatically.

(*f.*) Explain the last line.

2. इत्थं व्रतं धारयतः प्रजार्थं समं महिष्या महनीयकीर्त्तेः ।
सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य ॥
अन्येद्युरात्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना मुनिहोमधेनुः ।
गङ्गाप्रपातान्तविरूढशष्पं गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश ॥
सा दुष्प्रधर्षा मनसापि हिंस्रैरित्यद्रिशोभाप्रहितेक्षणेन ।
अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष ॥
तदीयमाक्रन्दितमार्त्तसाधोर्गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्ददीर्घम् ।
रश्मिष्विवादाय नगेन्द्रसक्तां निवर्त्तयामास नृपस्य दृष्टिम् ॥

Explain in Sanskrit the above *s'lokas.*

3. तदङ्गनिस्यन्दजलेन लोचने प्रमृज्य पुष्णेन पुरस्कृतः सताम् ।
अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनो बभूव भावेषु दिलीपनन्दनः ॥

(*a.*) Explain the *samasas* in the above.

(*b.*) What is meant by तदङ्गनिस्यन्दजलेन ?

(*c.*) Parse पुष्णेन.

(*d.*) Explain grammatically the meanings of पुरस्कृत and दर्शन.

(*e.*) Account for the genitive (षष्ठी) suffix in सतां.

(*f.*) If the prefix प्र were to be removed from प्रमृज्य, how would the word stand? Give the grammatical rule that applies to the case.

4. भल्लापवर्ज्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः श्मश्रुलैर्महीम् ।
तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव ॥

Explain the simile contained in the above, stating clearly the points of resemblance.

5. इत्थं द्विजेन द्विजराजकान्तिराबोधितो वेदविदां वरेण ।
एनोनिहन्तेन्द्रियवृत्तिरेनं जगाद भूयो जगदेकनाथः ॥
गुर्व्यर्थमर्थी श्रुतपारदृश्वा रघोः सकाशादनवाप्य कामम् ।
गतो वदान्यान्तरमित्ययं मे मा भूत् परीवादनवावतारः ॥

(*a.*) Derive इत्थं, पारदृश्वा, and कान्ति.

(*b.*) द्विज and अर्थ occur twice in the first and the third line respectively. Does each bear the same sense in both places? If not, give their different meanings and trace the derived meaning or meanings of द्विज to the radical meaning of the words.

(*c.*) Explain the *samasas* contained in the *s'lokas.*

(*d.*) Can एतं be substituted for एनं ? State your reason.

6. निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थमस्मिन् द्वयं श्रीश्च सरस्वती च ।
कान्त्या गिरा सूनृतया च योग्यात्वमेव कल्याणि तयोस्तृतीया ॥

Render the above into prose order without changing any words, but supplying words where you may think any wanted.

7. उत्थापितः संयति रेणुरश्वैः सान्द्रीकृतः स्यन्दनवंशचक्रैः ।
विस्तारितः कुञ्जरकर्णतालैर्नैवक्रमेणोपररोध सूर्य्यम् ॥
मत्स्यध्वजा वायुवशाद्विदीर्णैर्मुखैः प्रहृष्टध्वजिनीरजांसि ।
बभुः पिबन्तः परमार्थमत्स्याः पर्य्याविलानीव नवोदकानि ॥
रथो रथाङ्गध्वनिना विजज्ञे विलोलघण्टाक्वणितेन नागः ।
स्वभर्तृनामग्रहणाद्बभूव सान्द्रे रजस्यात्मपराववोधः ॥
आहतोलोचनमार्गमाजौ रजोन्धकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य ।
शस्त्रक्षताश्वद्विपवीरजन्मा बालारुणोऽभूद्रुधिरप्रवाहः ॥

Turn the above into easy Sanskrit, using your own words, so far as you can.

8. समदुःखसुखः सखीजनः प्रतिपच्चन्द्रनिभोऽयमात्मजः ।
अहमेकरसस्तथापि ते व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः ॥

Translate the *s'loka* into English.

9. Translate into Sanskrit :

We ought to be kind to all who are related to us, particularly to our father, mother, sisters, and brothers. Our father and mother fed, clothed, and took care of us when we were young and helpless; and without their kindness we might have died of want. It is therefore proper that we should feel grateful to them, and love them, and be ready to do them all the good in our power. We should, in particular, be glad to obey them in all their reasonable requests and commands.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

बन्धूनशङ्किष्ट समाकुलत्वा-
दासेदुषः स्नेहवशादपायं ।
गोमायुशारङ्गगणाश्च सम्यङ्
नायासिषु र्भीममरासिषुश्च ॥
स प्रोषिवानेत्य पुरं प्रवेक्ष्यन्
शुश्राव घोषं न जनौघजन्यं ।
आकर्णयामास न वेदनादा-
न्न चोपलेभे वणिजां पणायाः ॥
चक्रन्दुरुच्चै र्नृपतिं समेत्य
तं मातरोऽभ्यर्णमुपागताश्चाः ।
पुरोहितामात्यमुखाश्च योधा
विदृद्धमन्युप्रतिपूर्णमन्याः ॥
दिदृक्षमाणः परितः ससीतं
रामं यदा नैक्षत लक्ष्मणञ्च ।
रोरुद्यमानः स तदाभ्यपृच्छद्
यथावदाख्यन्नथ दृत्तमस्मै ॥
आबद्धभीमभ्रुकुटीविभङ्गः
शुश्रीयमानारुणरौद्रनेत्रः ।

1. With what does आसेदुषः agree? Parse it.

2. What special meanings have सम्यक् and भीमं in the above lines?

3. What part of the verb is प्रोषिवान्, and what is its root? Is there any other word in the above extract which is grammatically a similar part of a verb?

4. Give renderings in English of the following phrases in the fewest words you can:

बन्धून् अशङ्किष्ट; पुरं प्रवेक्ष्यन्; जनौघजन्यं; चक्रन्दुः नृपतिं.

5. Analyse the following compounds and give the meaning of each word:

पुरोहितामात्यमुखाः
विष्टब्धमन्युप्रतिपूर्णमन्याः

6. With what verbs are स्नेहवसात् and अभ्यर्णं to be taken?

7. Translate the following passage into English as literally as you can.

तस्याः सासूयमानाया लोलूयावान् रघूत्तमः ।
असिं कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं ॥
अहं सूर्पणखा नाम्ना नूनं नाज्ञायिषि त्वया ।
दण्डोऽयं क्षेत्रियो येन मय्यपातीति साब्रवीत् ॥
पर्यशाप्सीद्दिविष्ठामौ संदर्श्य भयदं वपुः ।
अपिस्फवच्च बन्धूनां निनङ्क्षुर्विक्रमं मुहुः ॥
खरदूषणयोर्धीरोः पर्यदेविष्ट सा पुरः ।
विजिघ्राक्षयिषू रामं दण्डकारण्यवासिनोः ॥
हते सौभागिनेयस्य भरतस्य विवासितौ ।
पित्रा दौर्भागिनेयौ यौ पश्यतं चेष्टितं तयोः ॥
मम रावणनाथाया भगिन्या युवयोः पुनः ।
अयं तापसकादुध्वंसः क्षमध्वं यदि वः क्षमं ॥

8. Give the etymology of लोलूयावान् कौक्षेयं, सूर्पणखा, and दिविष्ठा.

9. Give the roots of निनक्षुः and अपिस्फवत्. Give their third person singular present (लट्) also.

10. What part of the verb is क्षमध्वं? Give its third singular present Aorist and second future, that is to say, लट्, लुङ्, and लुट्.

11. Translate the following passage into your own vernacular:

अधिज्यचापः स्थिरबाहुमुष्टि-
रुदञ्चिताक्षोऽञ्चितदक्षिणोरुः ।
तान् लक्ष्मणः संनतवामजङ्घो
जघान शुद्धेषुरमन्दकर्षी ॥
गाधेयदिष्टं विरसं रमन्त
रामोऽपि मायाचणमन्त्रचुञ्चुः ।
स्थास्नुं रणे क्षेत्रमुखो जगाद

मारीचमुच्चैर्वचनं महार्थं ॥
आत्मम्भरिस्त्वं पिशितैर्नराणां
फलेग्रहीन् हंसि वनस्पतीनां ।
औषधिकत्वं विभवा न येषां
व्रजन्ति तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् ॥
अद्यो द्विजान् देवयजीन्निहन्मः
कुर्मः परं प्रेतनराधिवासं ।
धर्मा ह्ययं दाशरथे निजो नो
नैवाध्यकारिष्महि वेदृशेन ॥

N.B.—The original words in the text are not themselves to be reproduced in the translation unless where it be absolutely necessary.

12. Give the roots of अद्मः and निहन्मः and their third person singular perfect (लट्).

13. Parse अध्यकारिष्महि.

वनस्पतीनां सरसां नदीनां
तेजस्विनां कान्तिभृतां दिवाच्च ।
निर्याय तस्याः स पुरः समन्ता-
च्छ्रियं दधानां शरदं दजर्श ॥

14. With what does दधानां agree and what does it govern?

15. What governs the genitive plural substantives in the above lines?

वस्तूनि तोयं घनवत् व्यकारीत्
सहासनं गोचभिदाश्ववात्सीत ।
न त्र्यम्बवादन्यमुपास्थितासौ
यशांसि सर्वेषु भृतां विरास्यत् ॥

16. Give the roots of व्यकारीत्, उपास्थित, and निरास्यत्, and the third person plural present and perfect (लट् and लिट्).

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAULVI KABIR-UDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :—

قيمة الانسان مـــا يحسنه * اكثـــر الانسان منه او اقل
اكتم الامرين فقـــرا و غني * واكسب الفلس وحاسب من بطل
و ادرع جدا و كدا و اجتنب * صحبة الحمقا و ارباب الدول
بين تبذيـــر و بخل رتبة * و كلا هذين ان زاد قتل
لاتخض في حق سادات مضوا * انهم ليسوا باهـــل للزلل
و تغـــافل عن امور انـــه * لم يفز بالحمد الا من غفل
ليس يخلو المرء من ضد و ان * حاول العزلة في راس جبل
غب عن النمام و اهجره فما * بلغ المكـــروه الا من نقل
دار جـــار الدار ان جار و ان * لم تجد صبرا فما احلى النقل
جانب السلطان و احذر بطشه * لا تخاصم من اذا قـــال فعل

2. Write out the Imperatives which occur in the above, and give the 3rd persons plural, masc. and fem., of the corresponding *Muzá-rís*, with all vowel-points.

3. Translate into English, as literally as you can :—

فقال الورد ويلك ما اقوى عينك * و اكثر مينك * اتجعل
مقامك مقامي * وانت من بعض خدامي * و لولم تكن قليل
الحرمة * ما كنت جالسا و انت واقف في الخدمة * الك مثلي
حسن منظر و مخبر * أما سمعت ان الحسن احمر * و ان عيرتني
بقصر مدتي * فقد استبدت عني بخليفتي * و لم يزل جمال
المقامات * و من خلف مثله ما مات * أتحسب محاسني مثل
محاسنك متناهية * و كيف ينقطع عملي و لي صدقة جارية *
فشتان بيني و بينك * و ان لم تنته عن جدالي قلعت بشوكتي
عينك * وانشد لسان حاله * اشعار *
لجمال وجهي تشخص الابصار * و لعـــز مجدي تخضع الازهار

لي بهجة ورديتة في وجنتي * و لها من الورق الجديد عذار
وملابسي من سندس فتق الشذا * اكمـــا مهـــا فانفضت الازرار
فكأنني هذا الحبيب اذا بدا * نشوان قد دارت عليه عقـــار
لاغروان صرف المحب طى حبا * ت فكم في وجنتي دينـــار
حرمي غدا لذوي الخلاعة آمنا * من حوله تتخطف الابصـــار
و لي المهابة والبهاء وانت من * حسد و غيظ قد علاك صغـــار
ماشانني قصر الزمان ولايرى * لك في لياليك الطوال فخار
لكن ايامي سرورا كلهـــا * كذاك ايـــام السرور قصـــار

4. Explain the allusion in فقد استنبت الخ - ما كنت جالسا صدقة جارية, and the meaning of لسان حاله.

5. Write down the Arabic cardinal numbers, from 1 to 20, with the vowel-points. Translate:—In three months; with 72 men; they killed 72 women; less than 18 dínárs.

6. Shew by examples the various uses of the المضارع المجزوم.

7. (*a.*) Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel-points:—He is a most excellent man. They are two most excellent men. I know that they are most excellent men. Fáṭimah is the best of women. The worst of men is he who changes his religion.

(*b.*) Explain the form of اول.

ARABIC.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

1. Translate into English—

ثم إن تيمور بلغه ان سلطان الهند فيروز شاه * انتقل من زحمة الدنيا الى رحمة الله * و لم يكن له ولد يكون له خليفه * فسعى تيمور * لان يتولي بحكم الوفاة والشعور * تلك الوظيفه * ولما فاض صاحب الهند صارت الناس فوضى * ومرج بحر امر الهند و ماج فجعل كل يخوض خوضا * فعز بعض الناس وبعضهم ذلوا * ثم اتفقوا على تولية وزير اسمه ملو * فراب من امر الناس ما انصدع * ورفع

من استحق الرفع و خفض من بعير استحقاق ارتفع * فعصى عليه اخوه شارنگ خان * متولي مدينة ملتان * و وقع بينهم التخالف * و افترق ملأ الهنود فرقا و طوائف * فكان اختلافهم لتيمور احسن مساعد * و اقوى عضد و ساعد * قلت * شعر *

و تشتت الأعداء في ارائهم * سبب لجمع خواطر الاحباب

و حين وصل تيمور الى ملتان * عصى عليه شارنگ خان * فاقام يحاصرها * و قعد يضاجرها * وكانت عساكرها جمة * وليالي كتائبها السود مدلهمة * حتى قيل ان من جملة عسكرها الثقيل * كان ثمان مائة فيل * مع ان كل امير من اطراف الهند * ورئيس من اكناف السند * كان قد لفلف اذياله * ولملم رجاله و رحاله * وضبط لجوائحه اثقاله * وربط لحوائجه افياله * واستمر ذلك الدهر والخصام * نحوا من ثلثي عام * الي ان استخلصها و من يده خلصها *

2. Give the person, tense, and *báb* of the following verbal forms:—يضاجرها - استمر - تشتت - اتفقوا - لان يتولى, and write down the corresponding *Masdars* and *Ism-i-Fá'ils*, with the vowel-points.

3. Write out, as neatly as you can, the latter half of the above extract (from وكان اختلافهم), with all the vowel-points.

4. Translate into English—

و اما خلافة بني امية فكانت قد عظمت و تفخم امرها و عرضت مملكتها و لكن طاعتها لم تكن كطاعة هؤلاء كان بنوامية في الشام و كان بنو هاشم بالمدينة لايلتفتون اليهم واذا دخل الرجل الهاشمي على الخليفة من بني امية اسمعه غليظ الكلام و قال له كل قول * و اما الدولة العباسية فلم تبلغ طاعة الناس لها مابلغت هذه الدولة مع ان مدتها طالت حتى تجاوزت خمس مائة سنة و مملكتها عرضت حتى ان بعضهم جبى معظم الدنيا و ستقع الاشارة الى ذلك عند الكلام على دولة بني العباس و خاصل الدنيا في ايام الرشيد في حسبة جامعة تشتمل عليها كتب التواريخ يدل على

ذلك فاما اوائلهم فجبوا شطرا صالحا من الدنيا و قويت شوكتهم كالمنصور و المهدي و الرشيد و المامون و المعتصم و المعتضد و المتوكل و مع ذلك فلم تكن دولتهم تخلو من ضعف و وهن من عدة جهات منها امتناع الروم عليهم و قيام الحرب بينهم و بين ملوكها النصارى في كل سنة على ساق ومع ذلـــك فكانت جبايتها تستصعب عليهم *

5. From which book is the preceding extract taken? What does the author say regarding the administration of the first four Khalifahs, and the mode of government introduced by the Mughuls? What is the meaning of the word "mughul," and in what sense is it now-a-days used in India?

6. (*a.*) Explain the خاصية of the *bábs* تفعيل and مفاعلة. In which *bábs* does the سلب occur?

(*b.*) Enumerate the different forms which the *Masdars* of these two *bábs* assume.

7. Explain the terms مصدر ميمي - اسماء الكثرة - اسماء الوحدة - مبني, and give examples. Enumerate also the several forms which express مبالغة.

8. Translate into Arabic, giving every vowel-point :—

(*a.*) I saw the two men who came. Who came? He is the man who is my friend. I know a man who is my friend.

(*b.*) May you never meet with misfortunes! He will be your protector as long as I am not here. I swear, I did not kill him. Kill me and you will be punished.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MAULVI KABIR-UDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English :—

زشاهان گيتي درين غـــار ژرف * كرابود چون من حريفي شگرف
كه ديدست برهيچ رنگين گلي * زمن عالي آواز تـــر بلبلـــي
بهر دانشـــر دفتـــر آراسته * بهر نكتهٔ خامه بـــر خاسته

پذیرفته از هـــر فني روشني * جدا گانه در هر فني يك فني
شکر دانم از هر لب انگیختن * گلابي زهـــر دیـــدهٔ ریختن
کسی را که در گریه آرم چو آب * بخندانمش باز چون آفتـــاب
بدستم در از دولت خوش عنان * طبرزد چنین شد طبرخون چنان
توانم در زهد بَـــر دوختن * ببزم آمدن مجلس افروختن
ولیکن درخت من از گوشه رست * زجا گر بجنبم شود بیخ سست
چه چون چهل گشت وخلوت هزار * ببـــزم آمدن دور بـــاشد زکا

2. (*a.*) Explain the order of the words چون من حریفی

(*b.*) Can هیچ be used without نه ?

(*c.*) Can برخاسته be spelt برخواسته ?

(*d.*) Explain the spelling and the meanings of طبرخون and طبرزد, and translate the following verse taken from another work by Nizámí—

طبرخون باسهي سروت قرین باد
طبرزد با طبرخون همنشین باد

3. Translate literally into English, adding after each verse explanatory notes—

دلم بناله در آمد که هان صبوري را
زحد مبر که درین راه کس مباد صبور
عنان فکندهٔ جهاندم بزیر بار وصال
منزه از اثو سعي گام و سیر ستور
بدست همت طاعتوران رهـــا کردم
باولین قدم اسباب خلد و حور و قصور
زدم بحبل متیـــن جوار دست ادب
بسعي بازوي، دل بر شدم باوج حضور
کمال جذبهٔ لطف آستین کشانم برد.
بخلوتي که یکي بود رنگ سایه و نور

تبارک الله ازان بزم بي زوال که بود
زدور حسن لبالب ز دوستي معمـــور
بسطح انجمن افتاده فرشهاي لطيف
زگونه گونه عدايت نه اطلس و سيفـــور
جماعتي به يمين و يسار مهد وصال
که هرة يکي ز سعادت گرفته صد منشور
ز طعن مردم و دار سياست آسوده
چکيده از نفس جمله نغمـــهٔ منصور
دليل دعوي منصور کآيتي است مبين
بلوح ناصيـــهٔ اتحاد شان مسطـــور
پس از مشاهدهٔ جمع سروري ديدم
که بود بر صف اصحاب قرب صدر صدور
جمال صدر نشينـــان زنور چهـــرهٔ او
چو انجم از اثـــر شاه اختران مستور
فرو شدم بتحير که يا رب اين که بود
که هست صورت او زيب معني جمهور

4. (*a*) Who wrote the original *Kaṣídah*, of which the above extract from 'Urfí is the *jawáb* ?

(*b*.) Explain شاه اختران - دار سياست - نغمهٔ منصور.

(*c*.) Give the different meanings of گونه.

5. Form Persian sentences illustrating the construction and the different meanings of the following verbs: افکندن - در گذشتن - فروشدن - پيش گرفتن - پرداختن - خنديدن.

6. Give the etymology of مبين - اتحاد - انجم - جوار - اولين, and mention derivatives formed from the same roots, with their English meanings.

7. Mention numerous Persian *common nouns*, which form the plural in ان instead of in ها

8. Translate into Persian ;—

All the regal jewels and property and the contents of the treasury were seized by Nádir Sháh. He thus became possessed of treasure to the amount of sixty *lacs* of rupees; plate of gold to the value of one *kror* of rupees; and the jewels, many of which were unrivalled in beauty by any in the world, were valued at fifty *krors*. The Peacock throne alone, constructed at great pains in the reign of Sháh Jahán, had cost one *kror* of rupees. Elephants, horses, and precious stuffs, whatever pleased the conqueror's eye, more indeed than can be enumerated, became his spoil. In short, the accumulated wealth of 348 years changed hands in a moment.

PERSIAN.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

1. (*a.*) Write out the following passage, as neatly as you can, giving every *Izáfát*.

(*b.*) Translate the verses into English.

(*c.*) Give in simple Persian the purport of the letter:—

زهي عنايت كلك معاني آرائي
كه كرد ديدهٔ مارا بنور جان روشن
بنامهٔ قابل فيض كرامتم امروز
سواد معنى اقبال بيدلان روشن

پس از اداي سجدات لوازم معبوديت سجدهٔ شكري ديگر كه طلسم حيرت بتوجهٔ خان صاحب معني مناصب معنون كيفيات اقبال گرديد - وباين عنوان نسبتي بپايهٔ منظوري آن قبلهٔ ارباب حقايق رسانيد - فيض اندوز معني كه طبع تجلي شهودش پسندد و سعادت عنوان كلامي كه بتحسين زبان حق ترجمان پيوندد *

* رباعي *

از جرأت اگرچه منفعل گرديدم
واز شوخي اظهار خجل گرديدم
صد شكر كه برد نامهٔ ام رنگ قبول
بيدل بودم هزار دل گرديدم

* بیت *

بیت و غزل همه گل باغ ثنای تست
موزونیٔ کلام دو عالم دعای تست
حضوری حق که مطالعه دایمی است از شبهات منزه باد *

2. Write down the following words, with the vowel-points, and give their etymology—مطالعه - خجل - منفعل - معنون - عبودیت

3. Translate literally into English :—

از انجا که عواطف خسروانه و مراحم شاهانه شامل حال دور و نزدیک است اهل عراق و خراسان را از ذوق این محروم نخواست - و خواست که نسخه را سیر عجم اتفاق افتد تا بدرک معنیش هر روزه نوروزي کنند - فرمان واجب الاذعان عز صدور یافت که سقادگان پایهٔ سریر خلافت مصیر عرش نظیر نقد قابلیت واستعداد خود را بپاي محك امتحان آورده شرحي بلفظ مجمل و معني مفصل بپردازند و بعضي قیود آن مبني بر مصطلحات مرقوم سازند - با وجود آنکه بتلاش امتیاز در موشکافیها نهایت دقت بکار رفت هنگام عرض سخن از تغیر الفاظ و تبدیل عبارات وتصرفات بجا و بجا آوردن حق ادا عدیم السهواني که صحیفهٔ انشای شان هرگز آشناي کزلك حک و قلم اصلاح نشده بود سطر سطر و صفحه صفحه بخوی خجالت شستند - و آنچه از زبان معجز بیان شنیدند نوشته خود را درین شرح نویسي بمثابهٔ خامهٔ خود آئت تحریر انگاشتند - غرضکه هم متانت متن از همه دانیٔ اوست و هم انشراح شرح از شکفته بیانیٔ او * ابیات *

ادب آموز و نکته اندوزند * گر عراقي و گر خراساني
کوفلاطون که با همه دانش * ته کند زانوي سبق خواني

4. Write down the Imperatives and negative Imperatives (نهي) of ماندن - کشودن - شدن - سوختن - بستن - ایستادن, and write down the meanings of these verbs when joined with the prefix وا.

5. Translate into Persian:—

(*a.*) Do you know the man in whose house we were yesterday?

(*b.*) O God, through whose mercy believers and infidels receive equal benefits!

(*c.*) O kings of the world, on whose justice the happiness of nations depends!

6. Translate into Persian:—

Kanauj is a large city, and it is known to be very ancient. Some say that it was built after the reign of the incarnate Rám Chand, the lord of Ayodhya. However that may be, the city was from ancient times the seat of the throne of the Rájás of Hindustán. It appears from Hindí books that Kanauj was several times populated, and several times deserted. The city which at present exists was founded by Rájá Fúr, and in his time it is said to have been so densely inhabited, that there were one hundred thousand shops for the sale of *betel-leaves* only, from which we may derive an idea of its size. The Ganges now runs two *kos* from the city, but during the rains it reaches it.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. K. Deighton, M. A.

1. Draw an outline map of Ancient Egypt showing the towns lying along the banks of the Nile. Into what castes were the Egyptians divided, and why was "every shepherd an abomination to the Egyptians"? Give a brief account of the history of Egypt under the Ptolemies.

2. To what family of nations did the Phœnicians belong? Give a sketch of their manufactures and commerce. What caused the final decay of Tyre?

3. Write an account of the career of King David, and of the wars in which he was engaged. Who were the Adullamites?

4. Draw an outline map of Palestine. Insert the following mountains, and relate the events in Jewish history of which they were the scene:—*Tabor, Carmel, Gilboa, Moriah, Gerizim.*

5. Explain the meaning of the word *Arii*, and describe the religious system of the Persians. Sketch their history under the Hystaspid dynasty.

6. Where was Carthage situated, and how far did its territory extend? Describe its social and political condition.

7. When and why was the battle of Himera fought? What two other battles took place on the same day? Give some account of *Mago, Agathocles, Hiero* and *Himilco.*

8. Sketch the history of the Maccabees.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. M. J. White, M.A.

1. (*a.*) Draw a map of Ancient Greece, showing its various divisions, and marking the position of ten of the cities most famous in history.

(*b.*) What connexion may be traced between the physical features of the country and the character of the people?

(*c.*) What did the Greeks understand by the terms Hellas and Hellenes? In what sense were the Hellenes one nation?

2. (*a.*) What were the laws and institutions of Solon? How were these extended and improved by Clisthenes?

(*b.*) What influence had these reforms on the success of Athens against Persia?

3. (*a.*) By what measures did Themistocles seek to establish the power and security of Athens? Show the results of his policy by describing the state of Athens under Pericles.

(*b.*) Mention (without entering into detail) the circumstances which led to the downfall of Athens and the supremacy of Sparta.

4. (*a.*) By what means did Epaminondas weaken the power of Sparta?

(*b.*) Write a narrative of the campaigns of Leuctra and Mantinea.

5. (*a.*) Describe the character of Philip of Macedon as a general and a statesman.

(*b.*) Give a few details with regard to the victories of Alexander the Great in Asia Minor and Phœnicia.

(*c.*) In his subsequent career of conquest, Alexander passed through the valleys of four great rivers. Which were these? Mention a few of the principal places in each valley, and one important event which occurred at each during this expedition.

(*d.*) What were the most striking results of Alexander's conquests?

6. (*a.*) What advantages did the Plebeians derive from *the appointment of Tribunes, the Agrarian Law of Spurius Cassius, the Laws of the Decemviri,* and *the Laws of Licinius and Sextus?*

(*b.*) What were the evils which existed in the Roman state at the time of the Gracchi? What was the result of their attempts at Reform?

7. (*a.*) Mention, with a few details, the victories of Hannibal in Italy.

(*b.*) What circumstances led to his retreat and final defeat?

8. (*a.*) What were the grounds of quarrel between Cæsar and Pompey?

(*b.*) Give an abstract of the principal events from the crossing of the Rubicon to the battle of Pharsalia.

(*c.*) In what designs for the extension and improvement of the empire was Cæsar engaged at the time of his death?

9. (*a.*) What changes were introduced into the government of the empire by Diocletian and Constantine?

(*b.*) How did these changes affect the stability of the empire?

EUCLID, ARITHMETIC, AND ALGEBRA.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A.

1. The rectangle contained by the diagonals of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to both the rectangles contained by its opposite sides.

2. Define the inclination of a plane to a plane.

If a solid angle be contained by three plane angles, any two of them are together greater than the third.

3. Given four points not in the same plane; find the position of a point equidistant from them all.

4 ABCD is a square inscribed in a circle, E the middle point of BC; AE produced meets the circumference in F, and DF cuts BC in G. prove that BG is double of CG

5 Find the present value of 4,867*l.* 4*s.* due two years hence, at 4 per cent compound interest.

6 A man invests Rs 1,200 in 4 per cents at 80, and at the end of a year sells out at 90; what is his gain per cent ?

7. Reduce to a decimal the fraction $\dfrac{3 + \sqrt{18} - \sqrt{50}}{\sqrt{98} - \sqrt{72} - 1}$.

8 What is meant by the G. C. M of two algebraic expressions ? Find the L.C.M. of $6x^4 - 7x^2 + 2$, and $2x^3 + 6x^2 - x - 3$

9. Solve the equations :—

(1) $\dfrac{x+6}{x+7} - \dfrac{x+1}{x+2} = \dfrac{1}{3x+1}$;

(2) $3x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = 33$, $4x^2 - xy = 10$;

(3) $x + y + z = 3$, $yz + zx + xy = -1$, $\dfrac{1}{x} + \dfrac{1}{y} + \dfrac{1}{z} = \dfrac{1}{3}$.

10. If α, β be the roots of the equation $x^2 + 2ax + b = 0$, form a quadratic equation with rational coefficients, one of whose roots is $\alpha + \beta + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$.

11 If $2s = a + b + c$, prove that

$$(s-a)^3 + (s-b)^3 + (s-c)^3 - 3(s-a)(s-b)(s-c) = \frac{1}{2}(a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc).$$

12 The sum of n terms of an A.P. is $2n^2$; find the first term and common difference

Sum to n terms, and, if possible, to infinity, the series

(1) $6 - 3 + \dfrac{3}{2} - \dfrac{3}{4} + \ldots$

(2) $2 + 7 + 14 + 23 + 34 + \ldots$

13. For what value of r is the number of combinations of n things taken r at a time greatest ?

If Cr denote the number of n things taken r at a time, show that

$$C_0 + C_2 + C_4 + \ldots = C_1 + C_3 + C_5 + \ldots$$

14. Write down the coefficients of x^9 and x^{10} in the expansion of $(a^3 + 3bx^2)^{-5}$, and the rth term of the expansion of $(1 - x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$.

TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. State clearly what are the units of angular measurement in the centesimal, sexagesimal, and circular measure methods of measuring angles.

Express the angle of a duodecagon in each of these modes of measurement.

2. Prove the following identities:—

(*a*) $\text{Cos}(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$.

(*b*.) $\text{Cos}(A + B)\cos(A - B) = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 B$.

(*c*.) $\text{Tan}^2\frac{A}{2} = \frac{2\sin A - \sin 2A}{2\sin A + \sin 2A}$.

(*d*.) $\text{Tan } A = \cot A - 2\cot 2A$.

3. Prove the following identities in the case of a plane triangle:—

(*a*.) $\text{Tan } A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C$.

(*b*.) $\text{Sin}(A - B) : \sin C = a^2 - b^2 : c^2$.

(*c*.) $a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos\left(C + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = b^2 + c^2$

$$- 2bc\cos\left(A + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = c^2 + a^2 - 2ca\cos\left(B + \frac{\pi}{3}\right).$$

4. In a right-angled triangle, if the hypothenuse be divided into two segments (x, y) by the line which bisects the right angle, and if $t =$ the tangent of half the difference of the acute angles $x : y = 1 + t : 1 - t$.

5. If two sides and the included angle are given, show how to solve the triangle.

The two sides of a triangle are 876 feet, and 348 feet, and the included angle 53° 20′. Find the remaining triangles, given

log 1·224 = ·0877814, L tan 63° 20′ = 10 2991070,
log 5·28 = ·7226339, L tan 40° 39′ = 9·9338003,
L tan 40° 40′ = 9·9340559.

6. The bridge at Howrah subtends an angle of 45° at a given point at the edge of the river; at a distance of 1,000 yards higher up it subtends an angle of 30° If the direction of the river in this portion of its course be straight, and the bridge is built at right angles to its direction, find the breadth of the bridge.

7. What is force? Show that a force can be adequately represented by a straight line.

8. What is meant by the resultant of any number of forces? Define the resolved part of a force in any direction.

Three forces represented by the diameter of a circle, and two chords on the same side of it, and terminating in one extremity of the diameter, and inclined at angles of 30° and 60° to it respectively, act on a particle. Find the magnitude and direction of the resultant.

9. What are the necessary conditions that three forces should form a system in equilibrium?

A very thin conical stick is suspended by means of a string fastened to its ends, and passing round a smooth peg. Prove that in the position of equilibrium the peg divides the string into two portions in the ratio 3 : 1.

10. Two unlike parallel forces, P and Q, have a resultant R, which is distant from them x and y feet respectively. What are the relations connecting P, Q, R, x and y?

11. What is meant by the centre of gravity of a body? Given the centre of gravity of a body and of part of it, find the centre of gravity of the remaining part.

If OP, OQ, OR in one plane represent three forces which keep the point O at rest, show that O coincides in position with the centre of gravity of the triangle PQR.

12. A man is given an iron bar (12 feet long) and a fulcrum, and is required to lift a mass weighing 24 maunds. The greatest force he can exert is 60 lbs. Find where he ought to place the fulcrum (using the bar as lever) so as just to be able to move the mass.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.

[N. B.—*Candidates may answer either of the following series of questions.*]

Reid's Inquiry.

1. Sensation and memory are simple, original, and perfectly distinct operations of the mind; and both of them are original principles of belief:—Explain this fully. State the corresponding doctrines of the ideal system, and show how Reid refutes them. What is the immediate object of memory? It is contended that Reid was misled by the ambiguity of the term 'object.' Explain and discuss this.

2 State and contrast the views of Berkeley, Hume, and Reid as to the relation (1) between sensation and a sentient being, and (2) between sensation and the qualities of matter State concisely Reid's theory of perception, and show how far he recognises an immediate knowledge of external things. By what senses do we obtain a knowledge of things at a distance?

3. Reid asserts that "the wisdom of philosophy is set in opposition to the common sense of mankind," as to the existence of a material world. Explain this fully, state how far it is correct, and show how Reid proposes to settle the points in dispute.

4. Reid argues that "sight discovers almost nothing which the blind may not comprehend." Explain this, and show how he applies his conclusion to our notion of extension. Is there any sensation proper to visible figure?

5. "Colour is a quality of bodies, and not a sensation of the mind." State the grounds on which Reid maintains this, and expound the inferences he draws from it. How does Reid account for the ambiguity of such terms as 'smell' and 'heat,' and how does he use this ambiguity in criticising the ideal system?

6. How does Reid explain our seeing objects erect by inverted images? Reproduce his criticism of the views of Berkeley.

7. "There are two ways in which men may form their notions and opinions concerning the mind." Explain and compare these and show, from the history of philosophy, how far and with what results they have been applied,

8. What are first principles, and how do we obtain our knowledge of them? Explain Reid's appeal to common sense, and show how far it is legitimate.

Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

1. Explain "the controversy in regard to the origin of our ideas;" and name and state the various views that have been held. What view is commonly held now?

2. "The deductions made from the ideal theory by Berkeley "and Hume seem to have been applications of it which its former "advocates had not contemplated." Explain the theory and the deductions referred to. What objections are urged against the theory?

3. "Mind is a function of the brain." Explain this doctrine fully, give the facts on which it rests, and show how far they support it. Explain and criticise the phrase "the independent existence of the thinking principle;" and state concisely the extent of our knowledge of mind and the means of acquiring it.

4. Name and describe fully the process by which we obtain our knowledge of external things. What is the extent of this knowledge? What are false perceptions, and how are they corrected?

5. Explain reflection, and state fully what knowledge we derive from it. Show how the knowledge thus obtained assists us in the investigation of truth. Name and explain the operation of the faculty that is mainly concerned in the investigation of truth.

6. Explain the connexion between memory, attention, and association. State the principles of association and explain the various classes of associations Explain the common use of the term 'conception,' and contrast it with Abercrombie's.

7. Describe the process of abstraction. Explain fully the controversy that arose in connexion with it, state clearly the points in debate, and name and describe the various views that have been held. Give Abercrombie's view.

8. On what does the validity of an argument depend, and how is its validity tested? How do you account for varieties of opinion? "There is one species of reasoning which is free from uncertainty." Name it, and account for its superiority.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. S. A HILL, B. Sc.

1. How would you show that hydrogen is an element and marsh gas a compound, and how would you distinguish a mixture of hydrogen and nitrogen from a compound formed by the union of the same elements?

2. A piece of phosphorus is burnt in a closed vessel of oxygen. State whether the weight of the vessel and its contents will be affected by the combustion, and whether there will be as much oxygen in the vessel at the end of the experiment as at the beginning.

3. If a litre of steam has all its oxygen removed, what will be the volume of the remaining gas? How much will the litre of the steam weigh if its temperature is 100° C. and pressure 760 mm.?

4. How would you prove that diamond and charcoal are different forms of the same element?

5. What is an acid? How many acids containing sulphur are known, and how is the most useful one of them manufactured?

6. Ordinary glass contains silicon; how would you extract this element from it? What other elements resemble silicon in their properties?

7. A white crystalline substance has the following composition: Mg. 9·75; S, 13·01; O, 26·02; water 51·22 per cent. What is its formula? (Mg. = 24.)

8. What products are formed when phosphorus is boiled with slaked lime?

9. When common well-water is boiled for a few minutes a white deposit is formed. How do you explain this, and how would you test your explanation by experiment?

10. What is meant by latent heat? How much ice at 0° C. could be melted by a gramme of steam at 100° C. if the heat from the steam were given up only to the ice?

LOGIC.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, B. A.

1. "Logic is the science of the laws and products of pure or formal thinking." Explain this definition, word by word, and compare it with Fowler's. Note any differences of view.

2. The *connotation* of the *common term* is in language what the *comprehension* of the *concept* is in thought. The *denotation* of the common term is in language what the *extension* of the concept is in thought. Explain this, indicating the relation that thought bears to language. Define the words printed in italics. Show that some terms are connotative only, others denotative only, and others both connotative and denotative. How are the several common terms of a series in the line of subordination related to one another in regard to their intensive and extensive capacities?

3. State the ordinary classification of predicates in relation to their subjects. Point out (after Fowler) the relation borne by the predicate to the subject in each of the following propositions:—

Chloride of sodium is common salt.
Socrates is the son of Sophroniscus.
Philosophy is the pursuit of reasoned truth.
All men are able to rectify their errors.
Some historians are philosophers.

4. Lay down the laws for a logical division. Exemplify the division and subdivision of a common term. State the logical names given to terms to mark their several positions in divisions and subdivisions.

"The Schoolmen held that genera and species are fixed by nature." Explain this. Define a class in accordance with modern logical doctrine. Show that the class attributes, though nameable, are not imaginable, apart from individuals of the class.

5. Define mood and figure. Given the two premises, determine the possible moods and figures. Strike your pen through the illegitimate moods, and of the legitimate moods, show which are valid in each figure.

Define ostensive reduction and *reductio per impossibile.* There are two moods that can only be reduced by the aid of permutation. Name them, and exemplify their reduction ostensively and *per impossibile.*

6. Prove the following rules:—

If one premiss of a syllogism be particular, the conclusion must be particular.

In the first figure the major premiss must be universal.

In the third figure the conclusion must be particular.

7. Point out anything fallacious in the following examples:—

(*a.*) All material things gravitate. Air gravitates. Air is, therefore, material.

(*b.*) Philosophers are apt to undervalue common sense. Reid is a philosopher. Therefore, Reid is apt to undervalue common sense.

(*c.*) Skilful labour is highly paid. The work of the metaphysician is skilful labour. It will, therefore, be highly paid.

(*d.*) If you work hard you will get a prize. You will get a prize, therefore, you will have worked hard.

(*e.*) My opinions must be true, for none but a prejudiced and uncandid person, like yourself, would wish to gainsay them.

(*f.*) The soul always thinks, inasmuch as to think is its nature as a cogitative substance.

(*g.*) This dialogue is not the work of Plato. It differs in thought and expression from the dialogues which I already admit to be his.

(*h.*) I can afford to buy these books. I can afford to buy these pictures. I can afford to buy these statuettes. The books, the pictures, and the statuettes are all that I at present wish to purchase. I can, therefore, buy everything that I want to buy.

B. A. Examination.
1879.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Sketch briefly the origin and growth of the English drama to the appearance of Shakespeare. State some of the grammatical peculiarities which are to be found in the dramas and other works of Shakespeare's time.

2. Describe the plot and action of "King Henry the Fifth," and quote any striking passages out of the play that you may remember.

3. Explain: "The offending Adam." "To fine his title." "A nimble galliard." "Vasty Tartar." "Christom child." "Buxom valour." "A heart of gold." With what peculiar meanings do the following words occur in "Coriolanus:" 'Condition,' 'demerits,' 'progeny,' 'cunning,' 'arrive,' 'favour.'

4. Give concisely the plot of "Coriolanus." Discuss the dramatic fitness of the death of "Coriolanus" by the hand of "Aufidius."

5. Explain the following passages, noticing varieties of reading:—

(*a.*) "It follows then the cat must stay at home,
Yet that is but a crush'd necessity.
Since we have locks to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves."

(*b.*) "But tell the Dauphin. I will keep my state,
Be like a king, and show my sail of greatness,
When I do rouse me in my throne of France."

(*c*) "I shall tell you
A pretty tale; it may be you have heard it;
But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To stale't a little more."

(*d*). "Do not cry havoc, when you should but hunt
With moderate warrant."

6. Name the authors of the following lines, and state, if you can, the particular poem from which each passage is taken. Give the purport of each passage:—

(*a.*) "Let observation, with extensive view,
Survey mankind from China to Peru."

(*b.*) "The many rend the skies with loud applause;
So Love was crown'd, but Musique won the cause."

(*c.*) "All humane things are subject to decay,
And when Fate summons, monarchs must obey."

(*d.*) "But when to mischief mortals bend their will.
How soon they find fit instruments of ill."

(*e.*) "And some yet live, treading the thorny road,
Which leads, through toil and hate, to Fame's serene abode."

(*f.*) "An orphan's curse would drag to hell
A spirit from on high"

(*g*) "By expectation every day beguil'd,
Dupe of to-morrow even from a child."

(*h*) "What joy the raptured youth can feel,
To hear her love the loved one tell."

7. What are the leading ideas in Wordsworth's ode on "Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood"? Describe fully the metrical structure of this ode.

8. Give concisely the substance of the story told in Byron's poem "The Prisoner of Chillon" Review the style and composition of the poem.

9 Characterise succinctly the genius and poetic style of Gray. Give the argument of "The Progress of Poesy."

ENGLISH PROSE.

Examiner—Mr. W. H. Paulson.

1 Give the original of the name 'Gibraltar'; describe the peculiar position of the Rock, and state very briefly how it came into the possession of the English, and the circumstances which led to its memorable siege.

2. Make any remarks that may seem to you to be called for on—*a.* "This intelligence very sensibly affected us" *b* "Before the ships weighed, their good friends the gun-boats gave them a parting salute, and did some damage" *c* "He was fascinated on the spot" *d* "The casuals on our side were few" What do you mean by the *amenities* of warfare? Give one or two instances which occurred during the siege of Gibraltar.

3 Explain fully the following terms: A forlorn party; running the gauntlet; a prisoner on parole; to abandon one's colours; to unmask a battery, a fascine; a park of artillery; a sortie. Describe briefly the most remarkable *sortie* which took place during the siege of Gibraltar.

4 Explain, with reference to the context, and to the words in italics —

a Imagination, if it be subject to reason, is its *slave of the lamp.*

b. Do not suffer yourself to be carried away by the *current* sayings about men's character and conduct. If you do, you are helping to *form a mob*

c This remedy cannot *neutralize* the evil.

d His former certainties are among the strangest things which a man looks back upon in the *vista* of the past.

e. An interview may be considered not a battle but a siege.

f Councils are the *fly-wheel* and *safety valve* of the machinery of business

g. Hope, an architect above rules, can build in reverse a *pyramid* upon a point.

5. Define an *epigram* Distinguish between fluency and verbosity in writing. Explain: a political bigot, party spirit, a crochetty man, a morbid craving, a galley slave, relevant to the subject, captious

6. Estimate and account for the success which attended the efforts of Joan of Arc. Discuss briefly the respective culpability of the French and English in her subsequent treatment and fate.

7. What do you mean by the *dimorphism* of words? Give some examples.

Mention the most obvious causes which tend to produce the extinction of words in a living language.

8. Explain: "The German language, *half*-sister as it is now, would have been our *whole* sister, but for that famous field of Hastings."

"The English language is a conglomerate of Latin words bound together in a Saxon cement."

Illustrate: "The process of throwing the accent of a word as far back as it will go, is one that has been constantly proceeding among us."

9. Write short notes on the following words: *baffle, antic, rather, solecism, villain, its, saunter, nostril.*

Give some examples of the spelling of a word being influenced by a mistaken etymology.

HYDROSTATICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A.

1. State and explain the relation between the units involved in the equation $W = g \rho V$. In the equations $W = g \rho V$, $W = sV$, if the standards be the same, and all the units the same, the unit of velocity being a velocity of 4 feet per second, find the units of space and time.

2. Each of three liquids is mixed with an equal weight of water and also equal weights of all three liquids are mixed: the densities of the four mixtures so formed are in the ratios 20 : 15 : 12 : 10. Find the densities of the liquids.

3. A lamina in the form of an equilateral triangle is immersed in a liquid with its plane vertical and vertex downwards, the base being horizontal, and at a given depth: find the centre of pressure.

4. Explain clearly the difference between the whole and resultant pressures of a fluid upon a surface, and show how to determine the resultant pressure.

5. A square lamina ABCD floats in water with the angle A in the surface, and the angles C and D below the surface; prove that, the density of the lamina: the density of water :: 3 : 4.

6. A vessel in the form of a square pyramid, whose base is horizontal, and vertex downwards, contains equal volumes of two fluids of densities ρ and 2ρ, which do not mix: find the whole pressure on one of the triangular faces.

7. State Boyle's Law, and describe the method of proving it.

If a cubic foot of air at 20° C. weigh 078 lb when the height

of the barometer is 30 inches, find the weight of a cubic foot at 10° C., the height of the barometer being 28 inches. (Coefficient of expansion $= \frac{1}{273}$)

8. If P be the pressure of a gas at temperature t and volume v, find its pressure at temperature t^1 and volume v^1.

9. Describe Hawksbee's Air Pump.

If h be the height of the barometer, and x_n the height of the mercury in the barometer gauge after n strokes of the piston, prove that:

$$x_n^2 = h\,(2x_n - x_{2n}).$$

10. Describe Nicholson's Hydrometer.

When a piece of marble weighing 3·78 oz. is placed in the upper cup, a weight 2·3 oz. is required to sink the hydrometer to a given depth in water; and when the marble is placed in the lower cup, a weight 3·7 oz. is required. Find the specific gravity of marble.

DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A.

1. State and explain Newton's second law of motion.

Two constant forces of 8 and 12 lbs., inclined at an angle of 60°, act horizontally on a mass weighing 50 lbs. resting on a smooth plane. Find the direction and amount of the acceleration of the mass.

2. Explain fully what is meant by the terms action and reaction.

State and explain Newton's third law of motion, and illustrate it by the two following cases: (*a*) a body falling towards the earth under the action of gravity; (*b*) a man firing off a gun.

3. Prove that when a given mass moves under the action of a constant force, the increase of the square of the velocity in any given time is equal to twice the product of the acceleration and the space described.

4. Describe the theory of Attwood's machine, and explain briefly how it is used to verify the laws of motion.

5. Find the time of descent of a heavy particle down an inclined plane, length h and inclination θ, if it starts with velocity v.

6. Describe the different methods used in astronomy for defining the position of celestial objects.

7. Describe briefly the transit instrument, and state what are the errors of adjustment to which it is liable.

8. Define a true solar day, and a mean solar day. From what causes does the difference between them arise? What is meant by the equation of time? Prove that it vanishes four times during the course of the year.

9. Explain why the planets do not always appear to us to move in the same direction among the fixed stars. Draw a figure showing the positions of a planet when it is stationary.

10. Describe the general nature of the moon's path relative to the earth and to the sun. Explain how a lunar eclipse is caused, and account for its being sometimes partial and sometimes total. State whether the eastern or western portion of the moon's disc is first darkened in a total eclipse.

11. How can it be determined whether the axis of the earth points in a fixed direction or not. If it moves, describe fully the general character of its motion.

LATIN POETRY.

Examiner—REV. J. HECTOR.

1. Translate —

Si quid, Fusce, vacas adhuc amari,
(Nam sunt hinc tibi, sunt et hinc amici:)
Unum, si superest, locum rogamus;
Nec me, quod tibi sum novus, recuses:
Omnes hoc veteres tui fuerunt.
Tu tantum inspice, qui novus paratur,
An possit fieri vetus sodalis.

(*a.*) What is the meaning of vaco with a dative, as in vacare studiis?

(*b.*) Give the genitive and dative of unus. What other words have the same terminations in these cases?

(*c.*) Give the compounds of sum with their meanings. What case do they govern? What is peculiar in the conjugation of prosum?

(*d.*) Derive Sodalis. Distinguish the two plurals of locus.

(*e.*) Conjugate fieri in the Subjunctive.

2. Translate:—

Quæ nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris,
Et quos præcipue fugiam, properabo *fateri*,
Nec pudor *obstabit*. Non possum ferre, Quirites,
Græcam urbem: quamvis quota portio *fæcis* Achæi?
Jampridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
Et linguam, et mores, et cum tibicine chordas
Obliquas, nec non *gentilia tympana* vexit.
Rusticus ille tuus *sumit* trechidipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert *niceteria* collo,
Hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone *relicta*,
Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus, aut Alabandis,
Esquilias dictumque *petunt* a *vimine* collem,
Viscera magnarum *domuum* dominique *futuri*.
Ingenium velox, audacia, perdita, sermo
Promptus, et Isæo torrentior.

(*a.*) Parse fully the words italicised.

(*b.*) Examine the different opinions as to the origin of the name Quirites.

(*c.*) Where were the various places mentioned above?

3. Translate:—

Helleborum frustra, quum jam cutis ægra tumebit,
Poscentes videas. Venienti occurrite morbo.
Et quid opus, Cratero magnos promittere, montes?
Disciteque, o miseri, et causas cognoscite rerum.
Quid sumus, et quidnam victuri gignimur? Ordo
Quis datus, aut metæ quam mollis flexus, et unde?
Quis modus argento? quid fas optare? quid asper

Utile nummus habet? patriæ, carisque propinquis
Quantum elargiri deceat?

(a.) Who was Craterus?
(b.) Form sentences to illustrate the constructions of opus est.
(c) Account for the dative cases in the above.

4. Translate and explain:—
(a.) Magnus . . . . Auruncæ . . . . alumnus
(b) Exsul ab Octava Marius bibit, et fruitur dis
Iratis; at tu victrix provincia ploras.
(c) Hæc ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna.
(d.) Nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis.
(e) Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina
(f.) Simplicibus Gabiis.
(g) Quinta linea tangitur umbra.
(h) Quum primum pavido custos mihi purpura cessit,
Bullaque succinctis Laribus donata pependit.
(i) Vindicta postquam meus a prætore recessi,
Cur mihi non liceat, jussit quodcunque voluntas,
Excepto, si quid Masuri rubrica vetavit?

Give an account of the various ways in which the release of a slave from slavery might be effected by his master.

5. Describe the state of morals at Rome as presented in the satires of Persius and Juvenal.

6. What was the relation of Clientela, and what duties did it involve? Quote any passages from Juvenal bearing on the workings of the Clientela in his time.

7. Define quantity, and show its importance in Latin Prosody. What is meant by the natural and what by the positional quantity of syllables? Scan the first four lines under 2, marking the quantity of each syllable?

8. Arrange in hexameters the following:—

Quamvis confusus amici veteris digressu, tamen laudo, quod destinet figere sedem vacuis Cumis, atque donare unum civem Sibyllæ Baiarum janua est, et gratum secessus amœni littus. Ego vel Prochytam Suburræ præpono.

LATIN PROSE.

Examiner—Dr A F. Hoernle.

1 Nec deerat Otho, protendens manus adorare vulgum, jacere oscula, et omnia serviliter pro dominatione Postquam universa classicorum legio sacramentum ejus accepit, fidens viribus et, quos adhuc singulos exstimulaverat, accendendos in commune ratus, pro vallo castrorum ita cœpit · Quis ad vos processerim, commilitones, dicere non possum; quia nec privatum me vocare sustineo, princeps a vobis nominatus, nec principem alio imperante. Vestrum quoque nomen in incerto erit, donec dubitabitur, imperatorem populi Romani in castris an hostem habeatis Auditisne, ut pœna mea et supplicium vestrum simul postulentur? adeo manifestum est, neque perire nos neque salvos esse nisi una posse. Et cujus lenitatis est Galba, jam fortasse promisit, ut qui nullo exposcente, tot millia innocentissimorum militum trucidaverit. Horror animum subit, quotiens recordor

feralem introitum et hanc solam Galbæ victoriam, cum in oculis urbis decumari debitos juberet, quos deprecantes in fidem acceperat.

a. Translate this passage accurately.

b. Turn the oratio directa into oratio obliqua.

c. Enumerate and explain the various ways in which a sentence dependent on *dubito* or *non dubito* may be constructed, illustrating each of them by a short (latin) example.

d. *Jacere:* what are the intransitive and frequentative forms of this verb? Mention some other frequentatives formed similarly, and explain their mode of formation.

e. Explain accurately the meaning and derivation of *classicorum, sustineo, princeps, supplicium, una, manifestum, fortasse, feralem, introitum, decumari.* Mention some other varieties in which the form *fortasse* appears.

f. Account for the use of *ut* in *auditisne ut postulentur*, and in *ut trucidaverit*, and of *capit.* State the various meanings of *pro*, giving Latin examples.

2. Quartum Idus Januarias, fœdum imbribus diem, tonitrua et fulgura et cœlestes minæ ultra solitum turbaverant Observatum id antiquitus comitiis dirimendis non terruit Galbam, quominus in castra pergeret, contemtorem talium, ut fortuitorum; seu quæ fato manent, quamvis significata, non vitarentur. Apud frequentem militum concionem, imperatoria brevitate, adoptari a se Pisonem, more divi Augusti et exemplo militari quo vir virum legeret, pronuntiat; ac ne dissimulata seditio in majus crederetur, ultro asseverat, quartam et duoetvicesimam legiones, paucis seditionis auctoribus non ultra verba et voces errasse, et brevi in officio fore. Nec ullum orationi aut lenocinium addit aut pretium; tribuni tamen centurionesque et proximi militum grata auditu respondent; per ceteros mœstitia ac silentium tanquam usurpatam etiam in pace donativi necessitatem bello perdidissent. Constat, potuisse conciliari animos quantulacunque parci senis liberalitate; nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas; cui jam pares non sumus.

a. Translate this passage accurately.

b. Which day is the quartum Idus Januarias according to our reckoning. Explain the Roman mode of reckoning time.

c. Write a note of historical explanation on *more divi Augusti et exemplo militari*, and explain the meaning of the phrases *in majus crederetur* and *brevi in officio fore;* how would *simulata seditio* differ from *dissimulata seditio?*

d. Account grammatically for the use of the subjunctive *vitarentur.*

3 Write out in Latin a short summary of the events narrated in the 1st book of Tacitus' histories.

4. It was a hideous and horrible sight. Not forty days had passed since the battle, and there lay mangled (lacer) corpses, severed limbs, the putrefying forms of men and horses. Not less revolting was that portion of the road which the people of Cremona had strewn with laurel-leaves and roses, and on which they had raised altars and sacrificed victims as if to greet some barbarous despot Some, indeed, there were, whom all this moved to thoughts of the mutability of fortune, to pity, and to tears.

Translate this into Latin.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—PUNDIT MAHES CHANDRA NYAYRATNA.

1. यथाह वर्णी विदितो महेश्वर-
स्तदर्थिनी त्वं पुनरेव वर्त्मसे।
अमङ्गलाभ्यासरतिं विचिन्त्य तं
तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे ॥

(*a.*) Justify or impugn the use of आह in the above.

(*b.*) Give in Sanskrit the substance of what the वर्णी tells *Párvatí* in censure of *Siva*, and also *Párvatí's* reply.

2. Quote passages from the *Kumárasambhava* to show that females used to be educated in *Kálidasa's* time, and that Hindu fathers had no objection to defer the marriage of their daughters till they attained to womanhood.

3. (1.) तामर्चिताभ्यः कुलदेवताभ्यः
कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय्य माता।
अकारयत् कारयितव्यदक्षा
क्रमेण पादग्रहणं सतीनाम् ॥

(2.) तं लोकपालाः पुरुहूतमुख्याः
शीलक्षणोत्सर्गविनीतवेषाः।
दृष्टिप्रदाने हृतनन्दिसङ्घा-
स्तदर्थिताः प्राञ्जलयः प्रणेमुः ॥

(*a.*) Explain why कुलदेवताभ्यः in the first *sloka* is in the dative, while तं in the second is in the accusative, case, governed, as both are, by verbs derived from नम.

(*b.*) Account for the use of the accusative तां in the first *sloka*.

(*c.*) Who are the *Kuladivatás* and *Lokapálas ?*

(*d.*) Give the characteristics of a सती according to the Hindu *sastras*.

(*e.*) Give the meaning of प्रतिष्ठा in कुलप्रतिष्ठा.

4. तां प्रणामादरखिन्नजाम्बूनदवतंसकाम्।
अङ्कमारोपयामास लज्जमानामरुन्धती ॥
तन्मातरस्त्वाश्रुमुखीं दुहितृस्नेहविक्लवाम्।
वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकरोद्गुणैः ॥

(*a.*) Explain the first and the last line.

(*b.*) Derive वसंत, शोक, माल, and दुहिल. Give the dual nominatives of माल and दुहिल.

(*c.*) Give the root of आरोपयां, and also the present tense, third person forms of the verb in all the three numbers

(*d.*) Write a grammatical note on आस in आरोपयामास.

(*e.*) Account for the relative positions of अश्रु and मुख in अश्रुमुखीं.

(*f.*) Explain the force of अनन्यपूर्व्वस्य and also the *samasa* by which the compound is formed.

5. तस्याखिलैर्वनगजमदैर्वासितं वाम्बुदृष्टि-
र्जम्बूकुञ्जप्रतिहतरयं तोयमादाय गच्छेः ।
अम्भःसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां
रिक्तः सर्व्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय ॥

What medical theory of the Hindus is alluded to here?

6. वक्रः पन्था यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तराशां
सौधोत्सङ्गप्रणयविमुखो मास्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः ।
विद्युद्दामस्फुरितचकितैस्तत्र पौराङ्गनानां
लोलापाङ्गैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्वञ्चितोऽसि ॥

(*a.*) Why was the path to be devious (वक्र)?

(*b.*) What other names of उज्जयिनी occur in your text-book?

(*c*) Some commentators make रमसे, and others वञ्चितः, govern लोचनैः. Which do you think to be the correct construction, and why?

7. आराध्यैनं शरवणभवं देवमुल्लङ्घिताध्वा
सिद्धद्वन्द्वैर्जलकणभयाद्वीणिभिर्मुक्तमार्गः ।
व्यालम्बेथाः सुरभितनयालम्भजां मानयिष्यन्
स्रोतोमूर्त्त्या भुवि परिणतां रन्तिदेवस्य कीर्त्तिम् ॥

(*a.*) Turn the above into easy Sanskrit, using your own words, so far as you can.

(*b.*) Account for ण in शरवण.

(*c.*) State what you may know about *Rantideva.*

(*d.*) Explain the Pauranik allusion contained in the sloka.

(*e*) What river is alluded to in the sloka, and what is its modern name?

8. वेणीभूतप्रतनुसलिलासावतीतस्य सिन्धुः
पाण्डुच्छाया तटरुहतरुभ्रंशिभिर्जीर्णपर्णैः ।
सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयन्ती
कार्श्यं येन त्यजति विधिना स त्वयैवोपपाद्यः ॥
तां कस्याञ्चिद्भवनवलभौ सुप्तपारावतायां
नीत्वा रात्रिं चिरविलसनात् खिन्नविद्युत्कलत्रः ।
दृष्टे सूर्ये पुनरपि भवान् वाहयेदध्वशेषं
मन्दायन्ते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः ॥
तामुत्तीर्य्य व्रज परिचितभ्रूलताविभ्रमाणां
पक्ष्मोत्क्षेपादुपरिविलसत्कृष्णशारप्रभाणाम् ।
कुन्दक्षेपानुगमधुकरश्रीमुषामात्मबिम्बं
पात्रीकुर्व्वन् दशपुरवधूनेत्रकौतूहलानाम् ॥

Write explanatory notes on the above *slokas.*

9 Translate into Sanskrit :—

When one man has done well in the world, it is natural for the rest to wish to know by what means he prospered. If we make this inquiry respecting Franklin, we shall find satisfactory answers in the writings he has left to us He says: 'The way to wealth, if you desire it, is as plain as the way to market. It depends chiefly on two words—*industry* and *frugality;* that is, waste neither time nor money, but make the best use of both. Without industry and frugality, nothing will do; and with them, everything. After industry and frugality, nothing contributes more to the raising of a young man in the world than punctuality and justice in all his dealings'

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

1. Translate the following passage into English :

राजा । वाचयति । विदितमस्तु देवपादानां, धनदत्तिर्नाम वणिक् वारिपथोपजीवी नौव्यसनेन विपन्नः, स चानपत्यः, तस्य चानेककोटिसङ्ख्यं वसु, तदिदानीं राजतामापद्यते, इति श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणमिति । सविषादम् । कष्टं खल्वनपत्यता, देवयति । मद्धनतया बहुपत्नीकेनानेन भवितव्यं, तदन्विष्यतां यदि काचिदापन्नसत्त्वास्य भार्य्या स्यात ।

प्रती। दाणिं ज्जेव साकेदउरस्स सेट्ठिणो दुहिदा णिव्वुत्तपुंसवणा जाआ से सुणीअदि।

राजा। स खलु गर्भः पित्रा स्वीकर्त्तुमर्हति, गत्वैवममात्यं ब्रूहि।

2. What social customs or institutions of law ooze out from the above lines?

3. In what voice is भवितव्यं?

4. Translate the following passage into English from अथ पूर्वदृष्टं to the end.

शार्ङ्गः। शकुन्तले! शृणोतु भवती,

यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपस्तथा
त्वमसि, किं पितुरुत्कुलया त्वया।
अथ तु वेत्सि शुचि व्रतमात्मनः
पतिगृहे तव दास्यमपि क्षमम्॥

तिष्ठ, साधयामो वयम्।

राजा। भोस्तपस्विन्! किमत्र भवतीं विप्रलभसे? कुतः,

कुमुदान्येव मृगाङ्कः, सविता बोधयति पङ्कजान्येव।
वह्निनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः॥

शार्ङ्गः। अथ पूर्वदृष्टं व्यसङ्गात् विस्मृतं भवेत् तदा कथमधर्मभीरोर्दारपरित्यागः?

राजा। भवन्तमेवात्र गुरुलाघवं पृच्छामि।

मूढः स्यामहमेषा वा वदेन्मिथ्येति संशये।
दारत्यागी भवान्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांशुलः॥

पुरोधाः। विचार्य्य। यदि तावदेवं क्रियताम्।

राजा। अनुशास्तु मां गुरुः।

पुरोधाः। अत्रभवती तावदाश्रमवादस्मद्गृहे तिष्ठतु।

राजा। कुत इदम्?।

पुरोधाः। त्वं साधुनैमित्तिकैरुपदिष्टपूर्व्वः प्रथममेव चक्रवर्त्तिनं पुत्रं जनयिष्यसीति, स चेन्मनिर्दोहितस्तत्क्षणोपपन्नो भविष्यति, ततोऽभिनन्द्य मुहूर्त्तमेनां प्रवेशयिष्यसि, विपर्य्यये त्वस्याः पितुः समीपगमनं स्थितमेव।

5. Derive चक्रवर्त्तिनं and शुद्धान्तं.

6. What is the peculiar force of the following words in the text:

उत्कुलया, व्रतं, क्षमं, विप्रलभसे, बोधयति, वशिनां, गुरुलाघवं, परिग्रहः, साधुनैमित्तिकैः, and तल्लक्षणं.

शार्ङ्ग। कोकिलशब्दं सूचयित्वा। भगवन्!

अनुमतगमना शकुन्तला तरुभिरियं वनवासबन्धुभिः।
परभृतविरुतं कलं यतः प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरात्मनः॥

आकाशे। रम्यान्तरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभि-
श्छायाद्रुमैर्नियमितार्कमरीचितापः।
भूयात् कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः
शान्तानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पन्थाः॥

7. Analyse and give the meaning of the following compounds:

अनुमतगमना, वनवासबन्धुभिः, परभृतविरुतं, प्रतिवचनीकृतं and नियमितार्कमरीचितापः

8. Who were the persons mentioned in the following two lines, and what is the meaning of सेव?

ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्त्तुर्बहुमता भव।
पुत्रं त्वमपि सम्राजं सेव पुरुमवाप्नुहि॥

9. What is the subject of the following passage?

अमी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्ण्याः
समिद्धः प्रान्तसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः।
अपघ्नन्तो दुरितं हव्यगन्धै-
र्वैतानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयन्तु॥

10. What is the meaning of अपघ्नन्तो दुरितं and वैतानाः?

11. Translate the following passage into your own vernacular:—

तच्चागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं
दूराल्लक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन।
यस्योद्याने कृतकतनयः कान्तया वर्द्धितो मे
हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमन्दारवृक्षः॥
वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा
हैमैश्छन्ना कमलकुसुमैः स्निग्धवैदूर्य्यनालैः।
यस्यास्तोये कृतवसतयो मानसं सन्निकृष्टं
न ध्यास्यन्ति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः॥

तस्याम्भीरे रचितशिखरे पेशलैरिन्द्रनीलैः
क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः ।
मद्भेहिन्या प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण
प्रेक्ष्योपान्तस्फुरिततडितं त्वां तमेव स्मरामि ॥
रक्ताशोकश्चलकिशलयः केशरश्च कान्तः
प्रत्यासन्नः कुरवकवृतेर्माधवीमण्डपस्य ।
एकः सख्यास्तव सह मया वामपादाभिलाषी
कांक्षत्यन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनाऽस्याः ॥

N.B.—The words in the original should not be reproduced in the translation except where it may be absolutely necessary.

12. State all proper names mentioned or referred to in the above lines.

13. What is meant by एकः and अन्यः in the last two lines, and what popular ideas are indicated thereby ?

14. Is there anything in the above lines to suggest the locality of the speaker's house ?

15 What is implied in the word ऋतवसतयः, followed in the next line by न धास्यन्ति ?

हस्ते लीलाकमलमलकं बालकुन्दानुविद्धं
नीता लोध्रप्रसवरजसा पाण्डुतामाननश्रीः ।
चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं चारुकर्णे शिरीष
सीमन्तेऽपि त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां ॥

16. What personal decorations of ladies are here described. Mention the articles used, and show how they were used.

17. What governs पाण्डुतां ?

ARABIC POETRY.

Examiner—MAULVI KABIR-UDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate *literally* into English, with explanatory notes, where necessary.

قال مسور بن زياد الحارثي حين عرض عليه سعيد بن
العاصي سبع ديات فابى

بعد الذي بالنعف نعف كويكبا * رهينة رمس ذي تراب و جندل
اذكر بالبقيا على من اصابني * و بقياى اني جاهد غير موتل

فان لم انل ثاري من اليوم اوعد * بني عمنا فالدهر ذو متطول
فلاند عني قومي ليوم كريهة * لئن لم أعجل ضربة او اعجل
انحم عليدا كلكل الحرب مرة * فحن مديحوها عليكم تكلكل
يقول رجال ما اصيب لهم اب * ولا من اخ اقبل على المال تعقل
كريم اصابته ذياب كثيرة * فلم يدر حتى حثن من كل مدحل
دكرت ابا اوري فاسبلت عبرة * من الدمع ما كادت عن العين تنجلي

2. What part of speech is بقيا ? From what conjugation of what verb derived, and what does the و preceding it in the second hemistich of the second line denote?

3 Explain and trace the formation of موتل giving the 3rd person singular of the preterite (*mazi*) and aorist (*muzara*) of its conjugation, as well as the *masdar*.

4. Write out the tense of the word اعجل at the end of line 4 in the voice in which it stands with the vowel-points.

5 Translate literally into English

و قال يمدح علي بن سيار

اقل فعالي بلـــه اكثـــره مجـــد
و ذا الجد فيه بلت او لم انل جـــد
ساطلب حقي بالقنـــاد مشايـــخ
كا نهم من طول ما التثموا مـــرد
ثقال اذا لاقوا خفاف اذا دعـــوا
كثيـــر ادا شـــدوا قليل ادا عدوا
و طعن كان الطعن لا طعـــن عنده
و ضرب كان النار من حره بـــرد
ادا شئت حفت بي علي كل سابح
رحال كان الموت في فمها شهـــد
ادم الى هـــدا الزمان اهيلـــه
فا علمهم قدم و احز مهم و عـــد
و اكرمهم كلب و انصر هم عمـــي

و اسهد هم فهد و اشجعهم قـــرد
و من نكد الدنيا علي الحر ان يرى
عدوا له ما من صـــد اقتـــه بد
فبا نكدَ الدنيا متى انت مقصـــر
عنَ الحر حتى لا يكون له ضـــد
يروح و يغد و كارها لوصالـــه
و تضطره الايام و الزمن النكـــد
بقلبي و ان لم ارو منهـــا ملالـــة
و بي عن غوانيها و ان وصلت صد

6. What part of speech is بله ? and if declinable, decline it; in what case or cases can the noun that follows it be placed ? Give an example.

(*a.*) Write out lines 4, 6, 7, 9, with the vowel-points, and explain the cases of اهيل - طعن - ضرب.

(*b*) What is the class and metre of the poem ? and scan line 4.

(*c.*) For what special quality in its meaning is فهد chosen to illustrate the adjective that precedes it ?

7. Of what conjugation (Bab) is تضطر ? Write out the tense with vowel-points.

8. Translate into Arabic—

اس شهر کے باشندے صاحب علم اهل حرفه کم نکلتے هين
ليكن لڑائي بهڑائي کے قابل خوب هوتے اور دونون قوتين جو
سپاهي کو لازم هين اور بدون اونکے سپاهگري مين خامي اور
ناتمامي رهتي يهان کے باشندون مين پائي جاتي هين يعني
طاقت جسماني اور قوت طبيعي کيونکه اگر پهلي قوت نهوے تو
لڑائي کي ضروري ورزشون مين قصور پايا جاوے اور کشش
و کوشش کرنے کي توانائي نهوے اور دوسري قوت جبتک نهين
هوتي همت اور جفاکشي اور بهوک پياس کي شدت کي برداشت
اور موت سے چار چشمي کرني غيرممکن هوتي هي *

ARABIC PROSE.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

1. Translate literally into English, with explanatory notes, where necessary.

و امتد الوجيف به بعد الى قلعة كلچند و هو من اعلام الشياطين - و اعيان اولئك الملاعين - يدل علي الملوك بعز اقعس - و يرنو على القوم بطرف اشوش - قدتقضى فى الكفر معظم عمره - وغنى بهيبة الملك و بسطة الامرن تجشم بيضه و سمره - و لم يقصده احد الا ارته عنه مفلولا - و عاد عقده عنه محلولا - عزة حال - و كثرة مال - و قوة رجال - و عدة افيال - و وثاقة معاقل و حصون - و ملك عن مطامع الانام و مطامح الوهن و الانثلام مصون * فلماراى السلطان قدقصد قصده - و جرد لمجاهدته جهده - رتب خيوله و فيوله و راء غياض لورميت بافراد الابر لاتقتها الارض باوراق الشوك و الشجر - و اغزي السلطان به بعض طلايع جيوشه فثاروا اليهم يخزقون تلك الاجام خزق الامشاط منابت الشعور - بل الاستاني مخارز السيور - و اعترضت للسلطان طريق من فوق القلعة المذكورة فلم يرع اهلها الا البحر الاخضر - و الله اكبر - و السيوف لا تبقي ولاتذر - فثبتوا للجلاد مستقبلين - و تواصوا بالمنايا مستبسلين - و السيوف تاخذهم من فوق و من قدام - و تبضعهم ما بين لحوم و عظام - و حملاتهم بينها تتصل اتصال الكعوب - و ضرباتهم تتوالى توالي الغيث المصبوب - غير ان الله منزل الحديد - ذى الباس الشديد - هو الذي اذا شاء قطع - و اذا شاء نباد امتنع

2. Give the singulars of all the plurals from رتب خيوله to the end, with their meanings and vowel-points.

3. (*a.*) State the conjugation (Bab) and infinitive (*masdar*) of the following verbs : لاتقتها - لاتذر - تواصوا - and also the *masdar* of the ud conjugation of the last, with vowel-points.

(*b.*) Is the ل in لاتقتها necessary to the grammatical construction of the sentence, and if so, why?

4. Write out the last seven lines with vowel-points.

5. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel-points.

"The two men came, both of them." "Would that youth could return" "I have heard that Amr is coming." "I saw a man whose slaves were sick." "They are the most beautiful of women." "I have fifteen male and female slaves." "I have fifteen female and male slaves."

6. Translate into English, explaining the grammatical construction:

(*a.*) اكرم نابي زيد ابا (*d.*) عجبت من انك كاتب

(*b*) لله درّه فارسا (*e.*) اكراما لخاطري

(*c.*) يعلم ان سوف تقوم (*f.*) لليلة بقيت من رجب

7 Correct the following, if incorrect:

لا طالعا جبلا عندنا - انما زيد قايم - ما زيد إلا شاعر - ما زيد قايما

اما ان زيدا حاضرا - يا عبد الله

8. Translate into Arabic:

Since the enemy has devastated the provinces, it is incumbent upon the whole commonwealth to oppose him, and it is lawful to take from the people what they can afford of their substance, on the condition that the public treasury be first exhausted, and ye should sell your rich furniture and content yourselves, each of you, with horse and arms, so that ye and the commonalty be on an equal footing, for it would not do to take the substance of the people and to leave untouched the wealth of the nobles.

PERSIAN POETRY.

Examiner—MAULVI KABIR-UDDIN AHMED.

1. Translate into English *literally*, with notes, where necessary:

سرحد بادیه است روان باش بر سرش

جان را حنوت کن ز نسیم معطرش

گوگرد سرخ و مشک سیه خاک و باد اوست

باد بهشت زاده زخاک مطهرش

ناف زمینست کعبه مگر ناف مشک شد

کندر سموم کرد اثر مشک ازفرش

خونریز بي دست مشمر بادیه که هست
عمر دو ناره در سفر روح پر ورش
در بادیه زشمه قدسي عجب مدار
گر بر دمد زبیخ زقوم آب کونرش
از سبزه و زپر ملایك بهر دو گام
مدهامتان دو پسته دو پستان اخضرش
دریای خشك دیدهٔ کشتي در و روان
هان بادیه نگه کن و هان ناقه بنگرش
دریای پر عجایب و زاعراب موج زن
از حملها جزیره و از مکه معبرش
وان کشتیء رونده تراز بادبان چرخ
خوش گام ترز زوق مه چار لنگرش

2. Write out the following words with their meanings and vowel points:

دیت - اعراب - شکوه - رورق - مدهامتان - شمه - مطهر

3. Explain all allusions to Oriental customs and beliefs, and whence they are drawn, as well as any metaphors relating to the subject-matter of the poem in lines 2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 17, 18.

4. Translate literally into English:

زلف چو زنجیر تو کرده چو خصم شهم
آینه وش رو برو قفل صفت در بدر
سوزن عیسی مشو نخیه برو یم مده
پیرهن عم مدوز پردهٔ شادي مدر
و رده زحور و جغات پیش شهنشاه عصر
آیم و بوسم زمین بار رسانم خبر
مهدیء هود اقتدا شاه سلیمان ظفر

احمد یوسف لقا حیدر ادریس فر

ای شه جمشید بخت وی مه خورشید تخت
وی بت ناهید رخت بزم ترا جلوه گر
خیر و شر ثابتات رای ترا منتظر
خشک و تر کائنات خوان ترا ماحضر
خاکهٔ تو ماه را پای نهد بر جبین
خنجر تو کوه را زخم زند بر جگر
چند دل حاسدان تیغ تو آرد بدست
چون همه عمرش بود دردل دشمن گذر
دشمن اگر همچو مار سر بنهد بر خطت
کژدم مرگش زند بر رگ جان نیشتر
در زمن عدل تو زید که زد عمرو را
نیست بجز مبتدا هیچ کسے را خبر

5. Explain the grammatical construction of وسف لقا - هود اقتد with their meanings. Who is meant by هود ? Narrate briefly what you know of his history, and mention your authority.

6. Illustrate the allusion or lines 10 and 20 by constructing a sentence in English which shall contain the grammatical terms mentioned therein, and name their English equivalents.

7. Translate into Persian.—(*a.*) "Virtue is its own reward." (*b.*) "The true law is right reason, conformable to the nature of things: which calls us to duty by commanding, deters us from sin by forbidding." (*c.*) Business is not to be postponed; levity and severity have their seasons; the sword is not to be used where negotiation will serve. (*d.*) Schism and faction ruin a nation. (*e.*) The Persian language is rich, melodious and elegant: it has been spoken for many ages by the greatest princes in the politest courts of Asia, and a number of admirable works have been written in it, by historians, philosophers and poets who found it capable of expressing with equal advantage the most beautiful and the most elevated sentiment. It must seem strange therefore that the study of this language should be so little cultivated at a time when a taste for general and diffusive learning seems universally to prevail: and that the fine productions of a celebrated nation should remain in manuscript upon the shelves of our public libraries, without a single admirer who might open their treasures to his countrymen, and display their beauties to the light: but if we consider the subject with a proper attention, we shall discover a variety of causes which have concurred to obstruct the progress of Eastern literature.

PERSIAN PROSE.

Examiner—MAJOR H. S. JARRETT.

1. Translate literally into English :

باري زخميان را ريشي نمانده همه بخشكيدند باروت باصلاح آمده - بن خوردگان را شكستي در استخوان پيدا نيست همه بتخته بند تابوت درست شده * جوانان ببازى مشغول گاهي برمي جهند اما از صدمهٔ گلوله - و گاهي بر زمين مي غلطند آيكن در حالت نزع * لبهاى خندان وافر همه زخم شمشير - ياران دلچسپ حاضر يعني پيكانهاى تير * صاحب طبعان اردو ضيافت طبيعت كرده صحيت شعر ميدارند - بنيه سفينهٔ بهي وا كرده قصيدهٔ حسابيه مى خوانند - شرطيه اش اينكه تا گذشته ادا نشود ديگر نمي دهم - صراف بياض بيجك كشوده مثنوي قرضنامه مي شنواند - معني شاه بيتش آنكه بعد ازين داد و ستد نمي كنم * نوكران غزلي ميسرايند مستزادش چنين كه (بهوكون مرتے هين) - كهاران ترجيع بندي سر كرده اند سر بندش اينكه (آتادد) قرض خواهان قطعهٔ تقاضا ميگويند - و جاگير داران مرثيهٔ عامل ميخوانند *

2. (*a*) Explain fully the prosodical terms, شرطيه - قصيده - مرثيه - غزل - قطعه - سربند - ترجيع بند - مستزاد - شاه بيت

(*b*.) What is the form of the metre mentioned in the sentence beginning - لبهاى خندان - ? Give an example.

3. Inflect the imperative of سرائيدن - (*b*.) Give the imperative and 1st person singular present tense of the following with their meanings : اشفتن - آلودن - هيشتن - غنودن - سپردن - آختن - جستن - آمادن - گسيختن - بايستن - آجستن - انباشتن - كافتن - جُستن.

4. Translate literally into English :

دم صباحي که مهر جانکشا از شفق دم حنائي بر افشاند و لشکر هندو نژاد شب را زمان ان موعدهم الصبح در رسید - بنفس نسیم و الصبح اذا تنفس آتش فتنهٔ خورشید تا چرخ و الا بالا گرفت و سپهر کینه ور مهر از دل بدر کرد * خدیو فریدون فرمانند خسرو خاور فراز افق آفاق نورد بر آمده باسر سبا و نهب سبا و تشتیت شمل مفسدین کایدي سبا اشارت رانده هاتف بلا صلای و امتازوا الیوم ایها المجرمون در داد - و چاووشان قضا دران یوم الصباح از صیاح جوانان پیر تدبیر اوغای ادعای فساء صباح المنذرین بگران خوابان منام غفلت رسانید - افواج بحر امواج چون سیل عرم عزم تخریب بنیه و ائینهٔ شهر و بدون تحقیق طایع و طاغي و ناهش و راقي که فای الفریقین احق الامن خشك و تر را ضرمهٔ آتش قهر ساختند * دارالخلافت مدخل آفت و مدار مخافت شده آن خوان نعما که مشحون بشحون لذاذات اطایب و فنون رذاذات رغایب بود خوان بغما گشت * مردان سرار سوار زنان را اساور من ذهب و لولو بدست برد پرداختند - و پیادگان دکانهارا بمدکهٔ قهر مصداق اذا دکت الارض دکا دکا ساختند *

5. Write out the following with vowel-points and give their etymology and primary meanings - بنیه - اوغای - تشتیت - باسر سبا - بغما - راقي - طائع - ناهش - ابنیه - (b.) Give the singulars of اساور - رغایب - رذاذات اطایب - کایدی with their meanings.

6. Explain the allusions کایدی سبا and سیل عرم and name the source from whence they are drawn. (b.) What is the proper meaning of و بحرم ? What other significations do commentators attach to it ? Give the singular and plural of the vowel-points.

7. Translate into Persian—

Although Akbar's religious innovations were not all introduced at once, and although some of those found to be particularly obnoxious to censure were cancelled or confined to the palace, yet they did not fail to excite great discontent among the stricter Musalmans, whose disgust was increased by some changes affecting lands granted for religious purposes, which took place in the course of general revenue reform The complaints of these classes are zealously set forth by an author already referred to: they accuse Akbar of systematic depression of the Musalman religion.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—MR. S. A. HILL, B. S. C.

1. Describe some method of preparing hydrogen peroxide, and enumerate its characteristic properties.

2. Distinguish between hard and soft water. The water which supplies some towns in the south of England is softened by the addition of lime. Explain this.

3. Point out the analogies between the oxides of chlorine and those of nitrogen, and explain why the former element is considered to be a monad and the latter a triad or pentad.

4. Upon what does the luminosity of a flame depend, and why do bodies when burning in oxygen produce a higher temperature than when they burn in air?

5. Write down the formulæ of the oxides of manganese, and state which of them are found native. How much potassium permanganate would be required to convert 20 grains of ferrous into ferric sulphate? (Mn = 55, Fe = 56.)

6. Describe the composition, mode of preparation, and properties of the class of bodies called alums

7. A white powder may be either arsenic trioxide, chalk, or white lead. How would you ascertain which it is?

8. Give an account of the usual process of extracting copper from copper pyrites, and state the approximate composition of some of the intermediate products. What are the usual tests for copper both in the dry and in the wet way?

9. Cast iron is found to contain sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, and manganese. Where do these impurities come from, and how may they be removed?

10. Give equations representing the action of slightly diluted nitric acid upon mercury, zinc, silver, gold, iodine, sulphur, and phosphorus.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Examiner—MR. J. ELIOT, M.A.

1. Why does the temperature of the air usually diminish with elevation?

2. State briefly the part played by ice in the economy of nature.

3. Describe the more important features in the motion of glaciers, and explain them on the assumption of the truth of the regelation theory.

4. What are the conditions necessary for the growth of coral reefs? Name the three kinds of coral formations, giving examples of each. Give Darwin's or any other explanation of the origin of the three kinds of coral reefs.

5. State as accurately as you can the figure of the earth. Explain how the exact shape is determined.

6. Explain briefly the origin of the tides. Why is the moon more influential than the sun in producing oceanic tides? State clearly what the velocity of the tidal wave depends upon (*a*) in the Southern Ocean, (*b*) in the Bay of Bengal.

7. Upon what conditions does the process of evaporation depend? Name the chief rainless districts of the earth. Explain why Egypt lying in the angle between two warm seas is a region of very slight rainfall.

8. State what information is given by a single reading of the barometer. Sketch briefly the various changes which occur in the atmospheric pressure during the course of a year in Northern India, and assign, so far as you can, the causes of the various changes.

9. What is the mean density of the earth believed to be? Explain clearly any one method of determining approximately the earth's mean density.

10. How does the rotation of the earth affect the atmospheric and the oceanic circulation?

11. Describe briefly the Gulf Stream, discussing its origin and climatic effects.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, B. A.

1. Write a brief summary of the Greek accounts of India. How far may these accounts be relied upon?

2. Describe the career of Sivaji. What were the main characteristics of the Mahratta rule and policy?

3. Sketch the administration of Lord Amherst. Characterize the state of Indian finance at this time.

4. Trace the progress of Education in India during the present century. Mention any measures relating to the Press during the same period.

5. Draw an outline map of India showing roughly the extent of the British possessions about the year 1834, and insert the chief mountain ranges, rivers, political divisions, and capitals.

6. Write historical notices of:—(1) The Treaty of Bassein; (2) The Pindarees; (3) Runjeet Sing; (4) The Goorkha War.

[N.B.—Candidates may answer either the questions under (*a*), or (*b*), or (*c*), but not parts of each. Only *one group* is to be answered.]

(*a.*) *Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.*

1. "The undoubted tendency of the last three centuries has been "to consolidate what were once separate states or kingdoms into "a great nation." Illustrate this tendency, with the reaction against it. What is its bearing with reference to recent events in Europe?

2. Discuss the first rise of political parties in England. Why do church questions often end in being political rather than religious?

3. Enumerate the criteria of the credibility of an historical narrative.

(*b.*) *Mill on Representative Government.*

1. What are the three fundamental conditions that Representative Government should fulfil? In what social circumstances is it applicable?

2. Enumerate the objections to equal manhood suffrage, and point out the limitations to which it should be subjected.

3. Expound the true theory of the government of dependencies by a free State.

(*c.*) *The History of the Jews from the beginning of the monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.*

1. Draw a topographical plan of ancient Jerusalem, and write a sketch of its history from the time of David.

2. What were the extent and resources of the Jewish kingdom in the time of Solomon? Give a critical and historical notice of the chief events of his reign.

3. Sketch the policy of the Romans in their dealings with the Jews. Illustrate your answer from events in Jewish history.

HISTORY.

Examiner—Mr. M. J. White, M. A.

1. (*a.*) Give an outline, under the following heads, of the Anglo-Saxon institutions as they existed at the time of the Norman Conquest:

(1.) Division of ranks.
(2.) Land tenure.
(3.) Local and Central Government.

(*b.*) Describe the policy of William the Conqueror towards—

(1.) The Saxons.
(2.) The Norman barons.
(3.) The Church.

(*c*) Compare the character of the Normans with that of their ancestors the Vikings.

(*d.*) Compare William's policy with that of Canute.

2. (*a*) Write a narrative of the campaign of Crecy.

(*b.*) What circumstance in the reign of Edward III. led to the abolition of serfdom in England? How did Parliament act with regard to this question? What events in subsequent reigns were connected with it?

(*c.*) What were the three great principles of Constitutional Government that were, in this reign, established on a firm footing?

(*d.*) What important privileges were gained by the House of Commons in the time of Richard II. and that of his immediate successors?

(*e*) What improvement was made in the administration of justice in the reign of Edward III.?

3. (*a.*) Criticise the claim of Henry V. to the French crown.

(*b.*) What extent of French territory did he possess at the time of his death?

(c) Write a narrative of the expulsion of the English from their possessions in France. How was this loss of territory a benefit to England?

4. (a.) How did the Wars of the Roses arise?

(b.) Name the most decisive of the battles fought during those wars. Give a few details with regard to each, showing, in particular, how each was decisive.

(c.) Mention some of the more important results of those wars on the social and political state of the country.

5. (a.) Give a general idea of the dangers and difficulties which Elizabeth had to encounter throughout her reign.

(b.) What was the secret of her success against domestic and foreign enemies?

(c.) Compare her course of action with regard to the Commons with that of James I. and Charles I.

6. (a.) What is your estimate of the character of Marlborough? Illustrate each point by a reference to events in his life.

(b.) Illustrate his skill as a general by a sketch of the campaigns of Blenheim and Ramilies.

7. (a.) What were the grounds of complaint on the part of the American colonies against the English Government?

(b.) What were the Earl of Chatham's views on the question?

(c.) What difficulties had Washington to contend against?

(d.) How may the final success of the colonists be accounted for?

8. (a.) Compare the younger Pitt, as a statesman, with Walpole.

(b.) What policy did Pitt advocate with regard to the following questions:—

(1.) Parliamentary reform.
(2.) Catholic emancipation.
(3.) Finance.
(4.) Colonial government.
(5.) The administration of affairs in Ireland.

HEAT AND LIGHT.

Examiner—Mr. S. A. Hill, B. S. C.

1. Describe Lavoisier and Laplace's method of measuring the expansion of bodies by heat. If k be the co-efficient of linear expansion of a body at the freezing point, what will be the relation between its densities at any two temperatures t and t'?

2. How has the temperature corresponding to the maximum density of water been ascertained?

3. A liquid when heated in the ordinary way boils at 110° C, and undergoes partial decomposition. How would you cause it to boil at a temperature below that at which decomposition begins?

4. How did Meyer calculate approximately the mechanical equivalent of heat? Through what height must a mass of iron fall in order that its energy, if wholly converted into heat, may suffice to raise its temperature through 10° F.? (Given: $g = 32$, specific heat of iron $= \cdot 114$, and Joule's equivalent $= 772$ foot-pounds.)

5. Describe briefly any one of Regnault's experiments for determining the tension of saturated vapour. Find the weight of ten litres of air, saturated with moisture, at the temperature 30° C, and under 740 millimetres pressure. Given: the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0° C, and 760 millimetres = ·08936 grm, the sp. gravity of dry air = 14·45, that of vapour = 9, and the pressure of saturated vapour at 30° C = 31.55 mm.

6. Describe some experimental method of showing that the intensity of the radiation from a substance varies inversely as the square of the distance, and directly as the cosine of the angle which the rays makes with a normal to the surface.

7. Prove that the image formed by reflexion from a plane mirror appears to be as far behind the mirror as the object is in front of it. Draw a diagram showing the number of images of a point formed by reflexion from two plane mirrors, inclined to each other at an angle of 60 degrees.

8. Why does a stick held obliquely in water appear to be broken at the point where it enters the water? Give Huyghens's explanation of refraction, and show that, according to the wave-theory, the sine of the angle of incidence divided by the sine of the angle of refraction is constant.

9. What is meant by the critical angle? Show that a right-angled isosceles prism of refractive index 1·5 will reflect all the light that enters it perpendicularly to one of the faces.

10. Describe the construction of a Nicol's prism, and mention some of the purposes for which it is used in optics.

SOUND, ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

Examiner—J. ELIOT, M. A.

1. A sound is produced at a given point. Upon what does its intensity at any other point depend?

A musical sound of considerable intensity is produced at the top of a hill, and is heard at the foot. Will the vibrational number or the wave length at the foot of the hill be the same as at the summit? Give reasons for your answer.

2. State and explain Doppler's principle.

Two trains moving in opposite directions at the rate of 30 miles per hour each produce the same sound (vibrational number 240) by means of steam whistles. What will be the pitch and character of the sound, 1st, heard by an auditor in either train before and after they pass each other? 2nd, as heard by an auditor stationed between the two trains? (Assume the velocity of sound to be 1,100 feet per second.)

3. Explain fully from acoustic principles—

a. The use of the hollow box over which the strings are stretched in the violin; or

b. The use of the mouth or slit, and the tube of an organ pipe.

4. Suppose a magnetic needle is carried round the earth, 1st, along the equator, 2nd, along the meridian of Calcutta. State what changes would occur in the direction of the north pole of the needle.

Also state what changes would occur if a dipping needle were carried round instead of an ordinary compass needle.

5. What is meant by a "magnetic field" and "magnetic lines of force"? How can the lines of force be ascertained theoretically and practically in any simple case?

Draw clearly and neatly the lines of force in the case of two magnetic poles of equal intensity, 1st, of the same name, 2nd, of opposite name, separated by a given distance.

6. Give experimental proofs of the facts that within a hollow closed conductor charged with electricity there is (*a*) no electricity on the interior surface (*b*) no electrical force at any internal point. Hence deduce that the surface of a conductor encloses a space of constant potential.

7. Describe and explain briefly the action of the Leyden Jar. The electricity of the outer surface is usually stated to be bound down. What do you understand by this phrase? How do you account for the instantaneous discharge when the two conducting surfaces are connected by means of a discharging rod?

8. In a given combination of cells, the maximum current is obtained by arranging the battery in such a manner that the external resistance is equal to the internal. Prove this.

9. State fully the laws of electrolytic action as discovered by Faraday. Explain clearly what is meant by the electro-chemical equivalent of an electrolyte.

10. What is meant by Electrical Induction? When does it occur? State briefly the laws of induction in the two cases of frictional and current electricity.

Explain the following experiment:—On interrupting the currrent of a voltaic battery, I obtain a spark; by introducing a coil of copper wire into the circuit, I diminish the current but augment the spark. If I introduce a rod of soft iron within the coil, the spark is still further increased.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. Give the diagnostic marks of the natural orders to which the specimens marked A, B, and C belong.

2. Give a brief morphological description of the objects numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4.

3. Describe shortly, and illustrate by diagrams, the various forms of vernation and æstivation.

4. Describe the fruits known as achene, drupe, legume, berry, capsule; name a familiar example of each.

5. What is meant by *binomial nomenclature* in systematic botany? Illustrate your answer by an example.

6. Give a short account of the principles of the natural system of classification of plants, and contrast it with the artificial system of Linnæus.

7. Give the characters of the sub-orders into which the *Leguminosæ* and *Compositæ* are divided.

8. Describe the phenomena of fertilization in angiospermous and gymnospermous ovules.
9. State all you know about the movements of fluids in the tissues of living plants.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. Describe botanically the plants numbered 1, 2, 3.
2. Describe the structure of the stem of the cocoa-nut palm, and the mango tree.
3. Describe the modes of propagation by buds and layers, by grafting and inarching
4. Describe the phenomena of reproduction in ferns.
5. Give a general account of the character of the vegetation of the equatorial and polar zones.
6. What is meant by cosmopolitan plant? Give two examples of such.
7. State all you know about Chlorophyll.
8. Describe the various forms of secondary deposits on cell walls.
9. What do you understand by a naturalized plant? Give two examples of American plants now naturalized in India.
10. Why is an unripe mango sour, and a ripe one sweet?

ZOOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. R. Lydekker, B. A.

1. Define the term Zoology, distinguishing it from Biology; state the object and scope of the science, and define Distribution, Morphology, and Physiology.
2. Describe briefly the various modes of reproduction which occur in the animal kingdom, distinguish between "gemmation and "fission", and state in what animals "calicular gemmation" occurs,
3. Give a description of an *Amoeba*, with its position in the animal kingdom, and state in what points it differs from other animals.
4. What is the mode of locomotion which prevails among the Echinodermata? describe the functions of the several organs relating thereto, and define terms "ocular plate," "madreporiform tubercle," "Polian vesicle" and "pedicellaria."
5. Into what four classes are the Articulate divided, and what are the different kinds of respiration which obtain in these classes?
6. Give an account of the development of a Butterfly, and shew how it differs from that of a Cockroach.
7. Distinguish between a Lamellibranchiate and a Brachiopod Mollusc, and show why the valves of one are not homologous with those of the other.
8. Enumerate the orders of the Reptilia, mentioning those which are extinct.

9. What are the essential points of difference between a vertebrate and an invertebrate animal, and why are the jaws of an Insect not homologous with those of a Carnivorous Mammal.

10. Refer to their respective genus, order, and class the following animals, *viz.*, shell, ammonite; auk, calamary, cicada, crayfish, dugong, emeu, jaguar, lemur, may-fly, mud-fish, scallop, sea-squirt, walrus.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Mr. R. Lydekker, B. A.

1. Describe the general structure of bone, noticing its chemical composition, and stating what function it performs in the body.

2. Distinguish between "flesh-forming" and "heat-giving" foods; and state what becomes of any surplus of the latter which may be taken with the body, and what changes starch undergoes after it is received into the mouth.

3. What are the respirative functions of the ribs and of the diaphragm in respiration, and what are the chief muscles called into play during their respective actions?

4. Give examples of the three orders of levers which occur in the human body, and also of "ball and-socket," "hinge," and "pivot" joints.

5. Describe the structure of the internal ear, and the respirative functions of the "auditory ossicles", and of the "scala tympani."

6. Describe the structure of a nerve, and define the terms "neurilemma," "axis-cylinder," and "tactile corpuscle."

7. What are the proximate constituents of the blood, and what are the points which distinguish the red from the colorless corpuscles?

8. "Many persons are born with the surface of the cornea more convex than usual, or with the respective power of the eye increased in some other way; which very generally, as old age draws on, the cornea flattens." Explain (by a diagram if you can) the defects of vision included in these two cases, and their respective causes.

9 Draw a rough diagram of the human thorax and abdomen exhibiting the relative positions of the aorta, cœcum, liver, lung, pancreas, pneumogastric nerve, pulmonary artery, spleen, stomach, and transverse colon.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Examiner—Rev. J. Robertson, M. A.

1. Define Mind; and explain how we obtain our knowledge of it, and what are the difficulties of psychological investigation. State and expound the Law by which, according to Hamilton, our knowledge of Mind is limited. Explain the distinction of subject and object.

defined? Is the relation of a species to a genus the same as that of a variety to a species? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Test the legitimacy of the following hypotheses:—

(*a.*) The Cartesian hypothesis of vortices or whirlpools of ether floating the planets round, as a chip revolves in an eddy of a stream.

(*b.*) The hypothesis of the ancients that the planets revolved in solid crystalline spheres.

(*c.*) The hypothesis of chemical combustion, as the cause of the generation and maintenance of the solar heat.

"Even though an hypothesis may ultimately be discovered to be false, it may be of great service in pointing the way to a truer theory." Illustrate the truth of this remark from the history of science.

5. Write the canons of the several Inductive Methods. Dr. Whewell does not admit their utility. State and criticise his account of the inductive process.

Point out the characteristic imperfection of the Method of Agreement. Give examples of the successful application of that method.

Point out the peculiar advantage of the Joint Method of Agreement and Disagreement.

6. Prove by familiar example that the Inductive Methods are employed spontaneously in the formation of every-day experience, no less than reflectively in the construction of science.

Point out the difference between Induction by Simple Enumeration and Induction by the Method of Agreement.

What is the logical character of a complete enumeration of instances known to be a complete enumeration?

7. Indicate the methods employed in the following inductive inferences:—

(*a.*) There is in the sun a central force attracting the planets towards it. On the supposition of such a force the planet will describe, as we know by Kepler's first law that it does describe, equal areas in equal times. If the force acted in any other direction whatever, the planet would not describe equal areas in equal times.

(*b.*) The brain is the principal organ of mind. The physical pain of excessive mental excitement is localised in the head. Injury or disease of the brain affects the mental powers. A blow on the head suspends the consciousness. Physical alterations of the nervous system, as seen after death, are connected with loss of speech, loss of memory, insanity, &c. The products of nervous waste are more abundant after mental excitement. In the animal series intelligence increases with the development of the brain. The human brain greatly exceeds that of the lower animals; and the most advanced races of men have the largest brains. In general, men of intellectual eminence have brains of unusual size. Idiots commonly have small brains.

(*c.*) The community is an organism. It has a life and intelligence of its own. Like an individual organism, *e.g.*, the human body, a society begins as a small aggregation, and insensibly increases in mass; it is at first simple in structure, but becomes, as it grows, more and more complex; its parts gradually acquire a mutual dependence; its life and development is independent of, and far more prolonged than, the life and development of any of its component units.

Fleming's Moral Philosophy.

1. In daily life every one is insensibly laying up not experience only but also power. Explain this, and point out what portion of the power thus laid up is moral.

Compare instinct and habit. How is a habit formed, and what is the test of its complete formation? Are habits transmissible from generation to generation? Explain the words of Pascal: "What is nature? Perhaps a first habit, as habit is a second nature."

2. State the Platonic, Aristotelian, Stoic, and Epicurean conceptions of the nature or foundation of virtue. Point out their affinity to modern conceptions.

3. (*a.*) It has been held that a certain fitness, suitableness, or propriety in actions, as determined by the understanding or the reason, is the foundation of virtue. Explain this. State the doctrines of Cudworth, Clarke, and Price.

(*b.*) It has been held that human nature is itself the foundation of virtue. Explain this. State the doctrines of Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and Butler.

4. "Morality is the art of maximising happiness, one's own and "that of others. The good is the pleasurable judiciously estimated "and selected." Give a brief historical notice of this doctrine. What name has it received in modern times, and from whom? Point out the objections to which this doctrine is exposed.

5. Prove the existence of a sense of duty both in the individual and in the community. Discuss its origin. Account for its local and temporal variations in the human race.

Explain the distinction of duties into duties of imperfect, and duties of perfect, obligation.

6. Classify (after Fleming) human duties in detail, according to the several relations in which men are placed. Describe fully the process of self-culture.

7. Locke recognises a meaning in liberty as opposed to coercion, but not as opposed to necessity. He defines liberty as our being able to act or not to act according as we shall choose or will. Discuss the adequacy of this definition.

8. State the proofs of the existence of the Deity proposed severally by Plato, Anselm, Descartes, Leibnitz, Clarke, and Kant.

Explain the following positions:—

(*a.*) "No name can be predicated univocally of God and of creatures; yet they are not predicated merely equivocally. We must say, then, that such names are predicated of God and of creatures according to analogy."

(*b.*) "The nature of God is a law to His working, and consequently to His will; for that perfection which God is, giveth perfection to what He doeth."

(*c.*) "Governing according to law and reason, and governing according to will and pleasure, are on earth the most opposite forms of government, while in heaven they are nothing but two different names for the same thing."

Butler.

1. Note the several propositions implied in the conception of a divine government of the world. Explain Butler's purpose in show-

ing these propositions to be consistent with the facts of present experience. Point out the assumption that underlies his whole procedure, and the class of objectors against whom his arguments are relevant. Show that, this fundamental assumption granted, his arguments afford a sufficient assurance for the conduct of life.

2. "We find within ourselves the idea of infinity, *i. e.*, of immensity and eternity, impossible even in imagination to be removed out of being. We seem to discern intuitively there must and cannot but be something external to ourselves, answering this idea, or the archetype of it." Of what school is this the theistic argument? Criticise its validity. Mention other theistic arguments to which Butler incidentally refers. Give Butler's statement of the external or historical evidence of the truth of natural religion. What degree of weight does he attach to it?

"If upon supposition of freedom the evidence of religion be conclusive, it remains so upon supposition of necessity." Prove this.

3. In treating of a future life, what use does Butler make of the natural expectation that the future will resemble the past?

"The reason of the thing shows us no connection between death and the destruction of living agents." Give Butler's arguments in defence of this position. Examine his statement of the relation of the faculties to the brain and nervous system.

How does he dispose of the corollary of the possible immortality of the lower animals?

4. "The natural government of the world is carried on by general laws." Show that the absence of particular interpositions is consistent with divine wisdom and goodness.

"The analogy of God's natural government makes it credible that His moral government must be a scheme beyond our comprehension." Prove this.

5. "Men are one body." Prove by analysis of the moral nature of man that the individual exists for others no less than for himself; that he is a unit of society. The moral nature varies in individuals. How does Butler fix the typical moral constitution? It is objected that man has dispositions and principles within, which lead him to do evil to others, as well as to do good. Give Butler's answer to this objection.

6. Define a constitution. Describe the inter-relation of the several moral (emotional and active) elements of human nature.

"Every man is naturally a law to himself." Point out the several senses of the word nature, and show that for a man to follow the instinct or principle that happens to be uppermost at the moment is not to live agreeably to nature.

Explain the nature of the moral sanction or source of obligation. Show that men contradict that part of their nature that respects self, no less than that part of their nature that respects society. How comes it that they do so?

7. Give the characteristics of the moral faculty as expounded in the Dissertation on Virtue. Prove that benevolence and the want of it are not the whole of Virtue and Vice.

ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Examiner—MR. A. M. NASH, M. A.

1. Solve the equations—

$$(1)\quad 4\sqrt{x^2+x+4} = 5x^2 - 4x - 17.$$
$$(2.)\quad x + y = 5xy,\ x^3 + y^3 = 35x^3y^3.$$

2. What is the radix of the scale in which 524 is a square number?

Transform the number $192.17\dot{5}71428\dot{}$ from the scale whose radix is ten to the scale whose radix is seven.

3. Prove that

$$n^n - n(n-1)^n + \frac{n(n-1)}{\lfloor 2}(n-2)^n - \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{\lfloor 3}(n-3)^n + \ldots = \underline{|n}.$$

Given $\log_e 3 = 1.09861$, find $\log_{10} 3$.

4. Convert $\sqrt{11}$ into a continued fraction.

Prove that the nth convergent to the continued fraction

$$\frac{3}{4-}\,\frac{3}{4-}\,\frac{3}{4-}\ldots \text{ is } \frac{3^{n+1}-3}{3^{n+1}-1}.$$

5. Sum to n terms the series

$$\frac{5}{1.3.5} + \frac{8}{2.4.6} + \frac{11}{3.5.7} + \ldots$$

6. If n be any odd number greater than 3 and prime to 3, $n^9 + n^7 - n^3 - n$ is divisible by 2520.

7. If β, γ be the two values of θ which satisfy the equation

$$A \cos(\theta + \alpha) + B \sin(\theta + \alpha) = C,$$

prove that

$$\tan\frac{\beta+\gamma}{2} = \frac{B - A\tan\alpha}{A + B\tan\alpha},\ \tan\frac{\beta-\gamma}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{A^2+B^2-C^2}}{C}.$$

8. ABC is a triangle, AA′, BB′, CC′ are drawn perpendicular to the opposite sides: prove that the area of the triangle ABC: the area of the triangle A′B′C′: : 1 : 2 cos A cos B cos C.

9. The sum of the squares of the perpendiculars let fall from a point P upon the sides of a regular polygon of n sides is $nr^2\cos^2\frac{\pi}{n} + \frac{1}{2}nd^2$, where r is the radius of the circumscribing circle and d the distance of P from the centre.

10. Show that

$$2^{n-1}\cos^n\theta = \cos n\theta + n\cos(n-2)\theta + \frac{n(n-1)}{\lfloor 2}\cos(n-4)\theta + \ldots$$

What is the last term of this series?

11. Sum to infinity the series

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{1}{2}\cos(\alpha + 2\beta) + \frac{1}{3}\cos(\alpha + 3\beta) - \ldots.$$

ANALYTICAL CONIC SECTIONS.

Examiner—W. GRIFFITHS, M. A.

1. Find the polar equation to a straight line.

Prove that the polar equation to the straight line passing through the points $r_{,}\theta_{,}$ and $r_{,,}\theta_{,,}$ is

$$r_{,}r_{,,}\sin(\theta_{,} - \theta_{,,}) + r_{,,}r\sin(\theta_{,,} - \theta) + rr_{,}\sin(\theta - \theta_{,}) = 0.$$

2. Obtain the most general equation to the circle referred to rectangular axes.

Find the condition that the line $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha = h$ may be a tangent to the circle. Interpret the result geometrically.

3. State what relations are indicated in the case of conic sections by the terms pole and polar. Assuming the equation to the tangent at any point of a parabola, obtain the equation to the polar at the point h, k, and explain clearly every step in your argument.

The locus of the poles of tangent lines, drawn to the circle described on the major axis of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, with respect to the ellipse is the curve $\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} = \frac{1}{a^2}$.

4. Obtain the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse whose equation is $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ in terms of the eccentric angle of the point.

Prove that four normals can be drawn through any point hk.

5. What are conjugate diameters?

Obtain in any manner the equation to an ellipse referred to two conjugate diameters as axes.

Prove that the locus of intersection of straight lines drawn through the foci parallel to pairs of conjugate diameters is the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

6. Define the term asymptote.

Prove that the triangle which any tangent of a hyperbola forms with the asymptotes is of constant area.

CP is any semi-diameter of a hyperbola, of which C is the centre. A straight line QHK parallel to CP cuts the curve in Q and the asymptotes in H and K. Prove that QH. QK = CP^2.

7. Prove that the condition that the equation

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2fy + 2gx + c = 0$$

may represent two straight lines is

$$abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0.$$

8. If the equation of the second degree given in the preceding question represents straight lines, show that the angle between the lines will be given by $\tan\theta = \dfrac{2\sqrt{h^2 - ab}}{a + b}$.

Prove that the locus of points at which the tangents drawn to the parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, include an angle α is $y^2 - 4ax = \tan^2\alpha\,(x - a)^2$.

9. Prove that the co-ordinates of the point of intersection of tangents at the points $(a\cos\theta,\ a\sin\theta)$ $(a\cos\phi,\ a\sin\phi)$ of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ are $x = \dfrac{a\cos\dfrac{\theta+\phi}{2}}{\cos\dfrac{\theta-\phi}{2}}$ and $y = \dfrac{a\sin\dfrac{\theta+\phi}{2}}{\cos\dfrac{\theta-\phi}{2}}$.

A quadrilateral is drawn circumscribing a circle. Prove that the line joining the middle points of the diagonals passes through the centre.

B. L. Examination,

1879.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—MR. P. O'KINEALY.

1. To what extent is the Common and Statute Law of England applicable to India?

2. Contrast the powers of the former Supreme Court and the present High Court of Calcutta with regard to their jurisdiction as Courts of first instance.

3. Distinguish between the estate of a Hindu widow and an ordinary life-estate in the English Law.

4. Illustrate the maxim "*Delegatus non potest delegare.*"

In connection with this maxim, state what is Mr. Markby's opinion as to the powers of subordinate legislative bodies.

Do you think his views are correct?

5. Mr. Cowell says "Joint tenants under the English law are in a very different position from members of a joint Hindu family under the Mitakshara law." Explain this.

6. Could an adopted son be given in adoption? Give your reasons.

7. What are the essentials of a valid custom?

8. "Throughout Bengal a man who is the absolute owner of property may now dispose of it by will, as he pleases, whether it be ancestral or not."

A Hindu governed by the Bengal school dies leaving surviving him three unmarried sons, A, B, and C. By his will he left his property to A for life, remainder to his first and other sons in tail, remainder to B for life, remainder to B's first and other sons in tail, remainder to C for life, remainder to C's first and other sons in tail, remainder to the right heirs of A. Would these limitations be valid? Give your reasons.

9. An undivided Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara law consisted on the 1st of January 1854 of a father and one adult son. The father, on the 1st of January 1855, alienated a portion of the ancestral estate. A second son was born on 1st January 1857. The father died on 1st January 1864 On the 1st January 1870, the two sons brought a suit for possession of the family property on the ground that the father had alienated without their consent or without legal necessity. Suppose you were engaged for the defendant in the suit, what defence would you put forward? Give your reasons.

10. Define a law. Enumerate the different "sources of law." Is it correct to say there are different sources of law?

LAW OF MORTGAGE, &c.

Examiner—MR. P. O'KINEALY.

1. A has a tank on his premises in Calcutta of which he is the sole owner. B disputes this, alleges he has a right to fish there, and on several occasions, the last of which was on the 1st of January 1877, caught and took away fish from the tank. Supposing A wishes to bring a suit against B, basing his cause of action on what B did on the 1st of January 1877, within what time must he file his plaint so as not to be barred by limitation?

2. "Limitation is negative prescription." "Limitation is part of the *Lex foci*." Is there any, and if any, what discrepancy between the two propositions?

Act XV, 1877, December.—"At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property his right to such property shall be extinguished." It is concluded from this that twelve years' possession adverse to the rightful owner or owners enables a person who has entered wrongfully into possession to pass a good title to the land. What assumption, if any, is necessary to support this conclusion?

3. What is the effect of *non-user* in regard to easements?

A has a right of way over certain lands belonging to B. He stops using it for thirty years, and then recommences the use of the way. Shortly after A recommences to use the way, B begins to build a house on the path. Has A any remedy against B? Suppose B had built the house before A began to recommence the use of the way, would A have any remedy? Give your reasons.

4. A has a house built, the west wall of which abuts on the land of B. In this wall there are two windows, which have been in existence more than 20 years. B, without A's permission, builds on his own land a wall up against A's house, which completely covers up A's west wall. What, if any, is A's remedy against B? Would it make any difference if just before B had built his wall A had opened out six new windows in his west wall? Give your reasons.

5. Who is entitled to have a will registered? When may the registering officer refuse to register a will presented by any person other than the testator?

6. Sec. 32 of the Registration Act says, that a document may be presented by agent "duly authorized by power of attorney executed and authenticated in manner hereinafter mentioned." What powers of attorney are recognizable for the purposes of this section? How is such a power proved?

7. Under the Rent Law can a landlord sue to enhance the rent of a ryot who has no right of occupancy? Give your reasons.

8. State the position of a second mortgagee as regards both the mortgagor and the first mortgagee. Suppose the mortgagor pays off the first mortgagee, what is the effect as regards the second mortgagee? Would the result be different if the first mortgagee had purchased the interest of the mortgagor? Give your reasons.

9. Explain and illustrate what is meant by the Doctrine of *Lis pendens*.

10. State and explain the provisions of the Limitation Act relating to trusts.

HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

Examiner—BABU GURUDAS BANERJEE, D. L.

1. Define accurately the position of the widow in the order of succession (1) according to the Mitakshara, and (2) according to the Dayabhaga.

Point out wherein the provisions of the former treatise on the subject of the widow's succession have been supplemented by the ruling of the Privy Council in the *Shivaganga case.*

What is the rule of succession when there are several widows?

2. When does the brother succeed under the Hindu law?

A Hindu governed by the Dayabhaga dies leaving an associated half brother and an unassociated brother of the whole blood, and no nearer heir, which of the two is entitled to inherit his property? Would it make any difference if part of that property should consist of undivided immoveable estate held jointly by the three brothers?

3. Define the terms *Sakulya* and *Bandhu.*

Apply the doctrine of spiritual benefit as expounded in the Dayabhaga to determine precedence in the order of succession.

(1.) As between the brother's son and the father's brother; and

(2.) As between the father's brother's daughter's son and the great-grandfather's great-great-grandson.

Which of the two claimants in the latter case has the preferential right under the Mitakshara law, and to what class of heirs under that law, does the other belong? Give reasons for your answer.

4. A Hindu, possessed of property partly inherited from his father and partly acquired by himself, dies leaving his mother as his heir. The mother subsequently remarries. What is the effect of her remarriage upon her interest in the property inherited from her son?

If the remarriage had taken place in the lifetime of her son, would it have affected her right to inherit his property? Support your answer by argument or authority.

5. What is *Stridhana?* Does property inherited by a woman rank as her *stridhan* in any case?

Is a *Dattaka* son entitled to inherit his adoptive mother's *stridhan?*

6. What are the grounds of entire exclusion from inheritance under the Mahomedan law? How far has any of these grounds been modified by legislative enactment? Who are the heirs that are not liable to be excluded by other heirs?

7. Explain clearly the doctrine of 'the increase.'

A Mahomedan lady dies leaving her husband, two daughters, and both parents. Divide her estate, giving reasons for your process.

8. State briefly the rules of succession with regard to the first of the three degrees of heirs by consanguinity according to the Shia law.

9. Enumerate the relations with whom a Mahomedan is prohibited to contract marriage.

Can a Mahomedan marry his first cousin? Can he have at the same time two wives who are related to each other as sisters? Give the general rule bearing upon this last question.

10. State the conditions of a valid gift under the Mahomedan law.

11. What is a *Heba-bill-Iwaz?* Is it subject to the same conditions as a gift?

LAW OF CONTRACT AND TORT.

Examiner—Mr. P. O'Kinealy.

1. Define a lien. Explain the distinction between a general and a particular lien.

2. Explain and illustrate the distinction between the civil and criminal liability of a master for the wrongful acts of his servant.

3. By a contract made in Calcutta, A agreed to serve for five years, from the 1st of January 1871, as an assistant in the wine trade. It was part of the agreement that A should not, at any time before the 1st of January 1880, carry on any business of the same kind in Calcutta, nor enter into the service of any one carrying on such a business in Calcutta. On the 1st of January 1872 A left B's service without cause, and entered into the service of another merchant carrying on the same business as B, where he still remains. Supposing B had come to you for advice on the 1st of January 1873, what would you advise him to do? What would be your advice supposing he came to you on the 1st of January 1878?

4. A Railway Company contracts with A to carry his servant B, and while carrying him, are guilty of negligence which causes bodily harm to B, and consequent damage by reason of loss of service to A, his master. Can A sue the Company? Can B sue the Company? Give your reasons.

5. A Hindu wine merchant, possessed of landed property, died leaving surviving a widow and two minor sons. The widow carried on the deceased's business for the benefit of the minors, and in doing so incurred debts, the amount of which is equal to the value of the business and the landed property. Are the infants liable for these debts? If so, to what extent?

6. A, a carriage-builder, contracted with B to build a carriage for the latter for the sum of Rs. 5,000, to be paid on delivery. When the carriage was built, A sent it to B, who, without cause, refused to receive it. A consulted his attorney, who advised him to give notice to B of his intention to sell the carriage on B's account, and if the sale should amount to less than Rs. 5,000, then to sue B for the difference. Do you think the attorney was correct? State your reasons.

7. Bearing in mind that evidence is not admissible to contradict a written document, on what ground is it that an undisclosed principal may sue and be sued on a written contract entered into by his agent? Suppose the agent had falsely declared in the written contract that he was principal, could the real principal sue or be sued on it? Give your reasons.

8. A agrees with B to carry six casks of brandy belonging to the latter from Calcutta to Howrah free of charge. If A refuses to carry out the agreement, would B have any remedy? If A in carrying out the agreement lost one of the casks while going over the bridge, would B have any remedy? State your reasons.

9. What is meant by partnership property? At whose suit, and when, will the court dissolve a partnership?

10. Explain the nature and effect of *stoppage* in *transitu*. Does it rescind the contract of sale?

CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

Examiner—BABU GURUDAS BANERJEE, D. L.

1. Explain the principle of *res judicata.*

When is a foreign judgment no bar to a suit in British India between the same parties and upon the same cause of action?

A sued B to recover *khas* possession of a zemindari, and obtained a decree. B now, admitting A's title as zemindar, brings a suit against him to recover possession of the same lands on the ground that he holds them in *Putnee* under A. Will the second suit lie? Give reasons for your answer.

2. A mortgage-deed relating to a zemindari in the district of Hooghly is executed in Bardwan: where is a suit for foreclosure of the mortgage to be instituted?

3. What is the effect of an inadvertent omission to sue for a portion of the claim arising out of the cause of action upon which a suit is brought?

4. Enumerate the descriptions of property that are not liable to attachment and sale in execution of decree.

If in execution of decree against A, the property of B is attached, how should B proceed to obtain release of his property from attachment?

5. When may a temporary injunction be granted, and how may it be enforced in case of disobedience?

6. How may the decision of the High Court be obtained upon a question of law arising in a case in which no appeal lies to that Court? When may the High Court call for the record of any such case?

7. Define the terms 'Fact' and 'Relevant fact.' When is a fact said to be 'proved,' and what is meant by 'conclusive proof'? Give an instance of 'conclusive proof.'

8. When is evidence given by a witness in a former judicial proceeding relevant in a subsequent judicial proceeding,

(1) for the purpose of proving the facts therein stated; and

(2) for the purpose of corroborating or contradicting the testimony of that witness?

9. How far is evidence of character admissible in civil cases, and how far in criminal proceedings?

10. State shortly what facts a witness cannot be compelled to disclose, and what facts he shall not ordinarily be permitted to disclose.

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Examiner—BABU GURUDAS BANERJEE, D. L.

1. Define the terms 'Moveable property,' 'Wrongful gain,' and Wrongful loss.' When is a person said to cause an effect 'voluntarily'?

2. When is an act excusable on the ground of its being done by accident?

(1) A is at work with a hatchet: the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by.

(2) A by shooting at a fowl with intent to kill and steal it, kills B, who is behind a bush, A not knowing that he was there.

What offence, if any, has A committed in the above cases?

3. When is a person said to abet the doing of a thing?

A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. Is A guilty of any offence?

4. What are the offences in relation to which grave and sudden provocation is a mitigating circumstance?

Under what conditions is such provocation a good plea?

5. Define 'culpable homicide,' and distinguish it from 'murder.'

Does the causing of death without any intention of causing death or bodily injury, in any case amount to murder? Illustrate your answer by an example.

6. Distinguish between 'theft' and 'criminal misappropriation.'

A keeps his box of jewels in a room in B's house and in B's occupation, for safe custody. B removes the box intending to take it. What offence has he committed?

Of what offence would B be guilty if A were a lodger in B's house, occupying the room in question?

7. Define 'mischief.'

When may a person be guilty of mischief for destroying his own property, and when of forgery for signing his own name?

8. What are the respective duties of the Judge and of the Jury?

If the Judge disagrees with the verdict of the Jury, how is he to proceed?

9. What are the cases in which there is no appeal from the sentence of a criminal court? How and on what grounds may a sentence in any such case be annulled or modified?

10. How may a criminal prosecution be ordinarily instituted?

How is the general rule qualified when the offence complained of is giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding?

B. C. E. and L. C. E. Examinations, 1878.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGÉBRA.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Simplify (i.) $\frac{1}{4\frac{3}{5}}$ of $\frac{4\frac{3}{4}}{2\frac{1}{4}} + \frac{2}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ of $\frac{1\frac{4}{5}}{1\frac{2}{5}} - \frac{2\frac{3}{7}}{18}$.

(ii.) $\cdot\frac{3}{5}$ of Rs. 2.3 as. + $\frac{10}{27}$ of 2.43 of Rs 5 + 05 of Rs. 11.

Express Rs. 6-5 as. $10\frac{2}{3}$ p. as a fraction of Rs. 9.8 as. 10 p.

2. Divide ·06735 by ·125. Extract the square roots of .125 and 1.21.

Find the side of the cube which contains 18 solid feet and 1664 solid inches

3. If the gas for 5 burners 5 hours every evening for 10 days, cost Rs. 3-12 as. what will be the cost of 75 burners which are lighted 4 hours every evening for 15 days?

4. A man sells a horse for Rs. $372\frac{3}{4}$ and loses Rs. 13-12 as. per cent. on what the horse cost him; what was the original cost?

5. What sum of money will amount to Rs. 6996 9 as. 7-2 p. in 2 years, reckoning compound interest for one year at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and for the other at 4 per cent. per annum?

6. The debts of a bankrupt amount to Rs. 21345 4 as., and his assets consist of property worth Rs. 9167 10 as. 8 p. and an undiscounted bill of Rs. 5130 due 4 months hence, simple interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. How much in the rupee can he pay his creditors?

7. Simplify the expression:—

$$\frac{yz}{(x-y)(x-z)} + \frac{zx}{(y-x)(y-z)} + \frac{xy}{(z-x)(z-y)},$$

and prove that

$$\frac{1}{(b-c)^2} + \frac{1}{(c-a)^2} + \frac{1}{(a-b)^2} = \left(\frac{1}{b-c} + \frac{1}{c-a} + \frac{1}{a-b}\right)$$

8. Solve the equations:—

(i.) $2\,\frac{a-bx}{ax-b} = \frac{a+bx}{ax+b} + 1.$

(ii.) $\left.\begin{aligned} x &= 5\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{y} \\ y &= 6\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{x} \end{aligned}\right\}.$

(iii.) $\left.\begin{aligned} x(y+z) &= a \\ y(x+z) &= b \\ z(x+y) &= c \end{aligned}\right\}.$

9. The first two terms of an arithmetical series are $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{3}$, find the 10th term. How many terms must be taken that the sum may be 171? Prove that

$$x^x + x^{x-1}(x-1) + x^{x-2}(x-1)^2 + x^{x-3}(x-1)^3 + \ldots + x(x-1)^{x-1} + (x-1)^x = x^{x+1} - (x-1)^{x+1}.$$

10. Find the number of words which can be formed out of 8 letters taken all together, each word being such that 3 given letters are never separated.

11. What is meant by one quantity varying (1) directly, (2) inversely as another?

The value of diamonds varies as the square and of rubies as the cube of their weight, a diamond and a ruby weighing two carats each are of equal value, a diamond and a ruby each weighing three carats are together worth Rs. 450, find the value of each.

12. Expand $(1 - x)^{\frac{1}{n}}$ by the Binomial Theorem, and write down the $(x + 1)^{\text{th}}$ term.

Prove that $\sqrt{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1.3}{\lfloor 2 . 2^4} + \frac{1.3.5}{\lfloor 3 . 2^6} + \&c.$

GEOMETRY.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. In any triangle A B C, if E F be the points where the perpendiculars from the opposite angles meet the sides AC, AB; prove that

$$BC^2 = AB, BF + AC, CE.$$

2. The opposite angles of any quadrilateral figure inscribed in a circle are together equal to two right angles.

Two circles intersect in A, B; PAP′, QBQ′ are drawn equally inclined to AB to meet the circles in P, P′, Q, Q′,: prove that PP′ is equal to Q Q′.

3. Inscribe a circle in a given triangle.

If lines be drawn from the angles of a triangle ABC to the centre of the inscribed circle, cutting the circumference in P, Q, R; prove that the angles at P, Q, R of the triangle formed by joining these points are respectively equal to $\frac{\pi + A}{4}, \frac{\pi + B}{4}, \frac{\pi + C}{4}$.

4. Similar polygons are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

Two similar polygons whose areas are A and B are inscribed and circumscribed about the same circle. Prove that B — A = area of a similar polygon inscribed in a circle whose diameter is a side of B.

5. If two planes cut one another their common section is a straight line.

A, B, C are the three points on a horizontal plane at which the tops of three trees appear to be two and two in the same direction. Show that A, B, C must be in the same straight line.

6. If from a point O, a pair of tangents O Q and O Q^1 be drawn to a parabola, the triangles O S Q, O S Q^1 will be similar, and O S will be mean proportional between Q S and Q^1S.

If a parabola be described touching the sides of a triangle M N O, and if the focus S be joined to any angular point O by a straight line cutting the opposite side in D; prove that the triangles M D O, N D S are similar.

7. If the points Q, Q^1 in question 6 be joined, the area of the figure bounded by Q Q^1 and the curve is two-thirds of the triangle Q O Q^1.

The latus-rectum of a parabola is $4l$; show that if a focal chord of length f cut off an area A then $9\,A^2 = lf^3$.

8. If from the foci S S^1 of an ellipse SY and S^1Y^1 are drawn at right angles to the tangent at P, then Y and Y^1 are on the circumference of the auxiliary circle, and SY. S^1Y^1 = BC^2.

If the normal at P meets CY in R, prove that RY = SP.

9. If QV be any ordinate to the diameter PCP^1 of an ellipse, and CD be conjugate to CP; then $QV^2 : PV.P^1V :: CD^2 : CP^2$.

10. If the tangent at any point P of a hyperbola meet the asymptotes in L and l; then the area of the triangle LCl is equal to the rectangle contained by AC and BC.

TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Define the sine and cosine of an angle. Show that

$$\cos(180^\circ - A) = \cos A,\ \sin(90^\circ + A) = \cos A.$$

Determine the values of sin 675°, sin 815° cos 1050°, cos 1230°

2. Prove the formulæ :—

Cos (A + B) = cos A, cos B — sin A, sin B.

$$\text{Tan}\,(A + B) = \frac{\tan A + \tan B}{1 - \tan A, \tan B}.$$

Cos 2 A, cos 3 A — cos A + sin 3 A, sin 2 A = 0.

And find sin 143° 7′ 30″ having given sin 286° 15′ = — .96.

3. In any triangle when A, B, C are the angles, and a, b, c the sides respectively opposite to them, show that

(i.) $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2\,b\,c \cos A$.

(ii.) $\text{Sin}\,A + \sin B + \sin C = 4 \cos\frac{A}{2} \cos\frac{B}{2} \cos\frac{C}{2}$.

If $(a^2 + b^2) \cot\frac{A + B}{2} = (a^2 - b^2) \cot\frac{A + B}{2}$, show that the triangle is isosceles.

4. The sides of a triangle are 1717. 1919, 2424; find the angle opposite to 1919 Given—

log 3030 = 3.4814426; log 1313 = 3.1182647; L tan 25°55′ = 9 6865768.
log 1111 = 3.0457141; log 606 = 2.782126; Diff. for 1′ = 3213.

5. In the triangle ABC, $a = 345$, $b = 234$, and $A = 123.°$ Find B Given—

$\log 234 = 2.3692159$; L sin 34°40′ = 9 7549604.
$\log 345 = 2.5378191$; L sin 34°41′ = 9·7551431.
L sin 57° = 9.9235914.

Explain whether it is possible to have more than one value of B or not.

6. At noon a column in the S. E. cast upon the ground a shadow, the extremity of which was in the N. E.; the angle of elevation of the column being 30°, and the distance of the extremity of the shadow from the column 180 feet, find the height of the column.

7 A railway which for some distance has been laid in a straight line at a certain point takes a circular bend for 484 yards, and then proceeds again in a straight line, which deviates from the former by an angle of 16° 30′; find the radius of the curve.

Explain how the radius of the curve can be determined without observing any angles. (The value of π in this and the next 3 questions is to be taken as $\frac{22}{7}$)

8. A piece of paper 4620 yards long is rolled into a solid cylinder; find the diameter of the cylinder supposing 360 leaves of such paper to have a thickness of one inch.

9. A cylindrical boiler, 16 feet long, and 5 feet in diameter, with hemispherical ends, in addition to the above length, has to be covered with felt; what will it cost at 2 as. per square foot?

10. A tub in the form of a frustrum of a cone is made of wood one inch thick every where. The internal diameters at the top and bottom are 4 and 2 feet respectively, and the slant height on the inside is $1\frac{3}{4}$ feet. Find (1) the number of cubic feet of water it contains; (2) the area of the inner curved surface; (3) the area of the outer curved surface.

STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M.A.

1. Prove the *triangle of forces* and its converse.

Forces act on a triangular lamina ABC along and proportional to AC, CA, BA. Find the direction and magnitude of their resultant.

2. When three forces act on a *body*, state the conditions of equilibrium.

A uniform heavy bar of length l rests suspended by two strings of lengths a and b fastened to the ends of the bar and to two fixed points in the same horizontal line at a distance d apart. If the directions of the strings being produced meet at right angles, prove that the ratio of their tensions is $al + bd : bl + ad$.

3. When a body is placed on a horizontal plane, show that it will stand or fall according as the vertical line drawn through its centre of gravity falls within or without the base.

A cone surmounted by a globe is placed on a perfectly rough inclined plane; if the axis of the cone = diameter of the base = diameter

of the globe, and if the cone is on the point of toppling over, show that the inclination of the plane is $\tan^{-1} \frac{6}{13}$.

4. Find the ratio of the weight to the power in the system of pullies in which a separate string goes round each pully and is attached to the weight, and all the strings are parallel.

ABCD is a rectangle; E and F are the middle points of A B and CD; and AB : BC :: 3 : 2. If A B be a punkah pole which is suspended by a rope having one end fastened at E and the other at F, and passing through smooth hooks at F, B, C, E, D, A respectively; prove that the tension of the rope is $\frac{5}{3} w$, where w is the weight of the punkah, the weight of the rope being neglected.

5. A uniform beam AB lies horizontally upon two others at points A and C; if AB = $2a$, AC = b, and w = weight of the beam, find the pressures at A and C.

And prove that the least horizontal force applied at B in a direction perpendicular to A B which is able to move the beam is the less of the two forces $\frac{\mu W (b - a)}{2a - b}$, and $\frac{\mu W}{2}$, where μ is the co-efficient of friction.

6. Define velocity and acceleration, and explain how they are measured.

If f be the measure of an acceleration when a foot and a second are the units of length and time, and f' the measure of the same acceleration when n feet and m seconds are the units, prove that $f' = \frac{m^2}{n} f$.

If the acceleration of a heavy body falling freely be the unit of acceleration, and the velocity acquired in 8 seconds be the unit of velocity, find the unit of length.

7. Prove that the velocity, acquired by a heavy particle sliding freely down a smooth inclined plane of a given height, is independent of the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

The base AB of a vertical triangle ABC is horizontal: if t, t' be the times which a particle takes to slide down CA, CB respectively, show that $t : t' ::$ sin B : sin A.

8. Find the time of flight, and the range of a projectile on a plane inclined at a given angle to the horizon.

Two heavy particles are projected from a point with equal velocities, their directions of projection being in the same vertical plane; t, t' are the times taken by the particles to reach the other point where their paths intersect, and t_1, t_1', are the times taken to reach the highest points. Shew that $t . t_1 + t' . t_1' = \frac{2u^2}{g^2}$ where u is the velocity of projection, and g the acceleration of gravity.

9. Two weights are connected by a string which passes over a fixed smooth pulley: find the tension of the string, and the acceleration of motion.

If the string can only bear a strain of one-fourth the sum of the weights shew that the least acceleration possible is $\frac{g}{\sqrt{2}}$.

10 Two imperfectly elastic balls, whose centres are moving in the same straight line, impinge on one another; determine their velocities after impact.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

Examiner—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M.A.

1. Shew that the pressure of a liquid at rest is the same at all points of the same horizontal plane, and prove that if two liquids that do not mix together meet in a bent tube, the heights of their upper surfaces above their common surface will be inversely proportional to their densities.

2 Find the resultant vertical pressure of a liquid on any surface.

A double funnel formed by joining two equal hollow cones at their vertices stands upon a horizontal plane with the common axis vertical, and liquid is poured in until its surface is one-third up the axis of the upper cone. If the liquid be now on the point of escaping between the lower cone and the plane, prove that the weight of either cone is to that of the fluid it can hold as 40 : 27.

3. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

Two equal uniform rods CA, CB are joined together by a hinge at C; the ends A, B are connected by a string. If the rods float with C downwards in a liquid and AB horizontal and out of the liquid; prove that the tension of the string $= W\frac{\rho - p'}{2p}\tan\frac{\alpha}{2}$, where p p' are the densities of the liquid and rods respectively, W = weight of either rod, and α = the angle between the rods where the string is stretched.

4. Explain the method of finding the difference of altitude of two stations above the earth's surface by means of the barometer.

Assuming that a change from 30 inches to 27 inches in the barometer corresponds to an altitude of 2,700 ft, adopt the formula for numerical application; and determine the altitude corresponding to 21.87 inches of the barometer.

5. Explain the construction and action of the condenser.

If the greatest and least volumes between the valves be V, V′ and if the valves be open or closed according as the difference of pressure on the two sides is greater or less than p, show that the limiting pressure in the receiver will be $(\pi - p)\frac{V}{V'} - p$ where is the pressure of the atmosphere.

6 State the laws of refraction.

A stick is immersed in a liquid; the stick and its image are inclined to the horizon at angles ϕ and ϕ' respectively; prove that $\tan\phi = \mu\tan\phi'$, where μ is the index of refraction from air into the liquid.

Trace the pencil of light by which an eye sees a point of the stick not vertically below it.

7. Find the position and magnitude of the image, formed by a concave mirror, of a small object at a distance from the mirror

greater than the radius, and show that $\frac{\text{the length of the object}}{\text{the length of the image}} = \frac{2u - r}{r}$, where u is the distance of the object from the mirror, and r the radius of the mirror.

8. What is meant by the critical angle?

If a ray of light be refracted through a prism, the angle of incidence being given, prove from the law of refraction that the deviation increases with the angle of the prism. What is the limit of the angle of the prism (1) if $\mu > 1$, (2) if $\mu < 1$?

9. Find the geometrical focus of a pencil of rays after direct refraction through a thin lens.

If the second surface of the thin lens is silvered, prove that the geometrical focus, after two direct refractions at the first surface and one reflection at the second, is determined by the equation $\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = 2\left(\frac{\mu}{s} - \frac{\mu - 1}{r}\right)$ where u and v are the distances of the foci from the lens, and r and s the radii of the first and second surfaces respectively.

10. In what respects is the vision of distant objects aided by telescopes? Point out how the eye-glass contributes to the desired results, by comparing the image of the object as seen through the eye-glass with that formed by the object-glass and viewed by the naked eye.

What are the principal points of contrast between the Astronomical and Galileo's telescope?

GEODESY.

Examiner—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A, C.E., A.I.C.E.

1. On a map it is found that 100 acres are represented by 359·48 square inches, but the scale not being attached it is required to calculate what it is. In the answer give the representative fraction, and also express the scale as so many feet, or decimals of a foot per mile.

2. A curve of 28 statute chains radius is set out by offsets at the chain end; compute the length of the offset in links. If the same curve be set out by the theodolite, compute the angle which is required, and describe the method of proceeding in both cases.

3. Compute the tangent length, secant point, and the length of the curve with the following data. Radius = 3935.25 feet, angle of intersection 144° 26′. Answers to be in feet.

4. The points best suited for the entrances to a tunnel having been selected, describe the method by which the centre line (above ground) between them may be laid out in the first instance with some degree of accuracy, the intervening ground being of a rugged character, and the tunnel having considerable length.

5. Enunciate the "universal theorem," and prove it in the case of the meridian lying altogether without the Polygon.

6. With a level in perfect adjustment, a distinct point, known to be 3 miles 5 furlongs distant, appears to intersect the cross-wires. Taking refraction into account what is its true relative position with respect to the eye?

Prove the formula you employ.

7. Describe the contour line: and explain by a sketch the method of making a section in any direction by means of a contoured map. What do you understand from the following extract in reference to the Madras Harbour works—"the effect of the north pier and surf bank has been to push the three-fathom contour line slightly out to sea"?

8. No level ground being available for the base line required at the commencement of a trigonometrical survey, describe how, in such a case, the base line should be measured.

9. Mention the general order of operations in the geodesy of engineering works such as roads, railways, and canals.

10. Describe the various methods of determining on ground with an *irregular* transverse slope the width to the right and left of the centre line.

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.—No. 1.

Examiner—MAJOR J. H. CROWDY, R.E.

1. How would you ascertain the nature of the subsoil on which it is proposed to build?

After the foundation has been excavated, what precaution should be taken before the building is commenced?

2. Give a cross-section, with dimensions, of the foundations and footings of a building 20 feet square exterior dimensions, and 20 feet high. The foundation to be of concrete, weight 120 lbs per cubic foot. Walls of brick work weight 112 lbs per cubic foot. Roof flat, weight 100 lbs per superficial foot.

Pressure on soil not to exceed 1 ton per superficial foot.

What are the common sizes of bricks used in India? Describe the process of pugging—Why should clay with kunkur in it be avoided for brick-making? How should firing a kiln be regulated? When the firing is completed, what precautions should be taken to retain the heat?

4. What are the tests of a good brick? What tools are used by the bricklayer? Why should bricks be wet before being laid down? What precautions should be taken to prevent uneven settlement of a building in course of construction?

5. Enumerate the limes found in Northern India. Specify those which are hydraulic, and state any peculiarity in slaking which distinguishes hydraulic from fat limes.

With which sort should soorkee be used instead of sand, and why?

6. Describe lime-burning in the Deyra Dhoon, and sketch the kiln used.

7. Give the materials of concrete and their proportions, and describe the processes of mixing and laying.

8. In selecting timber what defects should be looked for, and what appearances indicate sound wood? What woods are used for carpentry and joinery in Northern India? What do you understand by seasoned timber? What precautions should be taken for the preservation of timber buried in walls or in the ground?

9. What materials are in use for roof-coverings? In what localities are the different descriptions used?

10. For what engineering purposes are cast-iron and wrought-iron respectively adapted? In what sections is wrought-iron generally obtainable in the market?

PRACTICE OF BUILDING.—No. 2.

Examiner—MAJOR J. H. CROWDY, R.E.

1. What is meant by bond? Give a sketch of two successive courses of the corner of a brick-building in English bond.

2. What different sorts of masonry are used in building? What special precautions should be taken to ensure the stability of rubble walls?

Give a specification for coursed stonework. In what bond is ashlar masonry laid? What are quoins, and what points should be observed in their selection and laying?

3. Under what circumstances are discharging and inverted arches used? What is the direction of the coursing joints in an oblique arch, and how would you mark them on the centreing?

Describe the method of laying out the heading joints of a semi-elliptical arch.

4. What is the use of buttresses in enclosure walls, and what proportion of the wall should be so disposed?

5. What points should be observed in the construction of fire places and chimneys? What section and area would you give to flues in ordinary cases?

6. What is the usual pitch for tiled roofs? What point should be specially observed in disposing main roofing timbers on the walls of a building? Describe double Allahabad tile roofing.

7. Give a plan and section with dimensions of a revetment wall 25 feet high, with counterforts and perpendicular back, to retain a bank of earth mixed with large gravel.

8. Give a plan and elevation of a masonry bridge of two spans and mark thereon—abutment—pier—arch—spandril—wing wall—parapet and blocking course.

9. In what soils are well foundations applicable? Describe their construction and the precautions necessary to preserve them from scour.

10. Give a sketch of a lattice-girder. Why is it advantageous to use cast iron in the upper flange and wrought iron in the lower flange of a girder?

Sketch a chain riveted joint in the web of a plate girder.

ROADS AND RAILROADS.

Examiner—MR S. F. DOWNING, B.A , C E., A I C E.

1. Give a cross-section and full dimensions of a main road leading into a large town · including the side drains, and one of the main transverse drains in brickwork

2 Exemplify the importance of maintaining the surface of a road in good order, by comparing the resistance of friction with the total resistance on an inclination, according as the road is in good or bad order

3 Describe fully the earth work tables given in your text book, and the manner in which they may be applied so as to give the area of the side slopes

4 State what materials are generally used for ballast, its use, and the depth to which it is ordinarily laid

5 On a railway whose gauge is 5 feet 6 inches, what must be the super-elevation of the outer rail on a curve of 30 statute chains radius, the weight of a train being one hundred tons, and its velocity thirty miles per hour? Prove the formula you employ

6 What are the ruling points which serve to guide the Engineer in drawing the gradient lines upon the longitudinal section of a railway?

7 Compare the Indian gauge with the metre gauge proposed for the future extensions and branches in this country, on the several grounds of economy in first cost of works, rolling stock, etc, and in subsequent working expenses and salaries. stating some of the arguments for and against its adoption

8 What is the object of the coning of the wheels in railway rolling stock? State the amount of this coning at the present time and at an earlier period, and the reason for the alteration.

9 This coning of the wheels necessitates a certain detail of construction in the straight portion of the line State this, and give a correct sketch of the transverse section of a line of way

10 On a railway incline at the rate of one in eighty, we have the total resistance of a train weighing 110 tons equal to 3960 lbs. Compute the friction in lbs per ton If the train be descending this incline, what will be the total downward force? and at what inclination is the resistance on the descent equal to zero?

STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Examiner—MR S. F. DOWNING, B. A , C. E , A I. C E.

1 What is the weight of a wrought-iron girder 80 feet in length, properly proportioned, having to sustain a uniform load of 1 75 tons per running foot? Prove each successive step of the rule you employ.

2 Two plates 18″ wide and 3 8″ thick are to be united for resistance to a tensile force: Compare the several arrangements which may be adopted and trace out the relative strength in different transverse lines With a limit of 4 5 tons per square inch, what is the greatest force which can be applied when the plates are joined in the best manner possible?

3. The span of a suspension bridge is 420 feet, and the dip is 1-14th of the span. The total load is 1·5 tons per lineal foot of span. Calculate the transverse area of the chains at the highest point, and at the centre, the limiting strain being 4·5 tons per square inch.

4. Two pillars of cast-iron, each being 60 5″ long, and having diameters 0·51″ and 1″ respectively, were broken with the following weights: 0·2174 ton for that 0 51″ diam. and 3 0491 tons for that 1″ diam. Compute from these experimental results the index of the power of the diameter to which the ultimate strength is proportional.

5. A cast-iron girder 28 feet in clear span has to sustain a uniform load of 9 cwt. per foot run; give a design for it, with cross sections at the centre, and at a point 1-4th of the span. If at a point 9 feet from either abutment the *whole* of the above were concentrated, what would now be your design, and cross sections?

The depth in each case to be constant, and $= \frac{\text{span}}{12}$. Coefficient of safety $= 5$.

6. Prove, as shown to you at lectures, that for a solid rectangular girder, $M = \frac{bd^2f}{12\,C}$, and point out the meaning of each symbol in the equation.

7. In a segmental arch 76′ span, and 19′ rise, the depth of keystone is 2′ 6″, and the breadth from face to face 3½ ft., compute the horizontal thrust in tons, the weight of the masonry being 14 cube feet to a ton. Prove the formula you employ.

8. Prove the formula for the thickness of a vertical rectangular retaining wall, viz, Thickness = Height × 0 578 × tan ½ (90° — θ) × $\sqrt{\frac{w}{W}}$, in which $\theta = \angle$ of repose, w = weight of cube foot of earth W = weight of cube foot of wall. This expression merely gives equilibrium, with a coefficient of stability of 2. How would you modify the formula?

9. A wrought-iron girder of uniform strength having a depth of 8′, and clear span of 96′ is loaded so as to produce a strain in the upper flange of 3 85 tons per square inch, and in the lower of 4 25 tons per sq. in Compute the deflection at the centre, and prove the several steps of the investigation.

CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

Examiner—MAJOR J. H. CROWDY, R. E.

1. Sketch a wooden truss suitable for a span of 35 feet, the tie beam to be scarfed in two places; shew also the purlens, pole plate, common rafter and ridge. Give separate details of scarfs, joints, straps and bolts.

2. Sketch the joint of two wall plates meeting at an angle. Describe the best method of securing the junction of two purlins meeting over a principal rafter.

3. Give sketches of a trussed girder and a hammer beam truss, and describe the uses of the curved struts and tension pieces of the latter.

4. Describe the methods of lowering centres by wedges and sand cylinders.

5. Shew the arrangement of trimmer and trimmer arch, required in floors opposite fire-places.

6. What point must be observed in designing wooden partitions? Sketch the framing of a partition with a door in the centre.

7. Define Epicycloid and Hypocycloid curves, and explain their application in the construction of teeth of wheels.

8. Can you sketch Stephenson's link motion for reversing a locomotive?

9. Sketch the usual arrangement for a train of wheels.

10. A pinion of 8 teeth is driven by a wheel of 96 teeth; how many revolutions will the pinion make while the wheel goes round once.

HYDRAULICS.

Examiner—MAJOR J. H. CROWDY, R. E.

1. Give the following formulæ explaining the notation employed.
(*a.*) Velocity of water through an orifice.
(*b.*) Formula in ordinary use for the discharge through an orifice.
(*c.*) True formulæ for the above.
(*d.*) Discharge over a weir.
Give the value of the coefficients of contractiom through an orifice and through a cylindrical adjutage.

2. What proportion should the hydraulic mean depth bear to the depth of water in the centre of a channel, to give the best discharge? What is the best form of open channel to convey the greatest quantity of water with a given area of transverse section and why?

3. Shew by a diagram the properties of the trapezium of greatest discharge.

4. Calculate the tranverse area and inclination of bed of a trapezoidal channel to discharge 300 cubic feet of water per second, side slopes of channel to be 1 to 1¾ depth 5 feet and velocity 2 feet per second.

5. What would be the diameter of a single pipe to discharge the same amount as two pipes of 2 feet in diameter each, each fall being $\frac{1}{100}$.

6. What considerations would guide you in designing an irrigation channel?

7. Describe the method of taking discharges by "Velocity Rods."

8. Describe the works which constitute the head works of a canal.

9. Describe with sketches the dams at Myapur and Narora, and state the advantages and disadvantages of the two classes of which they are types.

10. What different sorts of spurs are commonly employed? Describe the spurs employed to protect the banks of the river Damooda.

CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

Examiner—THE REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S. J.

1. State clearly the dynamical theory of heat, and give some reasons to support it.

2. How is the scale of the centigrade thermometer determined? Transform 95° F. into centigrade.

3. Define latent heat—specific heat—radiant heat—illustrating your definitions by some examples.

4. Describe Crooke's "radiometer" and give your opinion as to the cause of its rotation.

5. Give a full description of a high pressure steam-engine.

6. How is sulphuretted hydrogen prepared, and what are its properties?

7. Briefly describe the commercial process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

8. How are the salts of iron tested?

9. How would you prepare the two chlorides of mercury?

10. What is ordinary mortar made of? What are the constituents of hydraulic and portland cement?

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND MINERALOGY.

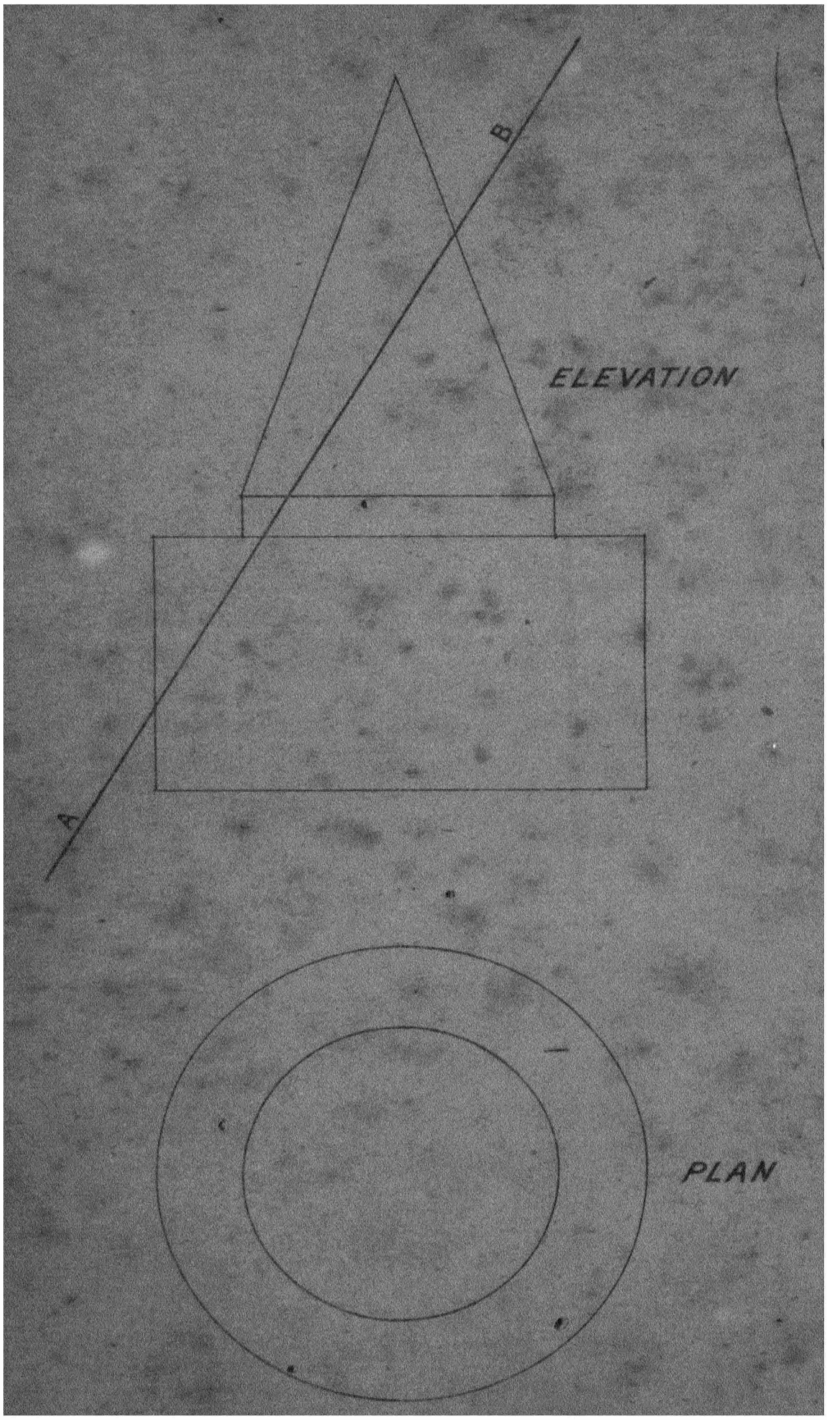
Examiner—REV. FATHER E. LAFONT, S. J.

1. Describe the reflecting goniometer and explain its use.

2. Describe the various methods employed for the artificial production of crystals.

3. To what system of crystallography do the following substances belong: diamond, felspar, Iceland spar, quartz, galena, tourmaline?

4. What is meant by isomorphism and dimorphism? Give instances of each.


B
ELEVATION
A
PLAN

5. Describe and explain fully the phenomena of the tides.

6. Account for the unequal distribution of the rainfall in the various parts of India.

7. What is the Gulf Stream, and what are its causes and its effects?

8. Say what you know about the formation of glaciers and of deltas.

9. What do you think about the origin of volcanoes and earthquakes?

10. Give a detailed account of the section of the soil as it appeared when the large tank of Sealdah was excavated.

DRAWING.

Examiner—Mr. H. H. Locke.

In the following exercises all working lines are to be left. The figures are to be neatly inked in, and the quality of this part of the work will be taken into account in awarding the marks. The working lines should not be shewn so strongly as those which form the representation of the object itself.

1. Draw two elevations of the object placed before you. The elevations are to be at right angles to each other, the object being placed in an upright position with the small end uppermost. The drawings are to be the full size of the object and are to be shaded in Indian ink, or Sepia.

2. Draw the true form of the section of the figure shewn in plan and elevation in the accompanying drawing; the section being taken on the line AB.

3. Draw in elevation a Grecian Doric capital of which the abacus is to be four feet six inches square, in its horizontal dimensions. Scale 1 inch to the foot.

4. Make a perspective drawing of the capital above referred to. You are to select for yourself the position of the Station point relatively to the object, the distance of the plane of projection, or plane of the picture, and the height of the horizon, and marks will be awarded according to the judgment shewn in so arranging these as to produce a good perspective drawing, that is to say, a drawing in which the form of the object shall be displayed to the best advantage, without abruptness or distortion. The perspective figure should not measure less than 3 inches across.

5. Make an isometrical drawing of the box placed before you. The lid of the box is to be opened to an angle of 135 degrees with the plane in which it lies when shut down. When thus opened it will also make an angle of 135 degrees with the vertical plane of the hinge side of the box. The hinge side of the box is to be on the far right hand side. The drawing is to be half full size.

Honor Examination, 1879.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Milton, Scott, Trench.

Examiner—MR. W. H. PAULSON, M. A.

1. Characterize and account for the peculiarities of Milton's Prose style.

Mention any allusions in the Areopagitica which throw light upon his private life and character.

2. Explain the following passages, and the arguments embodied in them—

a. "Believe it, Lords and Commons, they, who counsel ye to such a suppression, do as good as bid ye suppress yourselves."

b. "I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for not without dust and heat."

c. "This licensing order may prove a nursing mother to sects, but I shall easily show how it will be a step-dame to truth."

3. Notice any thing which calls for remark in the following—

a. "A parochial minister who has his reward, and is at his Hercules pillars in a warm benefice."

b. "Plato fed his fancy by making many edicts to his airy burgomasters which they, who otherwise admire him, wish had been rather buried and excused in the genial cups of an Academic night sitting."

c. "No song must be set or sung, but what is grave and Doric."

d. "I know that books are as lively and as vigorously productive as those fabulous dragon's teeth; and being sown up and down, may chance to spring up armed men."

e. "He who takes up arms for coat and conduct and his four nobles of Danegelt."

4. Write notes on the following words occurring in the Areopagitica:—statist, injury, conceit, skill, remember, whenas, gramercy, limbo, jaunt.

5. Discuss briefly the legitimacy of historical romance. Criticize the historical accuracy displayed by Scott in Quentin Durward.

6. Illustrate from Quentin Durward the character of Charles the Bold.

7. Write a note upon the Bohemian characters introduced the story.

8. "There is a great difference between the English language under Charles II, and that under Queen Anne." Mention some authors from whom you would test this assertion.

9. Can you mention any attempts that have ever been deliberately made to reform a language, or to check its proclivities?

What are the most obvious objections to phonetic spelling?

10. Give some instances in English (*a*) of words that have, so to speak, become *degraded* in meaning, (*b*) of words that have become *exalted*.

Illustrate "the tendency of English to drop its *forms* or *powers*."

THE DRAMA.

Shakespeare, Villiers, Sheridan.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Over what periods of English history do Shakespeare's historical plays extend? Name these plays in the chronological order of their subjects. Indicate the time and the action in the play of King Richard III., mentioning two or three of the principal persons introduced in the action, and conveying your impression of their characters as drawn by Shakespeare.

2. What internal evidence does the play of Henry VIII afford of the time when it was written or published? Wherein does the play agree or disagree with the actual history of the period in which it is laid? Analyse the character of Henry VIII, as delineated by Shakespeare.

3. From what sources did Shakespeare derive the story of the "Winter's Tale"? Write a short critique on the Winter's Tale; and point out some of the anachronisms, geographical errors and other incongruities which occur in it. Contrast the jealousy of Leontes with that of Othello.

4. What great moral truths are elaborated in the plays of Richard III, and Henry VIII? Quote, or refer to, any passages that seem to you distinguished for their ethical value and literary beauty, and point out the particular points of beauty.

5. State and illustrate by references, some of the more prominent grammatical anomalies which are to be found in the dramas of Shakespeare.

6. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.

(*b.*) I am the most unhappy woman living.
Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity,
No friends, no hope, no kindred weep for me.
Almost no grave allow'd me.

(*c.*) The jealousy
Is for a precious creature: as she 's rare,
Must it be great, and as his person 's mighty,
Must it be violent.

(*d.*) The silence often of pure innocence
Persuades where speaking fails.

(*e.*) We will unite the white rose and the red.

(*f.*) I feel within me
A peace above all earthly dignities
A still and quiet conscience.

7. Explain the following words and phrases:—"Virginalling"—"a federary"—"woman-tired"—"a mankind-witch"—"soft cheveril"—"troll-my-dames"—"inquire me"—"a touch of your condition."

8. Give a short account of the life and character of Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham. What influence had the publication of "The Rehearsal" upon the dramatic style of Dryden?

9. Annotate the following passages so far as you consider necessary for their elucidation:—

(*a.*) How strange a captive am I grown of late!
Shall I accuse my Love or blame my Fate?
My Love, I cannot; that is too Divine.
And against Fate what mortal dares repine?

(*b.*) He that dares drink, and for that drink dares die,
And, knowing this, dares yet drink on, am I.

(*c.*) Others may boast a single man to kill;
But I the blood of thousands daily spill.

(*d.*) Granted our cause, our suit and trial o'er,
The worthy sergeant need appear no more:
In pleasing I a different client choose.
He served the Poet, I would serve the Muse:
Like him, I'll try to merit your applause;
A female counsel in a female's cause.

(*e.*) Oh! there is nothing to be hoped for from her! she 's as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of Nile.

(*f.*) Ay, Sir, there 's no more trick is there? you are not like Cerberus, three gentlemen at once, are you?

10. Write notes on the italicised expressions in the following passages:—

(*a.*) I died *for hope* ere I could lend thee aid.

(*b.*) We say the king,
Is wise and virtuous; and the noble queen
Well struck in years.

(*c.*) Yet I know her for
A spleeny Lutheran; and not wholesome to
Our cause that she should lie i' the bosom of
Our *hard-ruled king.*

(*d.*) I am *the shadow* of poor Buckingham
Whose figure even this instant cloud puts on,
By darkening my clear sun.

(*e.*) New customs,
Though they be never *so ridiculous*,
Nay let them *be unmanly*, yet are followed.

(*f.*) O Cromwell, Cromwell,
Had I but served my God *with half the zeal*
I served my king, He would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.

11. Explain the origin of the final letters in mi*ne*, the*ir*, wh*y*, whil*om*, he*re*, on*ce*, tw*ice*. What is the etymology of *both*, *yes*, *no*, *among*, *such*, *which*?

12. Give, with illustration, the nature of the foreign influences which were acting upon the English drama in the reign of Charles II.

ENGLISH POETRY.

Examiner—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

Chaucer, Milton, Pope, Byron.

1. What is the object of poetry as distinct from that of ordinary prose? What are the chief characteristics of poetical diction, as distinct from the diction of prose?

2. What are the chief grammatical changes which converted the Anglo-Saxon into the English of the 14th century? Mention the chief grammatical differences between the English of the present day and that of the 14th century. State briefly Chaucer's position and influence in English literature.

3. Turn the following passages into modern English prose:—

(*a.*) Our hoste vpon his stiropes stood anon,
And seyde, "good men, herkeneth euerich on;
This was a thrifty tale for the nones!
Sir parish prest, "quod he," for goddes bones,
Tel vs a tale, as was thy forward yore.

(*b.*) Of Hercules the souereyn conquerour
Singen his workes laude and hy renoun;
For in his tyme of strengthe he was the flour.

(*c.*) But atte last speken she bigan
And mekely she to the sergeant preyde,
So as he was a worthy gentil man,
That she moste kiss hir child er that it deyde;
And in her barm this litel child she leyde
With ful sad face, and gan the child to kisse
And lulled it, and after gan it blisse.

(*d*) His lambeux were of quyrboilly,
His swerdes shethe of yuery.
His helm of laton bryght;
His sadel was of rewel boon
His brydel as the sonne shoon,
Or as the mone lyght.

4. Explain the following words and phrases:—"The pleinte of Dianire." "A loller."—"Payndemeyn." "A wang-toth." "Shredde and seeth." "Dey naturel." "Chambre of parements." "Herbergage."

5. Sketch briefly the history of the composition of the Paradise Lost. What do you consider to be the pre-eminent characteristic of the Paradise Lost? Illustrate your opinion by references to the first three Books. Examine the propriety of calling the Paradise Lost an Epic Poem.

6. Specify anything excellent, which you may discover, in the versification of the following passages. Scan the monosyllabic line; and show how it is exempt from the mimicking censure of Pope:—

"And ten low words oft creep in one dull line."

(Essay on Criticism)

(a.) But first, whom shall we send
In search of this new world,—whom shall we find
Sufficient? who shall tempt with wandring feet
The dark unbottomed, infinite abyss,
And through the palpable obscure find out
His uncouth way?

(b.) High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,
Satan exalted sat,—by merit raised
To that bad eminence.

7. With what meanings, now unusual, do the following words occur in the Paradise Lost?—Afflicted—battle—success—fatal—exercise—intend—ruin—influence—admired—sublime.

8 Define SATIRE; and state some of the chief characteristics of Pope as a satirist. Illustrate your opinion, by references to, or quotations from, his Satires.

9. Write explanatory notes on the following passages:—

(a.) Yet then did Gildon draw his vênal quill;
I wished the man a dinner and sate still.

(b.) Content with little I can piddle here
On brocoli and mutton round the year.

(c) I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise
To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes.

(d.) Unhappy Dryden! In all Charles's days
Roscommon only boasts unspotted bays;
And in our own (excuse some courtly stains)
No whiter page than Addison remains.

(e.) Let humble Allen with an awkward shame
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.

10. Describe fully the metre of Byron's Childe Harold Reproduce in your own words Byron's striking reflections on Napoleon in Canto III. Give the meaning and derivation of each of the following words:—Mote—whilome—joyaunce—moe—ne—eld—fytte.

11. Specify, with brief remarks, any literary beauties which you may discover in the following passages:—

(a.) Son of the morning, rise! approach you here!
Come—but molest not yon defenceless urn:
Look on this spot—a nation's sepulchre.

(b.) Roll on thou deep and dark blue Ocean roll!
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control
Stops with the shore;—upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own.
He sinks into thy depths, with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd and unknown.

12. Compare Byron and Wordsworth as poets. Whom do you reckon the greatest English poet of the nineteenth century? Justify your preference by argument and quotation.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

Examiner—Mr. W. H. Paulson, M. A.

1. Sketch, as well as you can, the history, (*a*) of the study of philology; (*b*) of the science of Comparative Philology.

2. Trace the origin of the English grammatical terms and alphabetical characters.

3. "The impossibility of classing all languages genealogically proves the impossibility of a common origin of language:"

Criticize this assertion. Mention a few extinct or living languages as yet unclassified.

4. Describe clearly what is meant by "agglutination," as applied to a language. Mention the most important branches of the Turanian family.

5. Explain the Onomatopoetic theory. What are Max Müller's objections to it, and how have they been combated? What is meant by Phonetic Types?

6. What is the peculiar value of the "*Codex Argenteus*," preserved at Upsala, and what is its history?

7. Discuss fully the relation between the science of language, and the science of ethnology. What is the meaning of a "*lingua franca*"?

8. What is the nearest relative of English among living languages? Support your answer.

9. Enuntiate Grimm's law. Explain the meaning of Predicative and Demonstrative roots.

Examiner—Mr. W. H. Paulson, M. A.

Burke, Lamb.

1. What defects would you point out in Burke's style? Estimate the later influence of his writings, and account, if you can, for the comparatively slight effect which his speeches had upon a contemporary audience?

2. Explain all allusions in the following extracts:—

a. "Men too much conversant with office are rarely minds of remarkable enlargement."

b. "The whole trading interest of the Empire, crammed into your lobbies with a trembling and anxious expectation, waited almost to a winter's return of light their fate from your resolutions."

c. "He made an administration, so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented and whimsically dovetailed."

d. "He was truly the child of the House."

3. Burke defines by an exhaustive process the requisite qualifications of a Minister of the Crown: Can you summarize them?

Explain—"None are supposed to be fit priests in the temple of Government, but the persons who are compelled to fly into it for sanctuary."

In what way, according to Burke, was the House of Commons in 1770 false to the spirit of its Constitution?

4. Give briefly—

(*a.*) Burke's objections to "force" as a means of reclaiming rebellious colonies in general, and the American colonies in particular.

(*b.*) His strictures on political *neutrality*, and his definition of *Party*.

5. Explain—

(*a.*) "This new taxation must come in by the backdoor of the Constitution: each quota must be brought to this House ready formed: you can neither add nor alter."

(*b.*) "However the gentlemen of the House of Commons may hire out the usufruct of their voices they never will part with the fee and inheritance."

(*c.*) "A cabal of the closet and the backstairs."

(*d.*) "An acquittal by prescription."

Comment on the following words—*Placebill, chicane, Janissaries, complexion.*

6. Estimate Lamb's character as illustrated by his Essays.

7. What does Lamb mean by *artificial* and *sentimental* comedy? How does he defend the former? Explain the following references:

(*a.*) "The pen of Yorick, and of none since his, could have drawn J. E. entire—those fine Shandean lights and shades, which make up his story."

(*b.*) "Nevertheless, noble R—, come in and take your seat here, between Armado and Quisada, for ..... thou art nothing inferior to those accomplished Dons of Spain."

(*c.*) "The famous Tractate on education, addressed to Mr. Hartlib."

(*d.*) "A Malvolian smile."

8. Explain fully, with reference to the context as well as to the expressions:

(*a.*) "What half-Januses are we that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we ever revert!"

(*b.*) "It is a Lucretian pleasure to behold the poor drudges, whom I have left behind in the world, carking and caring."

(*c.*) "My household gods plant a terribly fixed foot, and are not rooted up without blood. They do not willingly seek Lavinian shores. A new state of being staggers me"

(*d.*) "How would the dark line on the dial steal imperceptibly on, watched by the eye of childhood, eager to detect its movement, never catched, nice as an evanescent cloud, or the first arrests of sleep!"

9. Write explanatory notes upon the following extract from Elia's letter to Sydney—

"I cannot image to myself whereabout you are. When I try to "fix it, Peter Wilkins's island comes across me. Sometimes you "seem to be in the Hades of Thieves. I see Diogenes prying among "you with his perpetual fruitless lantern. What must you be "willing by this time to give for the sight of an honest man!...The "kangaroos,—your aborigines—do they keep their primitive simplicity "un-Europe-tainted, with those little short forepuds, looking like a "lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket! Marry, for diving into

"fobs they are rather lamely provided, *a priori;* but if the hue and "cry were once up, they would show as fair a pair of hind-shifters, "as the expertest loco-motor in the colony....Pray is it true that the "young Spartans among you are born with six fingers, which spoils "their scanning? For their scansion it is less to be regretted, for "if they take into their heads to be poets, it is odds but they turn "out, the greater part of them vile plagiarists. I have many ques-"tions to put, but ten Delphic voyages can be made in a shorter "time than it will take to satisfy my scruples. Do you grow your "own hemp?"

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—REV. W. C. FYFE.

Select one of the following subjects :—

1. The rise and progress of English Poetry.
2. The rise, progress and characteristics of the English Drama.

PROSE, POETRY AND RHETORIC.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :

(*a*) तद्दासीवर्गः सानुक्रोशमनुग्रहधावितस्तत्रैवाविच्छिन्नपातमपतत् ।

(*b*) भगवन्नैहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनं जनोऽयमामुष्मिकाय श्रेयसीयाय चार्त्तोऽभ्युपपत्तिवित्तयोर्भगवत्पादयोर्मूलं शरणमभिप्रपन्नः ।

(*c*) भगवन्नस्या मे दोषमेषा वो दासी विज्ञापयति, दोषश्च मम स्वाधिकारानुष्ठापनम् ।

(*d*) अलाभेऽर्थस्य काममस्वीकृते स्वामिन्यधिकरणे वा साधनम् ।

(*e*) यदि कश्चित् पटुजातीयो नास्यै मृगतृष्णिकायै हस्तगतं त्यक्तुमिच्छेत् तमन्ये परिवार्य्याहुः ।

(*f*) नास्य हरेरिव दृषविरोधीनि बालचरितानि, न च पशुपतेरिव दक्षोद्वेगकारीणैश्वर्य्यविलसितानि, न च शतक्रतोरिव गीर्वविनाशपिशुनाः प्रवादाः, न यमस्येवातिवल्लभानि दण्डग्रहणानि, न वरुणस्येव निखिलग्राहसहस्ररक्षिता रत्नालयाः, न धनदस्येव निष्कलाः सन्निधिलाभाः, न जिनस्येवार्थवादशून्यानि दर्शनानि, न चन्द्रमस इव बहुलदोषापहताः श्रियः, चित्रमिदमत्यमरं राजत्वम् ।

2. Give the purport of the answers of काममञ्जरी to the questions of मरीचि—

(*a*) केनांशेन चार्थकामातिशायी धर्म्मः ? (*b*) इमौ किंरूपौ, किं परिवारौ किंफलौ च ?

3. Translate the following passage into English :

केनापि जटाधरेण निवार्य्यैवमुक्तः (अहम्) किं ते साहसस्य मूलमिति। मयोक्तमवज्ञासोदर्य्यं दारिद्र्यमिति। स पुनरेवं कृपालुरन्वग्रहीत् तात मूढोऽसि नान्यत् पापिष्ठतममात्मत्यागात्, आत्मानमात्मनानवसाद्यैवोद्धरन्ति सन्तः, सन्त्युपाया धनार्ज्जनस्य बहवो नैकस्मिन्नकण्ठप्रतिसन्धानपूर्व्वस्य प्राणलाभस्य।

4. न धर्म्मसत्त्वदर्शिनां विषयोपभोगेन उपरुध्यते.

Explain fully clearing up the philosophical allusion.

5. Give briefly in Sanskrit Vanabhatta's account of the Vatsyayana family.

6. Annotate after the manner of Mallinatha the following slokas :

साधु त्वया तर्कितमेतदेव
खेनानलं यत् किल संश्रयिष्ये।
विनामुना स्वात्मनि तु प्रवृत्तुं
मृषागिरं त्वां मृषतौ न कर्त्तुम्॥
तूलेन तस्यास्तुलना मृदोस्तत्
कम्रासु सा मन्मथबाणवातैः।
चित्रीयितं तत्तु नलो यदुच्चै-
रभूत् स भूभृत्पृथुवेपथुस्तैः॥
कृतवानन्यदेहेषु कर्त्ता च विधुरं मनः।
अप्रियैरिव संयोगो विप्रयोगः प्रियैः सह॥
मृगान् विनिघ्नन् मृगयुः स्वहेतुना
कृतोपकारः कथमिच्छतान्मपः।
कृपेति चेदस्तु मृगः क्षतः क्षणात्
क्षणेन पूर्वं न मयेति का गतिः॥

7. एकस्य विश्वपापेन तापेऽनन्ते निमज्जतः।
कः श्रीतस्यात्मनो भीरो भरः स्याद्वृत्तिनेन ते॥

What philosophical doctrine is here attacked? Explain fully the force of the argument. How would the philosophers refute it ?

8. स्वरितादिगुणभेदात् भिन्नप्रयत्नोच्चार्य्याणां, तदभावाद् भिन्नप्रयत्नोच्चा-

र्थाणाञ्च शब्दानां बन्धेऽलङ्कारान्तरप्रतिभोत्पत्तिहेतुः शब्दश्लेषोऽर्थश्लेषश्चेति द्विविधोऽप्यर्थालङ्कारमध्ये गणितोऽन्यैरिति कथमयं शब्दालङ्कारः ?

Explain clearly, in your own words, the question raised in the above extract. How does Mammatha Bhatta answer it ?

9. What is Bhatta Nayaka's definition of रस ? Compare it with any other definition.

10. Translate into Sanskrit the following passage :

Then, day by day, the husband's hope grew high,
Gazing with love on Sita's melting eye :
With anxious care he saw her pallid cheek,
And fondly bade her all her wishes speak,
"Once more I fain would see," the lady cried,
"The sacred groves that rise on Ganga's side,
Where holy grass is ever fresh and green,
And cattle feeding on the rice are seen :
There would I rest awhile, where once I strayed,
Linked in sweet friendship to each hermit maid."
And Rama smiled upon his wife, and sware,
With many a tender oath to grant her prayer.

11. Turn into Sanskrit the following passage, making such changes in words and expressions, as the spirit of the Sanskrit language may require :—

Yes; fear is wholesome enough, like all other faculties, as long as it is controlled by reason. But what, if the fear be not rational but irrational ? What if it be, in plain homely English, blind fear; fear of the unknown, simply because it is unknown ? Is it not likely, then, to be afraid of the wrong object ? to be hurtful, ruinous to animals as well as to man ? Any one will confess that, who has ever seen a horse inflict on himself mortal injuries, in his frantic attempts to escape from a quite imaginary danger.

THE RIGVEDA.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. इन्द्रावरुणयोरहं सम्राजोरव आवृणे ।
ता नो मृळात ईदृशे ॥
गन्तारा हि स्थोवसे हवं विप्रस्य मावतः ।
धर्त्तारा चर्षणीनाम् ॥
अनुकामं तर्पयेथामिन्द्रावरुण राय आ ।
ता वां नेदिष्ठमीमहे ॥

(*a.*) Give in English the purport of the above three *Richs.*

(*b.*) Point out all such words in the above, as are found only in Vedic Sanskrit, and give their later Sanskrit equivalents.

(*c.*) Quote Panini's rule in explanation of इन्द्रावरुणयोः and ईट्टशे being in the genitive and locative cases respectively.

(*d.*) With what other deities besides Indra is Varuna associated in the Vedic hymns? Is Varuna ever prayed to without being associated with any other deity? What are the blessings asked of him? Does the Vedic description of Varuna correspond with the Pauranik? Support your answers by quotations, if possible.

(*e.*) Who is meant here by अहं? Comment on the use of अहं (1st. person, singuhar) and at the same time of नः (1st. person, plural) in the first *Rich*, and also of ईमहे (1st. person plural) in the third.

(*f.*) Give the feminine of सम्राज्. What is meant by सम्राज् here, and what is the usual meaning of the word? Could the word be appropriatey applied to the Empress of India? State your reasons.

(*g.*) Write down the different words that make up the phrase अव आवृणे, and give their meanings.

(*h.*) Account for the आ in इन्द्रावरुणयोः, ता नः and मावतः

(*i.*) If नः and ता were to change places in the phrase ता नो मृळात, would there arise any grammatical inaccuracy?

(*j.*) Write grammatical notes on मृळात, स्यः, अदसे and नेदिष्ठम्.

(*k.*) What does गम् mean in गन्तारा? Give the different meanings of गम् and illustrate them by examples.

(*l.*) Derive चर्षणी.

(*m*) Explain the *Samasa* in अनुकामं and account for the retention of the विभक्ति in it.

(*n*) Parse इन्द्रावरुण and रायः. If राय आ were omitted in the 3rd *Rich*, what other change would be necessary?

2. आ त्वेता निषीदतेन्द्रमभि प्र गायत ।
सखायः स्तोमवाहसः ॥
पुरूतमं पुरूणामीशानं वार्याणाम् ।
इन्द्रं सोमे सचा सुते ॥
स घा नो योग आ भुवत् स राये स पुरन्ध्याम् ।
गमत् वाजेभिरा स नः ॥

यस्य संस्थे न वृण्वते हरी समत्सु शत्रवः ।
तस्मा इन्द्राय गायत ॥
सुतपावने सुता इमे शुचयो यन्ति वीतये ।
सोमासो दध्याशिरः ॥

Give the English equivalent of every word in the above passages, and give also free English translations of the passages themselves.

3. In what different senses is the word वाज used in the Vedas? Quote, if possible, a *Rich* in which the word वाज is used in at least three different senses.

4. युञ्जन्त्यस्य काम्या हरी विपक्षसा रथे ।
शोणा धृष्णू नृवाहसा ॥
केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे पेशो मर्या अपेशसे ।
समुषद्भिरजायथाः ॥
आदह स्वधामनु पुनर्गर्भत्वमेरिरे ।
दधाना नाम यज्ञियम् ॥
वीळु चिदारुजत्नुभिर्गुहा चिदिन्द्र वह्निभिः ।
अविन्द उस्रिया अनु ॥

(*a.*) Explain the above *Richs*.

(*b.*) Whom does the word अस्य in the 1st *Rich* refer to here? Give reasons.

(*c.*) State the arguments for and against the eternity of the Vedas. Do you find in any of the above *Richs* anything that supports or opposes the doctrine of eternity?

5. विश्वयन्ताश्वतादृषो द्वारो देवीरसश्चतः ।
अद्या नूनं च यष्टवे ॥
आ त्वा कण्वा अहूषत गृणन्ति विप्र ते धियः ।
देवेभिरग्न आगहि ॥
मा नः शंसो अररुषो धूर्तिः प्रणङ्मर्त्यस्य ।
रक्षा णो ब्रह्मणस्पते ॥
स घा वीरो न रिष्यति यमिन्द्रो ब्रह्मणस्पतिः ।
सोमो हिनोति मर्त्यम् ॥
ये शुभ्रा घोरवर्चसः सुक्षत्रासो रिशादसः ।
मरुद्भिरग्न आ गहि ।

(*a*) Turn the above from Vedic into later Sanskrit.
(*b*) Is there any rhetorical defect in the last *Rich?*

6 Arrange the following words in the form of a sentence and render it into English.

आयं रायः प्रति सन्त्यस्य अन्नमं गिर्वणसः देवयन दीदेः सुपेशसः सुतं वक्रेः सिन्धुं कारः मेधं उशतः हवं तव ऊतये अहं अवसे चर्षणीनां खञ्ज ।

THE DRAMA.

Examiner—PANDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

शर्वि । * * *

1. इह सर्व्वसफलिनः कुलपुत्रमहाद्रुमाः
निष्फलत्वमलं यान्ति वेश्याविहगभक्षिताः । (१)

वसं । सस्मितम् । अहो ! से अत्याने आवेशो ।

शर्वि । * * *

एता हसन्ति च रुदन्ति च वित्तहेतोः
विश्वासयन्ति पुरुषं नतु विश्वसन्ति ।
तस्मान्नरेण कुलशीलसमन्वितेन
वेश्याः श्मशानसुमना इव वर्ज्जनीयाः ॥ (२)

* * *

सूक्तं खलु कस्यापि
न पर्व्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति, न गर्द्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति ।
यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयो न वेश्यजाताः शुचयस्तथाङ्गनाः ॥ (३)

आः दुरात्मन् चारुदत्तहतक ! अयं न भवसि । इति कतिचित् पदानि ददाति ।

मद । अबले गृहीला । अहं असंबद्धभाषिणि ! असंभावणीए कुप्यसि ?

* * *

शर्वि । किमर्थम् ?

मद । कर्णे । एव्वं विअ ।

शर्वि । सवैलक्ष्यम् । भोः ! कष्टम् ।

छायार्थं ग्रीष्मसन्तप्तो यामेवाहं समाश्रितः ।
अजानता मया सैव पत्रे शाखा वियोजिता ॥ (४)

(*a.*) Criticise the use of the suffix इन् in सर्व्वस्वफलिनः after a कर्म्मधारय compound, instead of the use of the बहुव्रीहि compound in accordance with the rule न कर्म्मधारयात् मत्वर्थीयो बहुव्रीहिस्वेदर्थ-प्रतिपत्तिकरः ।

(*b.*) Why does Vasantasená make the remark अज्जो से अत्थाण आवेज्जो ? Parse the word अत्थाणे ।

(*c.*) Give the etymological meaning of the words विहग, पुरुष, पुत्र, भुजङ्ग and श्मशान ।

(*d.*) Account for the षष्ठी in वित्तहेतोः ; and the द्वितीया in विश्वासयन्ति पुरुषं, quoting Paṇiṇi in support of your answer.

(*e.*) Justify the use of the singular number in सुमनाः in वेश्याः श्मशानसुमना इव वर्ज्जनीयाः. Criticise the opinion, that such an expression as श्मशानसुमना इव is a compound (इव being always a part of a compound).

(*f.*) Some read एवमेवम् instead of एवं विच्च ; which reading do you prefer and why ? Give in Sanskrit the purport of what was whispered in the ear of शर्विलक by मदनिका ।

(*g.*) Point out the rhetorical defect in sloka No. 2. In what class of defects is it placed by the older rhetoricians and in what class by the modern ?

(*h.*) Name and explain the *alaṅkáras* contained in the slokas quoted above.

2. तीर्त्वाहं नरपतिबन्धनापदेश-
व्यापत्तिव्यसनमहार्णवं नराणाम् ।
पादाग्रस्थितनिगडैकपाशकर्षी
प्रधष्टो गज इव बन्धनाद् भमामि ॥

(*a.*) Expound the *samásas* in the above sloka.

(*b.*) Give the story alluded to.

3. Prove by quotations from the writings of Bhavabhúti that he was, as has been said, fond of using Vedic words and expressions.

4. What opinions have been put forth as to the time when Bhavabhúti flourished and the relative dates of the composition of his three celebrated plays ?

5. आम । विहस्य । चिरस्य खलु कालस्य आमद्रग्न्यः सनाथो वर्त्तते यस्य यूयं क्षत्रिया राजानो विनेतारः ।

दर्श । अरे ! किमत्र काचिद् भ्रान्तिः ?
अज्ञो वा यदि वा विपर्य्ययगतो ज्ञानेऽथ सन्देहभृद्

दृष्टादृष्टविरोधि कर्म्म कुरुते यस्तस्य गोप्ता गुरुः ।
निःसन्देहविपर्य्यये सति पुनर्ज्ञाने विरुद्धक्रियं
राजा चेत् पुरुषं न शास्ति तदयं प्राप्तः प्रजाविप्लवः ।

(*a.*) What is the व्यङ्ग्यार्थ in the speech of जामदग्न्य ?

(*b*) Account for the षष्ठी विभक्ति in चिरस्य. What other Vibhaktis does चिर admit of in the same sense ?

(*c.*) Render idiomatically into an Indian vernacular अरे ! किमत्र काचिद् भ्रान्तिः

(*d.*) Explain, illustrating by examples the sloka in the above extracts.

(*e.*) Define विपर्य्यय and सन्देह according to the Hindu Logician Visvanatha.

(*f.*) Some explain the phrase निःसन्देहविपर्य्यये thus—'निर्नास्ति सन्देहो विपर्य्ययश्च यस्मिन् तत् तस्मिन्'—and others thus :—'निर्नास्ति सन्देहः सन्देहत्वं विपर्य्ययो विपर्य्ययत्वं च यस्मिन् तत् तस्मिन्' which do you prefer ? Give your reasons.

(*g.*) Quote the maxim of Hindu Law which corresponds to the second half of the sloka.

(*h.*) Comment on the use of the present tense in शास्ति in connection with the past participle प्राप्त in the sloka.

6. Explain why Vikramorvasí is a त्रोटक and not a नाटक

7. सूर्य्यचन्द्रमसौ यस्य मातामहपितामहौ ।
स्वयं हतः पतिर्द्वाभ्यामुर्वश्या च भुवा च यः ॥

Explain the Pauraṇik allusions contained in the above sloka.

Some read सूर्य्याचन्द्रमसौ instead of सूर्य्यचन्द्रमसौ ; which of these readings is the correct one ?

8. अनेन कल्याणि मृणालकोमलं
व्रतेन गात्रं म्लपयन्त्यहर्निशम् ।
प्रमादमाकाङ्क्षति यस्त्वयोत्सुकः
स किन्त्वया दासजनः प्रसाद्यते ?

Quote or refer to any passages in other works parallel in thought or expression to the above sloka.

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

1. अधीगर्थदयेशां कर्मणि । १ । ३ । ५२ ।

अन्तरान्तरेण युक्ते ।

क्रुधद्रुहेर्ष्यासूयार्थानां यं प्रति कोपः । १ । ४ । ३७ ।

कर्तृकर्मणोः कृति । २ । ३ । ६५ ।

न लोकाव्ययनिष्ठाखलर्थतृनां । २ । ३ । ६८ ।

कृत्यानां कर्त्तरि वा । २ । ३ । ७१ ।

अन्तर्द्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति । १ । ४ । २८ ।

(*a.*) Give the meaning of these Sutras and illustrate them by citations from, or references to the Bhatti Kavya.

चर्मणि द्वीपिनं हन्ति दन्तयोर्हन्ति कुञ्जरं ।

केशेषु चमरीं हन्ति * * * *

(*b.*) Translate the above two lines into English.

अनिकर्तुः प्रकृतिः ।

(*c.*) Illustrate the meaning of this Sutra by a citation from an Upanishad.

जुगुप्साविरामप्रमादार्थानामुपसङ्ख्यानं ।

(*d.*) Expound the above sentence by illustrations from the Bhatti Kavya.

जात्याख्यायामेकस्मिन् बहुवचनमन्यतरस्याम् ।

(*e*) Explain the meaning of this Sutra, and compare it with rules of English grammar.

2. (*a.*) Distinguish the *samásas* in अपथं, अपन्थाः, अपथः, वीरसूः, वीरपुरुषः, वामोरुभार्य्यः, and कल्याणीमाता ।

(*b.*) What rules of *samása* do the following words illustrate सुकेशीभार्य्यः, अकेशभार्य्यः and सुकेशमानिनी ?

(*c.*) Give the meaning of the following words उपदशाः, आसन्नविंशाः and द्विचाः ।

(*d.*) Distinguish between पञ्चाङ्गुलं पञ्चाङ्गुलिः and द्व्यङ्गुला ।

(*e*) Make compounds of प्रजा with बहु, नञ्, दुः and सु and of जानु with प्र, सम् and ऊर्द्ध and of धनुः with गाण्डीव and शत ।

अभि नो देवीरवसा महः शर्मणा नृपत्नीः

अच्छिन्नपत्राः सचन्तां । Rig Veda I. 22, 11.

दासपत्नीरहिगोपा अतिष्ठ-
न्निरुद्धा आपः * * *Ibid* I. 32, 11.

(*f.*) Exhibit the *samásas* in connection with पत्नीः in the above lines and parse the words.

(*g.*) What sort of Samása is that in which the first and last words are both inflected? Give examples.

3. सीतां मैथिलिनीं त्यक्तां सप्रीचीं वल्लभेक्षिकां।
विज्ञायामंस्त काकुत्स्थः क्षये क्षेमं सुदुर्लभं ॥ ७ ॥
सोऽपश्यल्लक्ष्मणं सीतां याचमानः शिवं सुरान्।
रामं यथास्थितं सर्व्वं धाता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः ॥ ८ ॥
सन्दृश्य शरणं शून्यं भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियां।
प्राणान् दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवाहधत् ॥ ९ ॥

(*a*) Derive सप्रीचीं. What would it be in masculine nominative singular?

(*b.*) What case is क्षेमं and to what does it belong?

(*c.*) How many accusatives are coupled together in the last four lines of the above extract—which of them are प्रधान and which अप्रधान?

4. वाचंयमोऽहमद्यते सत्यमेतद्ब्रवीमि ते।
एहि सर्व्वंसहं मित्रं सुग्रीवं कुरु वानरं ॥ १०२ ॥
सर्व्वंकषयशःशाखं रामकल्पतरुं कपिः।
आदायाशंकषं प्रायान्मलयं फलशालिनं ॥ १०३ ॥
उपाग्रकुरुतां सख्यमन्योन्यस्य प्रियङ्करौ।
क्षेमङ्कराणि कार्य्याणि पर्य्यालोचयतां ततः ॥ १०५ ॥
ततो वलिन्दमप्रख्यं कपिर्विश्वम्भराधिपं।
सुग्रीवः प्राब्रवीद्रामं वालिनो युधि विक्रमं ॥ १०७ ॥
वसुन्धरायां छन्नायां नास्ति वालिसमो बली।
हृदयङ्गममेतत्त्वां ब्रवीमि न पराभवं ॥ १०८ ॥

(*a.*) What is the meaning of वाचंयमोऽहमद्यते, and of सर्वंसहं?

(*b*) Is एहि transitive or intransitive here? If the former, what does it govern here?

(*c.*) What is the meaning of सर्वंकष? To what does आशंकषं and वलिन्दमप्रख्यं respectively refer?

(*d.*) Translate the line commencing with उपाग्रकुशतां and also the line commencing with हृदयङ्गमं ।

5. प्रहीणजीवितं कुर्य्युर्ये न शत्रुमुपस्थितं ।
न्याय्याया अपि ते लक्ष्याः कुर्व्वन्त्याशु प्रहापणं ॥ १०४ ॥
कः क्षत्वा रावणामर्षप्रकोपणमवद्यधीः ।
शक्तो जगति शक्रोऽपि कर्त्तुमायुःप्रगोपणं ॥ १०५ ॥
वनान्नप्रेक्षणः पापः फलानां परिणिंसकः ।
प्रणिक्षिप्यति नो भूयः प्रणिन्द्यास्मान्मधून्ययं ॥ १०६ ॥
हरेः प्रगमनं नास्ति न प्रभानं हिमद्युतेः ।
नातिप्रवेपनं वायोर्म्मया गोपायिते वने ॥ १०७ ॥
दुष्यानः पुनरेतेन कपिना भृङ्गसम्भृतः ।
प्रनष्टविनयेनाग्र्यः स्वादुः पुष्पासवो वने ॥ १०८ ॥

(*a.*) Give the reasons for which न has been changed into celebral in the first six of the above lines but not in the last four.

(*b.*) Translate the following lines into English :

रोषभीमसुखेनैवं क्षुभ्यतोऽस्य प्लवङ्गमः ।
प्रोचे सानुनयं वाक्यं रावणं स्वार्थसिद्धये ॥ १०९ ॥
दूतमेकं कपिं बद्धमानीतं देश्म पश्यतः ।
लोकजयपतेः क्रोधः कथं तृणलघुस्तव ॥ ११० ॥
अग्राहितजनप्रक्षे विजिगीषापराङ्मुखे ।
कस्माद्वा नीतिनिष्णस्य संरम्भस्तव तापसे ॥ १११ ॥

6. (*a.*) Give an instance of a verb which constantly admits इट् in the Parasmai-Pada of लुङ् (Aorist) but makes it optional elsewhere in the same and in other tenses.

(*b.*) Give a verb which with preposition नि admits इट् optionally but constantly takes it otherwise.

(*c.*) What insertions and what radical conditions are obstructives of लुङ् and what class of verbs is naturally opposed to the admission of इट् ?

(*d.*) Are there any auxiliary verbs in Sanscrit ? If there be, give examples.

(*e.*) Under what conditions is the reduplication dispensed with in the Perfect Tense (लिट्) ?

(*f.*) Is any present Indicative termination ever used in the Imperative sense in the Rig Veda—If so, say when, and how?

(*g.*) Is the negative particle ever used in the Rig Veda as a particle of similitude like इव? If so, under what rules?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—REV. DR. K. M. BANERJEA.

1. (*a.*) Translate the following passage into English :—

नाभाव उपलब्धेरिति न खलु अभावो वाह्यस्यार्थस्याध्यवसातुम् शक्यते, कस्मात्? उपलब्धेः उपलभ्यते हि प्रतिप्रत्ययं वाह्योऽर्थः स्तम्भः कुड्यम् घटः पट इति न चोपलभ्यमानस्यैवाभावो भवितुमर्हति यथा हि कश्चिद् भुञ्जानो भुञ्जिसाध्यायां तृप्तौ स्वयमनुभूयमानायामेवं ब्रूयात् नाहं भुञ्जे न च तृप्यामीति तद्वदिन्द्रियसन्निकर्षेण स्वयमुपलभमान एव वाह्यमर्थं नाहमुपलभे न च सोऽस्तीति ब्रुवन् कथमुपादेयवचनः स्यात् ननु नाहमेवं न कश्चिदर्थमपलभ इति किन्त्वुपलब्धिव्यतिरिक्तं नोपलभ इति ब्रवीमि। वाढमेवं ब्रवीषि निरङ्कुशत्वात् ते तुण्डस्य, न तु युक्त्योपेतं ब्रवीषि यत उपलब्धिव्यतिरेकोऽपि बलादर्थस्याभ्युपगन्तव्यः उपलब्धेरेव नहि कश्चिदुपलब्धिमेव स्तम्भः कुड्यं चेत्युपलभते उपलब्धिविषयत्वेनैव तु स्तम्भकुड्यादीन् सर्व्वे लौकिका उपलभन्ते अतश्चैवमेव सर्व्वे लौकिका उपलभन्ते यत् प्रत्याचक्षाणा अपि वाह्यमर्थमेवमाचक्षते,—'यदन्तर्ज्ञेयरूपं तद्वहिर्वदवभासते' इति तेऽपि हि सर्व्वलोकप्रसिद्धां वहिरवभासां संविदं प्रतिलभमाना प्रत्याख्यातुकामाश्च वाह्यमर्थं वहिर्वदितिवत्करणं कुर्व्वन्ति इतरथा हि कस्माद्वहिर्वदिति ब्रूयुः न हि विष्णुमित्रो वन्ध्यापुत्रवदवभासत इति आचक्षीत।

(*b*) What doctrine is defended in the above extract and against whose attacks?

(*c.*) Give a brief summary of a similar controversy in Europe.

(*d.*) Is the Vedanta chargeable with the doctrine of *máyá*, and if so, can it be consistent with the tenets held in the above extract?

(*e.*) From what party did the doctrine of *máyá* originate in India, and what were the opinions of that party?

(*f.*) Is there any Vedantic school which broaches the idealism condemned in the above extract?

(*g*) What is the force of the illustration by the reference to Vishṇu mitra?

(*h.*) Does the Nyáya or the Sánkhya hold the notions argued against in the above extract?

2. (*a.*) Translate the following passage into English:—

नन्वेकस्य कालस्य सिद्धौ क्षणदिनमासवर्षादिसमयभेदो न स्यादत आह क्षणादिरिति कालस्त्वेकोऽपि उपाधिभेदात् क्षणादिव्यवहारविषयः, उपाधिस्तु स्वजन्यविभागप्रागभावावच्छिन्नं कर्म्म पूर्वसंयोगनाशावच्छिन्नविभागो वा पूर्व्वसंयोगनाशावच्छिन्न उत्तरसंयोगप्रागभावो वा उत्तरसंयोगावच्छिन्नं कर्म्म वा, न चोत्तरसंयोगानन्तरं क्षणव्यवहारो न स्यादिति वाच्यं कर्म्मान्तरसत्त्वादिति। महाप्रलये क्षणादिव्यवहारो यद्यपि, तदा अनायत्या ध्वंसेनोपपादनीयः दिनादिव्यवहारस्तु तत्तत्क्षणकूटैरेवेति। दिशं निरूपयति दूरान्तिकेति दूरत्वं अन्तिकत्वञ्च दैशिकं परत्वमपरत्वं बोध्यं, तद्बुद्धेरसाधारणं बीजं दिगेव दैशिकपरत्वापरत्वयोरसमवायिकारणसंयोगाश्रयतया दिक् सिध्यतीति भावः। नन्वेकैव दिक् यदि, तदा प्राचीप्रतीच्यादिव्यवहारः कथमुपपद्यतामित्यत आह उपाधीति यत्पुरुषस्य उदयगिरिसन्निहिता या दिक् सा तस्य प्राची उदयगिरिव्यवहिता च प्रतीची एवं तत्पुरुषीयसुमेरुसन्निहिता दिगुदीची तद्व्यवहिता त्ववाची 'सर्व्वेषामेव वर्षाणां मेरुरुत्तरतः स्थितः' इति नियमात्।

(*b.*) What is the proper meaning of *upádhi*?

(*c*) What opinions are held by European philosophers on the questions discussed in the above extract?

(*d.*) What is the ideal of "Sumeru"? Is there any veritable spot on the earth to which it is reasonably referable?

(*e.*) Explain the meaning of तद्व्यवहिता in the last line but one.

3. (*a.*) Translate the following aphorism:—

असदकरणादुपादानग्रहणात्सर्वसम्भवाभावात्।
शक्तस्य शक्यकरणात्कारणभावाच्च सत्कार्य्यं॥

(*b.*) Is there anything understood here to complete the sense?

(*c.*) Expound the meanings of the words करण, उपादान, शक्त, and शक्य.

4. (*a*) In what points did all the Schools of the Vedánta, the Nyáya, and the Sánkhya agree, what were the points of dispute among them?

(*b*) Did they in their controversies appeal to any common authority? And if they did so, why is it that they could not agree?

(*c.*) What were the main points of disagreement between them?

(*d.*) What were their respective notions of causation and of evidence?

(*e.*) What was their exact notion of the evidence called Śabda?

(*f*) Did they all consider the evidence of Sabda as conclusive or did any of them criticise it—and what was the nature of their criticism?

(*g.*) What objects did they set forth as their final aim in the pursuit of their philosophical speculations?

SANSKRIT.

Examiner—Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea.

Write an Essay in English on the kind of intercourse which the Hindoos had in ancient times with natives in Europe, Asia and Africa—referring to such of their own classical literature and also to the literature of other nations as may throw any light on the subject, and investigating the primitive meaning of words like यवन, म्लेच्छ, पारद, शक, &c.

HISTORY.

Lecky and May.

Examiner—K. Deighton, M. A.

1. What are Lecky's views on the importance in History of individuals and special circumstances on the one side, and of long series of religious, social, political, and intellectual causes extending over many generations, on the other? By what examples does he support his views?

2. When was the Septennial Act passed, and for what special purpose? Discuss its effects upon the country, and mention what efforts were made for its repeal.

3 What was the effect of the accession of the House of Hanover on the power of the Crown?

4. What measures were taken for the improvement of Scotland after 1746? Supposing the present occupation of Afghánistán by the British to extend over several years, how far might similar measures be adopted in that country?

5. In what respects was the position of the Roman Catholics improved during the 18th century, and under what serious disabilities did they still lie at its close?

6 What were the objects aimed at by Wesley and the other leaders of Methodism, and how far were these objects realized?

7. Trace the course of legislation for the control of the army in the 18th century.

8. "Walpole was the first English Minister who was a great financier and who regarded the development of national wealth and the adjustment of national burdens as the business of a statesman." State fully the grounds for this estimate of Walpole.

9. By what steps was the right of the Press to discuss the conduct of ministers fully established?

HISTORY.

Massey, Stanhope, Alison, Napier.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M A.

1. Sketch the character of George III as a man and as a king, and mention the chief influences which made him what he was. Also describe briefly the condition of England at his accession to the throne.

2. Describe the attempts to form an administration shortly after Grenville became Prime Minister, and give the probable reasons of its failure.

3. What was the nature of the original quarrel with the Colonies of North America, what its crisis, the first blood of the Revolution, the feelings with which both sides entered upon the war, the first aspects of the struggle, and its final issue

4. State the chief provisions of Fox's India Bill, the king's attitude, and the result.

5 Describe the general course of the discussions on the Regency question at various periods of the king's reign, with the manner in which it was ultimately settled

6. Compare and contrast Burke opposing the French Revolutionary Government with Mr Gladstone denouncing the Turks.

7 State the circumstances which led to the declaration of war against Great Britain by the French Convention

8 Describe the correspondence between Bonaparte and the King's Government. Could the war have been ended by moderation on the part of England? What led to the peace of Amiens? Mention the feelings on either side with which that compact was entered on.

9 What was the state of Great Britain in the reign of George III as to (*a*) Literature and Art, (*b*) Life and Manners?

10 What was the origin of the Peninsular War? What the resources of England upon entering into it? Why did Wellington raise the lines of Torres Vedras? Which was the decisive battle of the war? How long after the British left Torres Vedras did the last French troops cross the Pyrenees?

HISTORY.

Jesse's Memoirs, Junius, Pitt, Burke, &c.

Examiner—MR. K. DEIGHTON, M. A.

1. Describe as succinctly as you can the struggle between Wilkes and his enemies. Sketch the characters of Grenville and Charles Fox. Give the principal events of the elder Pitt's political life up to the time when he became Earl of Chatham.

2 What causes led to a rupture of the friendship between Fox and Burke? What were Pitt's intentions with regard to Catholic Emancipation, and what effect did they produce upon the King? What was the Walcheren expedition, and when did it take place?

3. Mention the principal persons to whom the letters of Junius have at different times been attributed; and give an abstract of the arguments as to authorship employed either by Macaulay or by Mr. Wade. How would you prove that Lord Chatham was not Junius? Over what period of years do the letters extend?

4. Compare William as an orator (*a*) with his father, (*b*) with his rival, Fox. Mention some of Pitt's earlier measures of financial reform. To whom did he owe his principles of finance and commerce?

5. Give an account of the trials of Hardy and Horne Tooke What was Pitt's behaviour in regard to these and similar trials, and how has it been criticized by Goldwin Smith?

6. Describe Bonaparte's preparations for the invasion of England in 1803, the effect they produced upon the English, and the steps taken by Pitt. What was the state of the English navy at this time?

7. What were Burke's efforts in behalf of the liberty of the Press? Describe the proceedings in the House of Commons on Colonel Onslow's motion regarding the printers of the journals in which the debates had been published.

8. Give in outline Burke's plan of Economical Reform. What came of his Bill?

9. What were Burke's motives and objects in accusing Warren Hastings, and in what ways was he misrepresented? How did Pitt treat the question of impeachment?

10. Give briefly Brougham's estimate of Hume and of Thurlow and the gist of his reflections on American Democracy.

Hallam, Guizot, Taylor.

Examiner—Mr. M. J. White, M. A.

1. (*a.*) What were the checks on royal authority at the accession of Henry VII?

(*b.*) What were the causes of the high prerogative of the Tudors? What are the two direct guarantees of the civil liberty of the subject according to the English Constitution? Show that both were ineffective with Elizabeth. On what fictitious plea was a stretch of prerogative generally defended? Prove that even in the Tudor times the English monarchy was limited.

2. (*a.*) Give a summary of the constitution of both Houses of Parliament under the lines of Tudor and Stuart.

(*b*) Write a few historical notes concerning the Parliament under the following heads:

The *elective franchise; Privilege; Right of impeachment; Control of supplies; Judicial powers of the Lords; Septennial parliaments.*

(*c.*) Of what unconstitutional acts was Charles I guilty during the time when he tried to dispense with Parliaments? Prove that these acts were illegal. What were Strafford's views with regard to Parliaments? Give an outline of the measures adopted by the Long Parliament to restore and consolidate the fabric of the Constitution.

What fatal errors in Legislation did this Parliament subsequently commit? Discuss the political justice of the Civil War

3. (*a.*) By what device did James II evade all constitutional limitations of his power? On what grounds did the judges give him their support?

(*b*) Discuss the justice and necessity of the revolution Show that it was conducive to the freedom and prosperity of the country.

(*c*) The Opposition to Walpole's ministry maintained that the power and influence of the Crown were greater and more dangerous in their time than these had been prior to the Revolution. How far is this true?

4 (*a*) What, according to Guizot, are the two leading facts which constitute Civilization? Show how these act and re-act on each other.

(*b*) What is the essential difference between ancient and modern civilization? Show the superiority of the latter to the former

(*c*) What are the three essential elements of European civilization? Describe the influence of each from the 5th to the 10th century—first, from a social point of view; secondly, from an intellectual point of view

5. Give an estimate of the merits and demerits of Feudalism as a social system.

6. Compare the Roman municipal system with that of the Middle ages.

7. What are the various methods whereby the antiquity and genuineness of the extant remains of ancient literature may be established? Illustrate.

8. (*a*) How may the credibility of ancient historical works be ascertained? Explain the relative value of the several kinds of evidence available

(*b*) What are the independent sources from which confirmation of the evidence of ancient historians may be derived? Show how they may be utilized.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—MR. M. J WHITE, M. A.

1 (*a*) What is meant by productive labour?

(*b*) Show that a demand for commodities is not a demand for labour

(*c.*) Define capital. Distinguish between circulating and fixed capital.

(*d.*) What principle with regard to capital explains the rapidity with which a country recovers from the ravages of a disastrous war?

2 (*a*) Explain Ricardo's Theory of Rent Dr Whewell objects to this theory, because the rent of land is, over the greater portion of the world, controlled by custom, and even in England, where land is let by competition, this theory is never employed to settle the rents that are paid. What is the force of this objection?

(*b.*) Assuming the truth of this theory, prove that an increase of population raises rents and the price of food. It is objected that this *conclusion* implies a fallacy; for it makes increased population the cause of improved agriculture, and thereby confounds cause and effect. What is the force of this objection?

3. What are the *economic* effects of land cultivation by peasant-proprietors, by metayer and cottier tenants, by slaves?

4. (*a.*) Explain the principle upon which the profit arising from foreign commerce is shared between two trading countries.

(*b*) Upon what does the share of the cost of carriage borne by each depend?

(*c*) Explain why the exports of India always greatly exceed her imports.

5. (*a.*) In what manner does credit assist the production of wealth?

(*b.*) Explain the operation of credit on prices. Why have some forms of credit a greater influence on prices than others?

(*c.*) Which is higher—mercantile credit or government credit? Give reasons for your answer.

6 (*a*) Upon what does the current rate of interest depend?

(*b.*) Different rates of interest prevail in England, Holland, India and Australia. Why?

(*c.*) How does the rate of interest affect the price of land and of securities?

(*d.*) Show the futility of usury laws.

7. State some of the leading arguments for and against free trade. Estimate the value of each, and discuss the subject with a special reference to India.

HISTORY—ESSAY.

Examiner—Mr. M. J. White, M. A.

Compare the political and social effects of the French Revolution with those anticipated by Burke and the statesmen of his time.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Expand a^x in a series of ascending powers of x.

If any term of the series $p, p_1, p_2, p_3, \ldots p_n \ldots$ is obtained from the preceding term by the formula $p_n = up_{n-1} + (-1)^n$, and if $p_0 = 1$; prove that $\frac{p_n}{\lfloor n}$ tends to become equal to $\frac{1}{e}$, as u is indefinitely increased.

2. If $\frac{p_{n-1}}{q_{n-1}}$, and $\frac{p_n}{q_n}$ be consecutive convergents to a continued

fraction, prove that $p_n q_{n-1} - q_n p_{n-1} = (-1)^n$.

Shew how this may be applied to find the integral solutions of the equation $ax + by = c$.

Ex. Find a number consisting of two digits, which if the digits be inverted, and 9 added, shall be doubled.

3. Prove that the number of primes is infinite.

If n be any prime to 3, then either $n^2 + n - 2$ or $n^2 - n - 2$ will be divisible by 18.

4. Prove De Moivre's Theorem for all values of the index.

5. If $2 \cos \theta = x + \frac{1}{x}$, find $2 \cos^n \theta$ in terms of x.

If $2 \cos \phi = y + \frac{1}{y}$, prove that $\sqrt{-1} \tan (\theta - \phi) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$.

6. Sum to infinity the series $a \cos \theta + \frac{a^3}{2} \cos 3\theta + \frac{a^5}{5} \cos 5\theta + \ldots$

7. The equation $8x^4 - 20x^3 - 18x^2 + 81x - 54 = 0$ has equal roots: solve it.

8. Shew how to find commensurable roots of equations.

Ex. $6x^4 - 17x^3 + 16x^2 - 48x + 63 = 0$.

9. Find the roots of the equation: $6x^6 - 5x^5 + 7x^4 - 7x^3 + 5x - 6 = 0$.

10. Find the equation in rectangular co-ordinates to a straight line in the form $y = mx + n$; and shew that the line touches the circle $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = c^2$ if $(ma + n - b)^2 = (1 + m^2) c^2$.

Shew also that if the straight line and circle be given by the polar equations $p = r \cos (\theta - \alpha)$ and $r^2 + A r \cos \theta + B r \sin \theta + C = 0$, the straight line touches the circle if $(A \cos \alpha + B \sin \alpha + 2p)^2 = A^2 + B^2 - 4C$.

11. Shew that the equation to the normal to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ at point $x' y'$ is $\frac{a^2 x}{x'} - \frac{b^2 y}{y'} = a^2 - b^2$.

A tangent is drawn at a point P to one of the confocal ellipses, and P′ is its pole with respect to the other ellipse, shew that PP′ is a normal at P to the other ellipse.

12. Assuming the equation to a hyperbola referred to its axes, find its equation when referred to its asymptotes. Shew that the general equation to a hyperbola having for its asymptotes $ax + by + c = 0$, $a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 = 0$ is $(ax + by + c)(a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1) = k$, and determine the value of k, that tangents to it from the origin may be at right angles.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Find expressions for the velocities and accelerations along and perpendicular to the radius vector, of a particle moving in one plane.

A particle is in motion under the action of a central force: if the acceleration at a distance r be $2\mu\left(\frac{1}{r^3}-\frac{a}{r^5}\right)$ and the particle be projected from an apse at a distance a with a velocity $\frac{\sqrt{\mu}}{a}$, prove that its velocity at a distance r is $\sqrt{\mu\left(\frac{2}{r^2}-\frac{a^2}{r^4}\right)}$.

2 What is meant by the apsidal angle in central orbits?

A particle describes an orbit nearly circular under a force $=$ $=\frac{1}{r^3}\phi(r)$, a being an apsidal distance—the apsidal angle is $\sqrt{\frac{\phi a}{a\phi'(a)}}$ nearly.

3. A particle moves in a resisting medium about a centre of force. Prove the formula $R+P\frac{dr}{ds}+\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{ds}\left(Pp\frac{dr}{dp}\right)=0$.

If the orbit be given by the equation $r=a\,e\,\theta^{\cot\alpha}$ with the centre of force in the pole and $P=\frac{\mu}{r^n}$, shew that

$$R=\frac{(n-3)\cos\alpha}{2\mu\frac{1}{n-1}}\,v\,\frac{2n}{n-1}.$$

4. Two imperfectly elastic spheres impinge directly upon one another: determine their motions after impact.

Two equal imperfectly elastic particles, which attract one another directly as the distance, are placed at a given distance from one another and are allowed to impinge upon one another; to what distance will they separate after the nth impact?

5. What is meant by the equation of continuity of a fluid? Investigate an expression for it when the fluid is referred to rectangular axes.

6. Determine the motion of an incompressible fluid in a uniform tube of small section.

Liquid rests in a fine circular tube in a vertical plane. The portion of the tube occupied by the liquid subtends an angle 2α at the centre. Shew that when the fluid is slightly disturbed the time

of a small oscillation is $\pi \sqrt{\frac{r\,a}{g \sin a}}$, where $r =$ radius of the circle formed by the axis of the tube.

7. Prove the following relations in an spherical triangle :—

(i.) $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$.

(li.) $\tan \frac{1}{2}(a - b) \sin \frac{1}{2}(A + B) = \tan \frac{1}{2} c \sin \frac{1}{2}(A - B)$.

8. Find the area of a spherical triangle. Shew that is known when a side of the triangle is known and also the length of the arc joining the middle points of the other sides.

9. Describe the nature of the errors to which a transit instrument is liable. If the sole error of the transit instrument of an observatory in latitude $\cos^{-1} \frac{3}{5}$ is one of 2′ in the azimuth of the line of pivots: prove that the intervals between successive transits of a star, whose N. P. D. is $\tan^{-1} \frac{3}{20}$, are 12 h. 1 m. 4 s., and 11 h. 58 m. 56 s.

10. Of α, δ be the sun's R. A. and declination, and ω the obliquity, each of these quantities being subject to small errors, shew that

$$d\,\alpha = \frac{\cot \omega}{\cos^2 \delta \cos \alpha};\ d\,\delta - \frac{\tan \delta}{\sin^2 \omega \cos \alpha}\, d\,\omega.$$

Explain Maskelne's method of correcting an assumed place of the Equinox

11. Explain the effect of aberration on the apparent position of a fixed star, and shew that the locus, during a year, of its apparent positions is an ellipse.

12. A star in the equator is observed to have zenith distance z; six hours afterwards it is observed to have zenith distance z': obtain the following equations for the latitude (l) and hour angle (h),

$$\sin^2 l = -\cos (z - z') \cos (z + z'),\ \tan h = \cos z' \sec. z.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Three normals can be drawn to a parabola from any point, but when the point lies upon the evolute, two of the normals coincide.

Hence find the equation of the evolute, and the coordinates of the points at which the third normal is perpendicular to the coincident normals.

2. The condition that $l\,\beta\,\gamma + m\,\gamma\,\alpha + n\,\alpha\,\beta = 0$ should represent a rectangular hyperbola is $l \operatorname{Cos} A + m \operatorname{Cos} B + n \operatorname{Cos} C = 0$.

Find the equation of the asymptotes of this conic.

3. State Pascal's and Brianchon's theorems and explain the relation between them. Given three points A, B, C on a conic, and the tangents at A and B, find by linear construction only, the second point in which a given straight line through C meets the conic.

4. Prove that the equation of the cone whose vertex is $x_1\ y_1\ z_1$ and which envelopes the surface $ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$ is
$(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 - 1)\ (ax_1^2 + by_1^2 + cz_1^2 - 1)$
$= (a\ xx_1 + byy_1 + czz_1 - 1)^2$

Hence find the locus of the intersection of three tangent planes to the surface which are mutually at right angles.

5. Investigate the surface $2yz + 3\ zx - 3\ xy = a^2$, and show that sections of the surface made by planes parallel to $4\ x + 6\ y + 3\ z = 0$ are rectangular hyperbolas.

6. Prove that the principal curvatures of the surface $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} + z^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ at any point where it meets the surface $x^{-\frac{2}{3}} + y^{-\frac{2}{3}} + z^{-\frac{2}{3}} = 6\ a^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ are equal and opposite.

7. Prove Euler's theorem of homogeneous functions. Differentiate from first principles x^n, and expand $\sin^{-1} x$ in series of ascending powers of x.

8. Obtain the formula $\rho = \dfrac{rdr}{dp}$, and apply it to determine the radius of curvature at any point of the cardioid $r = a\ (1 - \text{Cos}\ \theta)$.

9. Trace the curve $(x^2 - 1)\ (x^2 - 9) = y^2\ (y^2 - 4)$

10. Find the values of (1) $\displaystyle\int \frac{x^2 dx}{(x + a)^2}$, (2) $\displaystyle\int_0^\infty \epsilon^{-ax}\ \text{Cos}\ bxdx$,

and from (2) deduct the values of $\displaystyle\int_0^\infty x\ \epsilon^{-ax}\ \text{Sin}\ bxdx$ and

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x}\ \epsilon^{-ax}\ \text{Cos}\ bxdx.$$

11. The area of the pedal of the cardioid $r = a\ (1 - \text{Cos}\ \theta)$ is $\dfrac{15}{8}\ \pi a^2$, the pole being the pedal origin.

12. Find the volume of an ellipsoid.

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A.

1. Shew that the nth convergent to

$$\frac{1}{1+}\ \frac{1}{3+}\ \frac{4}{3+}\ \frac{4}{3+}\ \frac{4}{3+} \cdots \text{ is } \frac{4n + (-1)^{n-1}}{4n + 4^{n-1}}.$$

2. Find the general integral values of x and y which satisfy the equation :

$(n-1)^n x - n^{n+1} y = n^n + n^{n-1}(n-1) + n^{n-1}$
$(n-1)^2 + \ldots + n(n-1)^{n-1} + (n-1)^n$, where n is any integer greater than unity.

3. The bisectors of the angles A, B, C of a triangle meet the opposite sides in D, E, F respectively, and D E meets C F in H: prove that (i) E H : H D = A C + A B : B C + A B.
(ii) C H : H F = B C + A C : 2 A B.

4. Trace the curve:—
$r = k(\cos a \cos \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3 a \cos 3 \theta + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5 a \cos 5 \theta - \ldots\ldots)$

5. Shew that all the roots of the equation $x^4 + r x + s = 0$ are imaginary if r and s are positive and $\left(\frac{r}{4}\right)^4 \angle \left(\frac{s}{3}\right)^3$.

6. The locus of the vertices of all parabolas touching a given circle and having for common focus a fixed point on the circumference of the circle is $r = d \cos^3 \frac{\theta}{3}$, where d = diameter of the circle.

7. P Q is a common chord of an ellipse and its circle of curvature at P; prove that if θ, ϕ be the eccentric angles of P, Q respectively $3\theta + \phi = 2\pi$.

8. A body is describing an ellipse about a centre of force in the focus, and when its radius vector is half the latus rectum, it receives a blow which causes it to move towards the other focus with a momentum equal to that of the blow; shew that the eccentricity of the new orbit is $\frac{1 - e^2}{2e}$, where e is the eccentricity of the original orbit.

9. If a body describes a parabola under the action of a force tending to a point O on the axis distant c from the vertex, prove that the time of passing from one extremity of the ordinate through O to the other $= \frac{16}{3h} \sqrt{a c^3}$, where $a = \frac{1}{4}$ latus rectum.

10. Two particles move under the action of their mutual attractions, one of them being constrained to remain on a fixed smooth wire in the form of a plane curve; if the path of the other be an involute to this curve and the two particles be always at corresponding points, shew that the wire curve has for its intrinsic equation

$s = a e^{\frac{-m\phi^2}{2}}$, where m = the ratio of the masses of the particles.

11. A sphere, just full of homogeneous fluid, each particle of which is attracted to the centre of the sphere with a force which is a given function of the distance, revolves with uniform angular velocity about a diameter; shew that the pressure on the surface of the sphere is the same whatever be the law of force of attraction.

12. Two ships sail from one port to another, both of which are in the same latitude, the difference of longitude of the two places being given; one ship sails along the parallel of latitude, the other along a great circle; prove that, if the difference between the lengths of the courses of the two ships be the greatest possible, then 2ω being the given difference between the longitudes, and λ being the latitude,

$$\text{Cos}^2 \lambda = \frac{1}{\sin^2 \omega} - \frac{1}{\omega^2}.$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Find the general conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body acted on by given forces; and show how to reduce a given system of forces to two forces at right angles.

2. Obtain general formulæ for determining the position of the C. of G. of a solid body. Find the C.. of G. of the segment of a parabola cut off by any chord.

3. Find the general equations of epuilibrium of a flexible inextensible string.

A heavy chain hangs in the curve $y = \log \sec x$; prove that the weight of each element of the curve is proportional to the secant of the angle which the tangent to that element makes with the horizon.

4. Find the attraction

(1) of a circular ring upon a particle placed upon its axis;

(2) of a uniform sphere upon a particle within it.

5 In an elastic fluid at rest, find the surfaces of equal density and of equal pressure and determine the condition that they should coincide.

6. A cube edge a, containing liquid, rotates with uniform angular velocity w about a vertical edge; if $2aw^2 = 3g$, prove that the pressure on the base is double of the pressure upon either of the faces containing the axis, and equal to the pressure upon either of the other vertical faces.

7. A solid is floating in stable equilibrium in a homogeneous liquid, find the time of a small vertical oscillation.

A cone, whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards, is filled with liquid whose density varies as the square of the depth: if the liquid be transferred to a cylinder whose base is equal to that of the cone, find the whole pressure on the curved surface.

8. A vessel formed of flexible and inextensible material in the form of a surface of revolution is held with its axis vertical and filled with homogeneous liquid; find the principal tensions at any point.

9. Find the illumination at any point of a surface illuminated by a given surface of uniform brightness. A series of surfaces is formed by the revolution about an axis through the pole of all the arcs of an equiangular spiral contained in a given quadrant: if a bright point be placed at the pole, find the whole illumination of one of these surfaces, and show that it is the same for all.

10. Determine the length of a caustic by reflexion.

In a transparent sphere the index of refraction at a distance r from the centre is $\frac{k^2}{2^2}$: a ray of light falls upon the sphere, prove that the path of the ray within the sphere is an arc of a circle.

11. Find the angle of minimum deviation for a ray of light passing through a prism in a principal plane.

12. Describe the construction of Huyghens' eye-piece, and trace the course of a pencil of rays through it. What special advantages does it possess?

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Mr. A. M. Nash, M. A.

1. Through the centres of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle ABC an infinite number of rectangular hyperbolas can be drawn; the triangle ABC is self-conjugate with respect to each of these hyperbolas, and their centres all lie upon the circumscribed circle.

2. Prove by reciprocation the following theorems:—

(1.) The tangent to a conic at any point bisects the angle between the focal distances of the point.

(2.) Two hyperbolas have one focus common and a pair of parallel common tangents, the four asymptotes all touch the same circle.

3. The section of an ellipsoid by the polar plane of P has a given area; prove that the locus of P is another ellipsoid.

4. Find the plane circular sections of the surface

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2 x^2 + b^2 y^2 + c^2 z^2.$$

5. The envelope of a straight line which moves in such a manner that the sum of the squares of the perpendiculars on it from three given points is constant is a conic whose centre is the centroid of the triangle formed by the three points.

6. Find the maximum value of the angle included between the tangents to an ellipse and its auxiliary circle at the extremities of coincident ordinates.

7. Integrate $(x \text{ vers} - 1\, x)^2\, dx$.

8. A perfectly rough oblate spheroid is placed with its axis vertical on the surface of a sphere of radius c; if the equilibrium be neutral, prove that $a^2 = c\,(a - b)$, where $2a$, $2b$ are the axes of the generating ellipse.

9. An elastic band of natural length a passes round three small rough pegs A, B, C, forming an equilateral triangle in a vertical plane, the base, BC, of which is horizontal; determine the greatest weight which can be fastened at the middle point of BC without causing the band to slip round the pegs.

10. If α, β, γ be the depths of the vertices of a triangular lamina immersed in a homogeneous liquid, the depth of the centre of pressure will be $\dfrac{\Sigma(\alpha^2) + \Sigma(\beta\gamma)}{2\Sigma\alpha}$

11. A cylinder of radius a contains liquid, the density of which at a depth z is $1 + \frac{z}{k}$; a cone (height h and radius of base a) rests in equilibrium when just complete, immersed with its axis vertical, and vertex downwards: show that its density must be equal to that of the liquid at a depth $\frac{7h}{12}$.

12. A luminous point is placed at the vertex A of a regular hexagon ABCDEF, and images are formed by reflexion at the sides BC, CD, DE, EF, FA, AB in succession: prove that (1) any three consecutive images are equidistant from some one of the angular points, (2) the directions of the first and last images as seen from A make equal angles with AB, and (3) find the distance of the last image from A.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Rev. J. Robertson, M. A.

1. Define mind, and explain how the notion of self or ego has been accounted for. State and criticise the various theories as to the connexion between mind and body. Point out the defects of current modes of expressing that connexion, and state what you regard as the best mode.

2. Does physiology facilitate the study of the human mind? Show how the principle of evolution has been applied to mental philosophy, and with what results.

3. Give an analysis of the intellectual phenomena, showing clearly the difference between the empirical and the critical philosophy. Discuss at length the grounds on which the latter rests and explain its method.

4. How do we obtain our knowledge of the material world, and what is the extent of our knowledge? Defend the conclusions you adopt. Explain and criticise the following:—

(1.) "We are incapable of discussing the existence of an independent material world."

(2.) "It is a principle generally assumed by philosophers that the relation of knowledge infers a correspondence between the subject knowing and the object known."

5. Explain fully the various uses of the term consciousness Give a logical estimate of the theory of unconscious mental modifications, and its application to the phenomena of memory and reproduction.

6. Describe and analyse the phenomenon of belief, and determine its place in a classification of mental phenomena. State clearly the relation between belief and knowledge.

7. Discuss the value of self-evidence and necessity as tests of intuition. How does the empirical philosophy account for necessity of thought? How far is man's power of conception a test of truth?

8 Explain what you understand to be the province of mental philosophy, and define the limits of its various departments. Is a philosophy of being possible?

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—REV. J. ROBERTSON, M. A.

1. State fully the relation of Ethics to Psychology, Metaphysics, and Politics.

2. State concisely the Socratic, Aristotelian, and Stoic views as to what constitutes the moral character of an action. State and defend your own view. Can the *material* rightness of an action be determined apart from its *formal* rightness? Examine the following: As all schools teach that a person may mistake his duty and do what is wrong, sincerely believing it to be right, it results that an action may be wrong in one sense and right in another.

3. How is diversity of moral judgments accounted for by those who hold the intuitive theory of conscience?

4. Sketch the ethical systems of Epicurus and Butler; and indicate clearly the merits and defects of the latter. Expound and discuss fully Butler's opinion as to the object of desire; and contrast his view of self-love with Kant's.

5. Explain and discuss the theory which asserts that "the characteristic of the moral faculty is an education under law through the instrumentality of punishment;" and show how it accounts for the element of authority in our moral sentiments. Discuss the applicability of the theory of hereditary transmission to our moral sentiments.

6. It is asserted that the free-will doctrine seeks to establish actions without any motives whatever: Examine this. State and examine the arguments against the freedom of the will founded on the existence of motives. Does the notion of disinterested motives necessarily involve freedom? The perplexity of the question of free-will is mainly owing to the employment of unsuitable language to express the facts: Explain and illustrate this from the history of the controversy in England.

7. Hegel holds that good conduct consists in the conscious realisation of the free reasonable will, which is essentially the same in all rational beings: develop Hegel's ethical views, and show how, though starting from the same principle, they differ from Kant's. Show how Kant develops the connexion between duty and free-will. Hegel has no place for a doctrine of freedom of will in the individual: Explain this.

8. Examine the following: (1.) The common dislike to utility as the standard resolves itself into a sentimental preference amounting to the abrogation of reason in life. (2.) The common antithesis between Intuitionalists and Utilitarians must be discarded: since such abstract moral principles as we can admit to be really self-evident seem required to furnish a rational basis for a Utilitarian system.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—MR. A. E. GOUGH, M. A.

1. "King Nomos must be superseded by the scientific professor" Prove from history, and from the nature of the thing, that philosophy is always militant here on earth.

Picture the life-work of Socrates from the Platonic Apology

Mark the attitude of Descartes towards the accredited learning of his day, as exhibited in the Discourse on Method.

2. Specify the elements incorporated into the philosophy of Plato from the pre-Socratic schools.

Point out germs of Stoicism and of asceticism in the teachings of Plato.

Explain the following positions:

"Verification consists in the appeal to ante-natal experience."

"Reminiscence is kindled up in the mind of the philosopher by the aspect of visible beauty, which is the great link between the world of sense and the world of ideas."

3. "With Aristotle the conscious subject is the animated organism, body and soul in one." Prove this from the Aristotelian definition of the soul or vital principle (*psyché*), and define the several terms of which the definition is built up. Describe after Aristotle the successive gradations of psychic life.

Contrast the Platonic and Aristotelian views of method.

Compare the Platonic and Aristotelian doctrines of spiritual immortality.

4. Note the principal points in the reply of Leibnitz to the general empiricism of Locke.

5. Hume treats the transcendental elements of cognition as "propensions to feign." Distinguish the counterpositions taken up by the Kantian and Scottish schools. Explain the Kantian doctrine of the antinomies and of the dialectic of pure reason, and show how these limits to the philosophising process are really or apparently surmounted by Hegel.

6. Justify or refute the charge of atheism brought against the philosophy of Fichte.

7. "Philosophy is the science of the formation and transformation of thought, the investigation of the successive phases of the intelligence of the human race." Refer this definition to its school, and indicate the place it assigns to the history of philosophy in a system of liberal education. Show that it vindicates the study of philosophy against the popular phonomenalism of the present day.

LOGIC.

Examiner—Mr. A. E. Gough, M. A.

1. "The understanding has no power of intuition." "Thought is operative only within the field of possible experience." State the Kantian doctrine of the relation of logic to metaphysic.

Show that any philosophy to be complete must posit verities beyond the scope of the logical faculty.

2. "Logic treats both of the process of advancing from known truths to unknown, and of all other intellectual operations in so far as auxiliary to this."

Examine this statement, and argue *pro* and *contra* the position that the Aristotelian Organon and the Baconian Organon form parts of one system.

3. The fundamental laws of thought have been said to be frivolous propositions. Point out the place of these laws in the structure of knowledge.

It has been said that every syllogism involves a *petitio principii*. Test this statement.

4. "No power of abstraction can withdraw from representation any element indispensable to the composition of presentation."

"The intellect views the notion in the phantasm."

Explain these statements, and express the latter, after J. S. Mill, in purely nominalistic terms.

5. "The concept is rendered permanent for consciousness by being fixed and ratified in a verbal sign." Show that language is necessary to the formation of thought, and that thought and speech progress *pari passu*.

Explain the use of terms in symbolical thinking. Sketch the history of the distinction between the logical and algebraical perfections of thought.

6. Sketch the history of the doctrine of predication, and of the import of propositions, from the logical, the metaphysical, and the physical points of view.

7. Specify the portions of the ordinary logical school-books, for example those of Aldrich and Whately, which may or must be extruded from the science as extralogical.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

Examiner—Rev. J. Robertson, M. A.

1. "Monotheism is the only theism that can claim for itself any footing on scientific ground:" Explain and discuss this. State what you regard as the most satisfactory argument for the being of God; point out the objections to which it is liable, and show how you would obviate them.

2. Discriminate carefully between agnosticism and atheism: give an outline of the reasoning by which each is supported; and give a criticism of the former. Can agnosticism form the basis of a religion?

3. Expound and give a logical estimate of one of the important systems of pantheism.

4. "Atheism, polytheism, and pantheism have always proved more popular than mere theism:" Discuss this, and, if true, explain it. Mill asserts that "the very imperfection of the evidences which natural theology can produce of the Divine attributes removes some of the chief stumbling blocks to the belief of a revelation:" Examine this.

5. "Omnipotence cannot be predicated of the Creator on the ground of natural theology:" Discuss this, and explain what attributes we are warranted by the evidence which nature affords of a creative mind, in assigning to that mind.

6. "Nature is but the name for an effect whose cause is God:" how is this position modified by the doctrine of evolution? Is an evolutionist necessarily an atheist?

7. "The arguments for the two substances (body and spirit) have now entirely lost their force; they are no longer compatible with ascertained science and clear thinking:" Explain how the results of modern scientific research have modified the arguments in favour of the immateriality and immortality of the soul.

8. "Kant rejects the Cartesian argument from the thought of God to His existence, but repeats that argument in a form that better expresses its true meaning:" Examine this, and state clearly the Cartesian and Kantian arguments.

HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Give an account of the theories which have been advanced to explain the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism. Point out the defects of each theory.

2. Give a short account of the more important discoveries and works of the following:—Laplace, Pascal, Newton, Young, Bacon, Fresnel, Faraday, Dalton, Rumford, and Arago.

3. Give an account of the different theories that have prevailed respecting the nature of heat, and of the more important experiments that have a crucial value in testing the validity of these theories.

4. Write a short essay on one of the following subjects:—
   (1). The conservation of energy.
   (2). The dissipation or degradation of energy.
   (3). The correlation of the physical forces.

5. What is a hypothesis? What are the necessary conditions that a legitimate hypothesis must fulfil? Illustrate your answer by examples.

6. State and explain (with examples) the four methods of experimental enquiry.

7. Explain fully what is meant by a cause in science.

8. Discuss the aims and objects of scientific classification.

9. What is meant in science by the elimination of chance errors. State clearly the principle of the method of least squares, and upon what assumption it depends.

HEAT.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Explain the fact that the skin of the hand, if slightly moistened, may be dipped into molten metal without receiving any injury.

2. Define temperature. State clearly how it is measured in the case of the ordinary thermometer, and point out any defects of that instrument as a mode of measuring heat.

3. What is meant by the critical temperature of a substance? Give a brief sketch of Dr. Andrew's experiments on carbonic acid, and state the more important conclusions he derived from them.

4. Describe fully Carnot's reversible cycle.

State the two laws of Thermodynamics and explain upon what evidence their assumption, as primary principles, is based. Give in any form their mathematical expression.

5. What is meant by Carnot's function? Give its assumed form, and state the reasons for the selection of that particular form.

6. Prove that for a reversible cycle $\Sigma \frac{q}{t} = 0$ where q_n is the heat taken in at the temperature t_n. Hence show that $\int \frac{dq}{t}$ is a perfect integral for any portion of a reversible cycle.

7. Define fully and clearly the following terms:—Elasticity at constant temperature, and elasticity of constant entropy.

Prove that the ratio of these two quantities is constant for a perfect gas.

8. Prove the following formula for the melting temperature of a body at pressure Q, $\frac{S-T}{P-Q} = \left(v_2 - v_1\right)\frac{S}{L}$

Give or deduce the modification for the case of the freezing of water, and state briefly its application in explaining glacier motion.

9. Define the specific heat of saturated vapour. Show that if h be the specific heat of the vapour, c of the liquid from which it is derived at the same pressure and temperature, L the latent heat, $h = c + \frac{dL}{dt} - \frac{L}{t}$

10. Describe briefly the parts, and action of an ordinary locomotive engine.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. S. A. Hill, B. Sc.

1. Give a brief account of the discovery of oxygen, and of the changes in chemical theory that followed it.

2. What were the most important contributions to chemical science made by Scheele, Berzelius, Liebig, Gerhardt, Black, and Cavendish?

3. What was the origin of the distinction between organic and inorganic compounds? Organic chemistry has been defined as the chemistry of the carbon compounds. Show that this definition is inaccurate, and try if you can to frame a better one.

4. How do you ascertain the percentage of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, sulphur, &c., in an organic compound? Having found the percentage composition of such a compound, how do you determine its empirical and rational formulæ?

5. A heavy hydrocarbon may have its composition represented either by the formula $C_n H_{2n}$, or by $C_n H_{2n+2}$, the difference between the results of the two formulæ being less than the unavoidable

errors of experiment when n is a large number. How could you determine which is the more accurate formula of the two?

6. Show how to separate and recognize the constituents of a mixture of silver nitrate, sodium phosphate, ferric oxide, ammonium chloride, and calcium carbonate.

7. Give a brief account of the chief compounds of cyanogen, and show how the doctrine of atomicity may be applied to explain the facility with which double cyanides are formed.

8. The formula of sal-ammoniac is sometimes written $N H_3, H Cl$. and sometimes $N H_4 Cl$. What are the experimental facts upon which each formula is based, and which formula are you led by theoretical considerations to prefer?

9. What is the source of the heat developed by combustion? The heat produced by the combination of a given quantity of sulphur with oxygen to form sulphur dioxide is supposed to be constant. Why then does sulphur burn more brightly in oxygen or nitrous oxide than in air?

10. Describe briefly the metallurgy of lead and the method of extracting the minute proportion of silver it usually contains. Upon what general property of alloys is this process founded?

ELECTRICITY.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Define potential. From your definition obtain the potential of a uniformly electrified spherical shell at any external point.

2. Prove that the electrical force just outside an electrified conductor at a point whose density is ρ is $4\pi\rho$. Prove also that the force at the point on the surface is $2\pi\rho$.

3. What is meant by the capacity of a conductor? Obtain an expression giving the capacity of a Leyden Jar on the supposition that it is a condenser consisting of two parallel plane plates electrified to given potentials.

4. Prove that the capacity of a long cylindrical conductor of diameter d and length L, enveloped by a concentric cylindrical conductor of diameter D, and separated from it by an insulator (whose specific inductive capacity is K) is $\dfrac{KL}{2 \log_e \frac{D}{d}}$

5. Explain fully what is meant by a tube of force?

State and prove what you consider to be the two most important properties of tubes of force.

6. Describe Holtz's or Gramme's machine for the production of electricity.

7. Describe the arrangements by which Duplex Telegraphy is effected.

8. Give an account of the various theories advanced to explain the action of a voltaic cell. Which theory do you prefer? State your reasons.

9. Give the theory of Wheatstone's bridge, and explain how it can be applied to determine the position of a fault in a telegraph line.

If A and B be the ends of a wire with one fault, and R S the resistances to a current sent from A, when B is insulated and to earth respectively, and if R^1, S^1 be the corresponding resistances to a current sent from B, prove that

$$R : S :: R^1 : S^1$$

10. State the laws of the magnetic action of a current, and investigate the magnetic strength of the field inside a long solenoid.

11. Discuss briefly the electrolytic or thermal actions of the electric current.

BOTANY

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. State fully the morphological theory which was propounded by the poet Goethe.

2. Define the terms—

Dermatogen	Zoosporangium
Periderm	Sieve-tube
Plerome	Dichogamy
Fundamental tissue.	Basidiospore

3. The wood of some exogenous plants differs from the normal structure; name and describe as many instances of this as you can.

4. Describe the different modifications of stipules, their position in different orders of plants and their homologies.

5. Give a general account of the changes that take place in flowers after the fertilization of their ovules: describe fully the fruits known as berry, nut, cypsela.

6. State the different means by which seeds are dispersed, and give examples.

7. Describe the nature of the integuments of seeds and the various forms and positions of embryos. What is albumen, and in what natural orders does its presence or absence afford a diagnostic mark?

8. Describe the sexual organs of Orchids, and the mode of fertilization.

9. Describe the various modifications of Cyme.

10. Give a full account of the characters of the natural orders to which the specimens numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively belong. State the affinities of these orders, and mention their geographical distribution.

11. Name and describe the objects numbered 5, 6, 7, 8.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. A book on systematic Botany without an index, and three specimens of plants respectively marked A^1 B and C^1 are herewith given to you. Find out the names given to these plants in the book.

2. What distinctive marks separate the orders

Leguminosae	from	Rosaceae
Compositae	from	Dipsaceae
Asclepiadaceae	from	Apocynaceae
Labiatae	from	Verbenaceae
Scrophularineae	from	Acanthaceae.

3. Mention any cases known to you in which peculiarities in the structure of the stamens afford diagnostic marks for natural orders.

4. Give an account of all the natural orders included under Gymnospermia, mentioning all the facts known to you (*a*) as to their morphology and (*b*) as to their geographical distribution at present and as to their distribution in geologic time.

5. What are Rhizocarps? Describe the manner of their sexual reproduction.

6. State all you know as to the periods for which seeds of flowering plants retain their germinating power

7. Describe the germination of the seed of a Bamboo, and trace the progress of the seedling until it forms a full-grown clump.

8. In geographical botany, what is meant by the term *a Flora?* Illustrate your answer by at least one example.

9. Is there any similarity between the vegetation at low elevations in high latitudes and the vegetation at high altitudes in the Himalayas, and if so, how do you account for the similarity?

10. Mention all the natural families of plants known to you of which the distribution is exclusively tropical. State broadly the main facts as to the distribution of Cruciferae, Umbelliferae, Leguminosae, and Laurineae.

11. In what parts of the world and in what strata are fossil Proteaceae most abundant? Where is this family most numerous at present?

12. Give a brief account of the fossil-vegetation of Permian system.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. Geo. King.

1. Describe fully the development of anthers.

2. Describe the phenomena of conjugation in Algae.

3. From what sources do plants derive their supplies of nitrogen sulphur, oxygen and iron?

4. State all you know about humus.

5. Describe the mode of nutrition of parasites, saprophytes and epiphytes.

6. Give an account of the experiments that have been made to explain the course of the flow of sap in plants

7. Describe fully what is meant by the phrase *respiration of plants.*

8. State what you know of the effects of light on growing plants.

9. State what you know about the evolution of heat by living plants.

10. Give examples of periodic movements in plants and state the causes of these movements.

11. Name as many as you can of the vegetable alkaloids: mention the properties of each; give the name, natural order and native country of the plant yielding it, and state from what part of the plant each alkaloid is obtained.

Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1879.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—Mr. A. W. Garrett, M. A.

1. By whom was each of the following passages written. Write notes in full explanation of any seven of them; and give an account of the work from which each is taken sufficient to make clear its connection with the context:—

(*a*) But on his lady yit caste his eye:
His laste word was 'Mercy, Emelye!'
His spiryt chaungede hous, and wente ther,
As I cam nevere, I cannot tellen wher
Therefore I stynte, I nam no dyvynistre.

(*b.*) This child was sithen emperour
Maad by the pope, and lyued cristenly,
To cristes chirche he dide gret honour
But I lete al his storie passen by:
Of Custance is my tale specially.
In old Romayn gestes may men fynde
Maurices lyf: I bere it not in mind.

(*c.*) At length they all to merry London came,
To merry London, my most kindly nurse,
That to me gave this life's first native source,
Though from another place I take my name,
A house of ancient fame.

(*d.*) Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubin.

(*e*) Hesperus that led
The starry host rode brightest, till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length
Apparent queen unveiled her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.

(*f*) All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and God the soul;
That changed through all, and yet in all the same,
Great in the earth, as in th' ethereal frame,
Warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees

(*g*) Another Athens shall arise
And to remoter time
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,
The splendour of its prime;

And leave, if nought so bright can live,
All earth can take, or heaven can give.

(*h.*) Forgive my general and exceptless rashness,
Yon perpetual-sober gods! I do proclaim
One honest man—mistake me not—but one,
No more I pray,—and he's a steward.

(*i.*) The mind which is immortal makes itself
Requital for its good or evil thoughts—
Is its own origin of ill and end—
And its own place and time.

2. Sketch the following characters in Shakespeare:—Iago, Hotspur, Cordelia, Imogen, Lady Macbeth.

3. Compare Pope, Wordsworth and Browning as representing different stages in the history of English poetry.

4. Explain the following passage from Shelley:—

Swift as the radiant shapes of sleep
From one whose dreams are paradise
Fly, when the fond wretch wakes to weep,
And Day peers forth with her blank eyes;
So fleet, so faint, so fair
The Powers of Earth and Air
Fled from the folding-star of Bethlehem:
Apollo, Pan and Love,
And even Olympian Jove,
Grew weak, for killing Truth had glared on them.

Compare with the foregoing Milton's treatment of the same subject.

5. Take Keat's "Nightingale" and Shelley's "Skylark," and illustrate the manner in which these two poets differ in their treatment of similar subjects.

6. "The distinguishing characteristics of the poetry of the present century in its reverence for Humanity, and its impassioned love of Nature." Illustrate this from your own reading.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—Mr. A. W. Garrett, M. A.

1. Write etymological notes on the following words:—yours, ourselves, fishery, behaviour, she, pea, daughter. Also on the italicised words in the following sentences:—he ran *past* me, the crop is ready *to cut*, the house is *building*, it's *me*.

2. If an English word not of Romance origin very closely resembles a Greek or Latin one, it is more likely than not that the two are quite unconnected etymologically. Discuss fully the grounds of this statement.

3. Explain what is meant by "Phonetic decay," and give examples from the English langaage of the following modes of this decay, (i) the substitution of the letter *d* for *th*, (ii) the loss of the letters *b* and *d*, (iii) the softening of initial gutturals, (iv) the softening of final gutturals.

4. Compare the English of Gower with that of Chaucer.

5. Analyse the Spenserian stanza.

6. Give some account of the metre and language of "Piers the Plowman."

7. Examine the opinions expressed at different periods of English Literature regarding the stage in its relation to morality.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Examiner—MR. A. W. GARRETT, M. A.

1. Give a brief account of the writings of Ascham, Sir John Mandeville, Gosson, Sir Walter Raleigh.

2. Compare the claims for freedom of religious belief and practice put forward severally by More, Hooker, and Milton.

3. Describe briefly the scope, and name the authors of each of the following:—The Progress of Poesy, Eloisa to Abelard, Endymion, The Shepherd's Calendar, The History of the Holy War, The Antiquary, Thalaba, Tom Jones.

4. Write out concisely the plots of 'The Tempest,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' and 'As you like it.' To what periods in the poet's life would you assign them severally? Give the reasons for your answer.

5. Compare the prose styles of Jeremy Taylor, Sir T. Browne, Hobbes, and Addison.

6. Sketch the history of the Novel in England. In what novels do the following characters occur. Tito Melima, Captain Cuttle, Colonel Newcome, Lovelace, Mr. Rochester, Rose Bradwardine.

7. Compare Fielding, Scott, and George Eliot as representatives of different periods in the history of the novel.

ENGLISH ESSAY.

Examiner—MR. A. W. GARRETT, M. A.

(Write on one subject only.)

1. Cruelty to Animals.

2. Has the State the right to insist on the education of all children? Argue this question in the form of a conversation between A and B.

3. The Elizabethan drama is descended directly from the miracle play. Discuss this.

4. Compare the careers of Cæsar and Napoleon.

LATIN.

Examiner—MR. A. CLARKE EDWARDS, M. A.

1. Translate into English:

(*a.*) Porticus æquali quamvis est denique ductu
Stansque in perpetuum paribus suffulta columnis,
Longa tamen parte ab summa cum tota videtur,
Paulatim trahit angusti fastigia coni,
Tecta solo jungens atque omnia dextera lævis
Donec in obscurum coni conduxit acumen.

In pelago nautis ex undis ortus in undis
Sol fit ubi videatur obire et condere lumen;
Quippe ubi nil aliud nisi aquam cœlumque tuentur;
Ne leviter credas labefactari undique sensus.
At maris ignaris in portu clauda videntur
Navigia aplustris fractis obnitier undæ.
Nam quæcumque supra rorem salis edita pars est
Remorum, recta est, et recta superne guberna.
Quæ demersa liquorem obeunt, refracta videntur
Omnia converti salsumque supina reverti
Et reflexa prope in summo fluitare liquore.
Raraque per cœlum cum venti nubila portant
Tempore nocturno, tum spleudida signa videntur
Labier adversum nimbos atque ire superne
Longe aliam in partem ac vera ratione feruntur.
(*b.*) Vagatur omnis turba sordidæ cortis
Argutus anser, gemmeique pavones,
Nomenque debet quæ rubentibus pennis,
Et picta perdix, Numidicæque guttatæ,
Et impiorum phasiana Colchorum.
Sonantque turres plausibus columbarum.
Gemit hinc palumbus, inde cereus turtur.
Avidi sequntur villicæ sinum porci;
Matremque plenam mollis agnus expectat.
Cingunt serenum lactei focum vernæ,
Et larga festos lucet ad Lares silva.
Non segnis albo pallet otio caupo:
Nec perdit oleum lubricus palæstrita:
Sed tendit avidis rete subdolum turdis;
Tremulave captum linea trahit piscem,
Aut impeditam cassibus refert damam.
Exercet hilares facilis hortus urbanos,
Et pædagogo non jubente lascivi
Parere gaudeut villico capellati.
Nec venit inanis rusticus salutator:
Fert ille ceris cana cum suis mella,
Metamque lactis: Sassinate de silva
Somniculosos ille porrigit glires;
Hic vagientem matris hispidæ fetum.

(*c*) Balsamum modica arbor: ut quisque ramus intumuit, si vim ferri adhibeas, pavent venæ, fragmine lapidis aut testa aperiuntur; humor in usu medentium est. Præcipuum montium libanum erigit, mirum dictu, tantos inter ardores opacum fidumque nivibus. Idem amnem Jordanem alit funditque. Nec, Jordanos pelago accipitur, sed unum atque alterum lacum integer perfluit, tertio retinetur. Lacus immenso ambitu, specie maris, sapore corruptior, gravitate odoris accolis pestifer, neque vento impellitur neque pisces aut suetas aquis volucres patitur. Incertæ undæ superjacta, ut solido, ferunt; periti imperitique nandi perinde attolluntur. Certo anni tempore bitumen egerit; cujus legendi usum, ut cæteras artes, experientia docuit. Ater suapte natura liquor et sparso aceto concretus innatat. Hunc manu captum, quibus ea cura, in summa navis trahunt: inde nullo juvante influit onoratque, donec abscindas.

Nec abscindere ære ferrove possis: fugit cruorem vestemque sanguine infectam. Sic veteres auctores. Sed guari locorum tradunt undantes bitumine moles pelli manuque trahi ad littus; mox, ubi vapore terræ, vi solis inaruerint, securibus cuneisque ut trabes aut saxa discindi.

2. State the principal peculiarities that strike you in the style of Tacitus. Under what Emperors did he live? Give the dates of the Emperors.

3. Write down an interrogatory sentence in Latin and transfer the same into Oratio Obliqua.

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M. A.

1. Translate into English with short explanatory notes on the words in italics:

(*a.*) Hæc illi veteres præcepta minoribus; at nunc
Post finem autumni mediâ de nocte supinum
Clamosus juvenem pater excitat: "Accipe ceras,
Scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege *rubras*
Majorum leges aut *vitem posce libello.*
Sed caput intactum buxo narcsque pilosas
Annotet et grandes miretar *Lælius* alas.
Derue Maurorum attegias, castella *Brigantum,*
Ut *locupletem aquilam* tibi sexagesimus annus
Afferat: aut longos castrorum ferre labores
Si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem
Cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis
Pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis
Ullius subeant *ablegandæ Tiberim ultra,*
Neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter
Unguenta et corium. Lucri bonus est odor ex re
Qualibet. Illa tuo sententia semper in ore
Versetur dis atque ipso Jove digna poetæ:
Unde habeas quærit nemo, sed oportet habere."
Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assæ;
Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellæ.

What various readings are there in the last four lines of the above passage?

(*b.*) Parentis olim si quis impia manu
Senile guttur fregerit,
Edit cicutis allium nocentius.
O dura messorum ilia!
Quid hoc veneni sævit in præcordiis?
Num viperinus his cruor
Incoctus herbis me fefellit? an malas
Canidia tractavit dapes?
Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum
Medea mirata est ducem,
Ignota tauris illigaturum juga

Perunxit hoc Iasonem;
Hoc delibutis ulta donis *pellicem*
Serpente fugit alite.
Nec tantus unquam siderum insedit vapor
Siticulosæ Apuliæ,
Nec *munus humeris efficacis Herculis*
Inarsit æstuosius.
At si quid unquam tale concupiveris,
Jocose Mæcenas, precor
Manum puella savio opponat tuo
Extrema et in sponda cubet.

2. Write a life of Horace and arrange his writings in their proper order of publication, quoting from his works passages bearing on the subject.

3. Translate into English:

Quid? illi immanes quæstus ferendine, quos M. Antonii tota exhausit domus? Decreta falsa vendebat; regna, civitates, immunitates, in æs, accepta pecunia, jubebat incidi. Hæc se ex commentariis Cæsaris, quorum ipse auctor erat, agere dicebat. Calebant interiore ædium parte totius rei publicæ nundinæ; mulier, sibi felicior, quam viris, auctionem provinciarum regnorumque faciebat; restituebantur exsules, quasi lege, sine lege——quæ nisi auctoritate senatus rescindantur, quoniam ingressi in spem rei publicæ recuperandæ sumus, imago nulla liberæ civitatis relinquetur. Neque solum commentariis commenticiis chirographisque venalibus innumerabilis pecunia congesta in illam domum est, quum, quæ vendebat Antonius, ea se ex actis Cæsaris agere diceret: sed senatus etiam consulta, pecunia accepta, falsa referebat; syngraphæ obsignabantur; senatus consulta nunquam facta ad ærarium deferebantur. Hujus turpitudinis testes erant etiam exteræ nationes. Fœdera interea facta; regna data; populi provinciæque liberatæ; earumque rerum falsæ tabulæ, gemente populo Romano, toto Capitolio figebantur. Quibus rebus tanta pecunia una in domo coacervata est, ut, si hoc genus in unum redigatur, non sit pecunia populo Romano defutura.

4. Point out the principal differences between the structure of a sentence of Cicero and of an ordinary sentence in English.

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M. A.

1. Translate into English:

Ipse inter primos præstanti corpore Turnus
Vertitur arma tenens, et toto vertice supra est.
Cui triplici crinita juba galea alba chimæram
Sustinet Ætnæos efflantem faucibus ignis,
Tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis,
Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnæ.
At levem clipeum sublatis cornibus Io
Auro insignibat, jam sætis obsita, jam bos,
Argumentum ingens, et custos virginis Argus,
Cælatâque amnem fundens pater Inachus urnâ.

Cynthia namque meo visa est incumbere fulcro,
Murmur ad extremæ nuper humata viæ;
Spirantisque animos et vocem misit; at illi
Pollicibus fragiles increpuere manus:
"Perfide, quis nostro curvum te funere vidit?
Atram quis lacrimis incaluisse togam?
Hoc etiam grave erat, nulla mercede hyacinthos
Injicere et fracto busta piare cado.
Lygdamus uratur, candescat lamina vernæ;
Sensi ego, cum insidiis pallida vina bibi;
At Nomas arcanas tollat versuta salivas:
Dicet damnatas ignea testa manus.
Quæ modo per viles inspecta est publica noctes,
Hæc nunc aurata cyclade signat humum;
Et graviora rependit iniquis pensa quasillis,
Garrula de facie si qua locuta mea est;
Nostraque quod Pêtale tulit ad monumenta coronas,
Codicis immundi vincula sentit anus;
Cæditur et Lalage tortis suspensa capillis,
Per nomen quoniam est ausa rogare meum.
Te patiente meæ conflavit imaginis aurum,
Ardenti e nostro dotem habitura rogo."

"Quod quum ita se habeat, cui deorum hominumve indignum videri potest," inquit, 'eos viros quos vos sellis curalibus, toga prætexta, tunica palmata, et toga picta, et corona triumphali laureaque honoraratis, quorum domos spoliis hostium affixis insignes inter alias feceritis, pontificalia atque auguralia insignia adjicere? Qui, Jovis optimi maximi ornatu decoratus, curru aurato per urbem vectus in Capitolium ascenderit, si conspiciatur cum capside ac lituo, capite velato victimam cædat, auguriumve ex arce capiat? Cujus imaginis titulo consulatus, censuraque et triumphus, æquo animo legetur; si auguratum aut pontificatum adjeceritis, non sustinebunt legentium oculi? Equidem (pace dixerim deum) eos nos jam populi Romani beneficio esse spero qui sacerdotiis non minus reddamus dignatione nostra honoris, quam acceperimus; et deorum magis, quam nostra causa expetamus, ut quos privatim colimus, publice colamus.',

2. Virgil's Georgics have been characterized as the "Glorification of Labour." Examine this criticism. Quote passages from Virgil to shew his philosophic and political views and his love of nature. Compare him with Lucretius.

3. Derive and explain the following words:—

Provincia, tripudium, adorea, argiletum, postliminium, Mancipium, Mostelleria, lectisternium, bidental, convicium, Augur, Flamen, pagan, jewel.

4. Translate the following passages, and account for the moods and tenses of the verbs in italics:—

Antoni gladios *potuit* contemnere, si sic
Omnia dixisset.
Delitui dum vela *darent*, si forte *dedissent*.
Haud procul inde citæ Metum in diversa quadrigæ
Distulerant—at tu dictis, Albane, *maneres!*

Valeri genus, unde superbus
Tarquinius regno pulsus *fugit*.
Verum anceps pugna *fuerat* fortuna—*Fuisset;*
Quem *metui* moritura? Faces in castra tulissem.

LATIN.

Examiner—Mr. A. Clarke Edwards, M. A.

1. Translate into Latin Prose:

He was a man very well bred and of excellent parts, and a graceful speaker upon any subject, having a good proportion of learning, and a ready wit to apply it, and enlarge upon it; of a pleasant and facetious humour, and a disposition affable, generous, and magnificent. He was master of a great fortune from his ancestors, and had a great addition by his wife, which he enjoyed during his life, she outliving him; but all served not his expense, which was only limited by his great mind, and occasion to use it nobly. He lived many years about the Court, before in it; and never by it; being rather regarded and esteemed by the king, than loved and favoured. As he spent and lived upon his own fortune, so he stood upon his own feet, without any other support than of his proper virtue and merit.

2. Turn into Latin Elegiacs:

The gentle swan with graceful pride
  Her glossy plumage laves,
And sailing down the silver tide
  Divides the whispering waves.
The silver wave that wandering flows
  Sweet to the bird must be;
But not so sweet (blithe Cupid knows)
  As Delia is to me.

3. What are cases? What traces of a locative case exist in Latin? Give instances of desiderative and inchoative verbs in Latin.

4. What is meant by the grammatical terms Hendiadys, Aposiopesis, Idiom, Cognate Accusative, Euphemism, *hysteron proteron* Dativus Ethicus, Antiphrasis. Give instances.

5. Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes Intulit agresti Latio." Justify this statement. What traces are there of a national literature in the history of the Latin race?

6. What do you know about Livius Andronicus Ennius, Lucilius, Statius, Quintilian, Ausonius?

GREEK.

Examiner—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate—

(You are invited to make brief notes whenever a word, a construction or an allusion seems to require it).

Ὣς ἄρα φωνήσασ' ἡγήσατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνῃ
καρπαλίμως· ὁ δ' ἔπειτα μετ' ἴχνια βᾶινε θεοῖο.
τὸν δ' ἄρα Φαίηκες ναυσικλυτοὶ οὐκ ἐνόησαν
ἐρχόμενον κατὰ ἄστυ διὰ σφέας· οὐ γὰρ Ἀθήνη
εἴα ἐυπλόκαμος, δεινὴ θεός, ἥ ῥα οἱ ἀχλὺν
θεσπεσίην κατέχευε φίλα φρονέουσ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ.
θαύμαζεν δ' Ὀδυσεὺς λιμένας καὶ νῆας ἐίσας
αὐτῶν θ' ἡρώων ἀγορὰς καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ
ὑψηλά, σκολόπεσσιν ἀρηρότα, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ βασιλῆος ἀγακλυτὰ δώμαθ' ἵκοντο,
τοῖσι δέ μύθων ἦρχε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
οὗτος δὴ τοι, ξεῖνε πάτερ, δόμος, ὅν με κελεύεις
πεφραδέμεν· δήεις δε διοτρεφέας βασιλῆας
δαίτην δαινυμένους, συ δ' ἔσω κίε, μηδέ τι θυμῷ
τάρβει· θαρσαλέος γὰρ ἀνὴρ εν πᾶσιν ἀμείνων
ἔργοισιν τελέθει, ἐι καί ποθεν ἄλλοθεν ἔλθοι.
δέσποιναν μὲν πρῶτα κιχήσεαι ἐν μεγάροισιν·
Ἀρήτη δ' ὄνομ' ἐστὶν ἐπώνυμον, ἐκ δὲ τοκήων
τῶν αὐτῶν, οἵ περ τέκον Ἀλκίνοον βασιλῆα.

Hom. Odyss., VII

Parse ἀρηρότα, πεφραδέμεν, κιχήσεαι. Give the Attic forms of θεοῖο, ξεῖνε, βασιλῆας, τοκῆων, τέκον.—

Translate—

(a) χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ καλλίστα,·
καλλίστα τῶν κατ' Ὄλυμπον
παρθένων Ἄρτεμι.
σοὶ τόνδε πλεκτὸν στέφανον ἐξ ἀκηράτου
λειμῶνος, ὦ δέσποινα, κοσμήσας φέρω,
ἔνθ' οὔτε ποιμὴν ἀξιοῖ φέρβειν βυτὰ·
ὄυτ' ἦλθέ πω σίδηρος, ἀλλ' ἀκήρατον
μέλισσα λειμῶν' ἠρινὸν διέρχεται·
Αἰδὼς δὲ ποταμίαισι κηπεύει δρόσοις.

ὅσοις διδακτὸν μηδὲν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ φύσει
τὸ σωφρονεῖν ἔιληχεν ἐς τὰ πάνθ' ὁμῶς,
τούτοις δρέπεσθαι, τοῖς κακοῖσι δ'οὐ θέμις.
ἀλλ', ὦ φίλη δέσποινα, χρυσέας κόμης
ἀνάδημα δέξαι χειρὸς εὐσεβοῦς ἄπο.
μόνῳ γὰρ ἐστι τοῦτ' ἐμοὶ γέρας βροτῶν·
σοὶ καὶ ξύνειμι καὶ λόγοις ἀμείβομαι,
κλύων μὲν αὐδὴν, ὄμμα δ' οὐχ ὁρῶν τὸ σὸν.
τέλος δὲ κάμψαιμ' ὥσπερ ἠρξάμην βίου.

Euripidis Hippolytus Coronifer.

(β) Λόγῳ μεν ἐξήκουσ', ὄπωπα δ' ου μάλα,
τὸν πελάταν λέκτρων ποτὲ τῶν Διὸς
Ἰξίον' ἀν' ἄμπυκα δὴ δρομάδ' ὡς ἔβαλ' ὁ
παγκρατὴς Κρόνου παῖς·
ἄλλον δ'οὔτιν' ἔγωγ' οἶδα κλύων,
οὐδ' ἐσίδον μοίρᾳ
τοῦδ' ἐχθίονι συντυχόντα θνατῶν,
ὃς οὔτ' ἔρξας τίν' οὔτε νοσφίσας
ἀλλ' ἴσος εἰν ἴσοις ἀνήρ,
ὤλλυθ' ὧδ' ἀναξίως,
τόδε θᾶυμ' ἔχει με
πῶς ποτέ, πῶς πότ' ἀμφιπλήκτων
ῥοθίων μόνος κλύων, πῶς
ἄρα πανδάκρυτον οὕτω
βιοτὰν κατέσχεν·
ἵν' αὐτὸς ἦν πρόσουρος, ὀυκ ἔχων βάσιν,
οὐδέ τιν' ἐγχώρων κακογείτονα,
παρ' ᾧ στόνον ἀντίτυπον βαρυβρῶτ' ἀποκλαύσειεν αἱματηρὸν·
οὐδ' ὃς τὰν θερμοτάταν αἱμάδα κηκιομέναν ἐλκέων
ἐνθήρου ποδὸς ἠπίοισι φύλλοις
κατευνάσειεν, εἰ τις ἐμπέσοι,
φορβάδος ἔκ τε γᾶς ἑλεῖν·
εἶρπε δ'ἄλλοθ' ἄλλοσε,
τότ' ἂν ἐιλυόμενος,
παῖς ἄτερ ὡς φίλας τιθήνας,
ὅθεν ἐυμάρει' ὑπάρχοι,

πόρον, ἀνίκ' ἐξανείη
δακέθυμος ἄτα.

Sophoclis Philoctetes.

3. Discuss the origin of the Greek Drama, and trace its gradual development from the time of Thespis to the death of Sophocles.

4. Give the meaning of the words θυμέλη, θεολογεῖον, θεωρικὸν, περιπέτεια, κομμός.

GREEK.

Examiner—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

(You are invited to make brief notes, whenever a word, a construction or an allusion seems to require it).

1. Translate. Πρὸς ταῦτα Δημάρητος λέγει· "ὦ βασιλεῦ, ἀρχῆθεν ἠπιστάμην ὅτι ἀληθηίῃ χρεώμενος ὀυ φίλα τοι ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ ἐπεὶ ἠνάγκασας λέγειν τῶν λόγων τοὺς ἀληθεστάτους, ἔλεγον τὰ κατήκοντα Σπαρτιήτῃσι· καίτοι ὡς ἐγὼ τυγχάνω τὰ νῦν τάδε ἐστοργὼς ἐκείνους αὐτὸς μάλιστα ἐξεπίστεαι, οἵ με τιμὴν τε καὶ γέρεα ἀπελόμενοι πατρώϊα ἄπολίν τε καὶ φυγάδα πεποιήκασι, πατὴρ δὲ σὸς ὑποδεξάμενος βίον τέ μοι καὶ οἶκον δέδωκε· οὔκων οἰκός ἐστι ἄνδρα τὸν σώφρονα· εὐνοίην φαινομένην διωθεέσθαι, αλλὰ στέργειν μάλιστα. ἐγώ δὲ οὔτε δέκα ἀνδράσι ὑπίσχομαι διός τε εἶναι μάχεσθαι, οὔτε δυοῖσι· ἑκών τε εἶναι οὐδ' ἂν μουνομαχέοιμι· εἰ δὲ ἀναγκαίη εἰὴ ἢ μέγας τις ὁ ἐποτρύνων ἀγὼν, μαχοίμην ἂν πάντων ἥδιστα ἑνὶ τούτων τῶν ἀνδρῶν, οἳ Ελλήνων ἕκαστός φησι τριῶν ἄξιος εἶναι· ὡς δὲ καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, κατὰ μὲν ἕνα μαχεόμενοι οὐδαμῶν εἰσι κακίονες ἀνδρῶν, ἁλέες δὲ ἄριστοι ἀνδρῶν ἁπάντων· ἐλεύθεροι γὰρ ἐόντες οὐ πάντα ελεύθεροί εἰσι· ἔπεστι γάρ σφι δεσπότης νόμος, τὸν ὑποδειμαίνουσι πολλῷ ἔτι μᾶλλον ἢ οἱ σοὶ σέ· ποιεῦσι γῶν τὰ ἂν ἐκεῖνος ἀνώγῃ· ἀνώγει δὲ τώυτὸ αἰεὶ, οὐκ ἐῶν φεύγειν οὐδὲν πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων ἐκ μάχης ἀλλὰ μένοντας ἐν τῇ τάξει ἐπικρατέειν ἢ ἀπόλλυσθαι. σοὶ δὲ εἰ φαίνομαι ταῦτα λέγων φλυηρέειν, τἄλλα σιγᾶν ἐθέλω τὸ λοιπὸν, νῦν δὲ ἀναγκασθεὶς ἔλεξα· γένοιτο μέντοι κατὰ νόον τοι βασιλεῦ".

Herodotus VII.

Give the Attic forms of the underlined words.

2. Translate—Ἦν δὲ τοῦτο εὐπρεπὲς πρὸς τοὺς πλείους, ἐπεὶ ἕξειν γε τὴν πόλιν οἵπερ καὶ μεθιστάναι, ἔμελλον. δῆμος μέντοι ὅμως ἔτι καὶ βουλὴ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ κυάμου ξυνελέγετο· ἐβούλευον δέ οὐδὲν ὅ τι μὴ τοῖς ξυνεστῶσι δοκοίη, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ λέγοντες ἐκ τούτων ἦσαν, καὶ τὰ ρηθησόμενα πρότερον αὐτοῖς προὔσκεπτο· ἀντέλεγέ τε οὐδεὶς ἔτι τῶν ἄλλων δεδιὼς καὶ ὁρῶν πολὺ τὸ ξυνεστηκός· εἰ δέ τις καὶ ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς ἐκ τρόπου τινὸς ἐπιτηδείου ἐτεθνήκει· καὶ τῶν δρασάντων οὔτε ζήτησις, οὔτ', εἰ ὑποπτεύοιντο δικαίωσις ἐγίγνετο, ἀλλ' ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν ὁ δῆμος καὶ κατάπληξιν τοιαύτην, ὥστε κέρδος ὁ μὴ πάσχων τι βίαιον, εἰ καὶ σιγῇ, ἐνόμιζε. καί τὸ ξυνεστηκὸς πολὺ πλέον ἡγούμενοι εἶναι ἢ ὅσον ἐτύγχανεν ὄν, ἠσσῶντο ταῖς γνώμαις, καὶ ἐξευρεῖν αὐτὸ ἀδύνατοι ὄντες διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἀγνωσίαν οὐκ εἶχον. κατὰ δὲ τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ προσολοφύρασθαί τινι ἀγανακτήσαντα ὥστε ἀμύνασθαι ἐπιβουλεύσαντα, ἀδύνατον ἦν· ἢ γὰρ ἀγνῶτα ἂν εὗρεν ᾧ ἐρεῖ ἢ γνώριμον ἄπιστον. ἀλλήλοις γὰρ ἅπαντες ὑπόπτως προσῄεσαν ὁι τοῦ δήμου, ὡς μετέχοντά τινα τῶν γιγνομένων. ἐνῆσαν γάρ καὶ οὓς οὐκ ἂν ποτέ τις ᾤετο ἐς ὀλιγαρχίαν τραπέσθαι· καὶ τὸ ἄπιστον οὗτοι μέγιστον πρὸς τοὺς πολλοὺς ἐποίησαν καὶ πλεῖστα εἰς τὴν τῶν ὀλίγων ἀσφάλειαν ὠφέλησαν, βέβαιον τὴν ἀπιστίαν τῷ δήμῳ πρὸς ἑαυτὸν καταστήσαντες.

Thucydides, VIII.

Give some account of the historical event to which the above passage refers.

3. Translate into Attic Prose—

First, permit me to observe, that the use of force alone is but temporary. It may subdue for a moment; but it does not remove the necessity of subduing again; and a nation is not conquered, which is perpetually to be conquered. My next objection is its uncertainty. Terror is not always the effect of force, and an armament is not a victory. If you do not succeed, you are without resource; for conciliation failing, force remains; but force failing, no further hope of reconciliation is left.

Burke.

GREEK.

Examiner—Mr. C. H. Tawney, M. A.

1. Translate (with brief notes)—

Πρὸς δὲ τοῖς Σκιάποσιν λί-
μνη τις ἔστ' ἄλοντος οὗ
ψυχαγωγεῖ Σωκράτης·
ἔνθα καὶ Πείσανδρος ἦλθε
δεόμενος ψυχὴν ἰδεῖν, ἣ
ζῶντ' ἐκεῖνον προὔλιπε
σφάγι' ἔχων κάμηλον ἀ-
μνον τιν', ἧς λαιμοὺς τεμὼν,
ὥσπερ οὐδυσσεὺς ἀπῆλθε,
κἆτ' ἀνῆλθ' αὐτῷ κάτωθεν
πρὸς τὸ λαῖγμα τῆς καμήλου
Χαιρεφῶν ἡ νυκτερίς·

Aristophanis Aves.

Give some account of the persons here mentioned.

2. Translate

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

Ἔνδοι Πραξινόα ;

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ.

Γοργοῖ φίλα, ὡς χρόνῳ· ἐνδοῖ.
θαῦμ' ὅτι καὶ νῦν ἦλθες· ὄρη δίφρον, Εὐνόα, ἀυτῇ.
ἔμβαλε καὶ ποτίκρανον.

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

ἔχει καλλιστα.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ.

καθίζευ.

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

ὦ τᾶς ἀλεμάτω ψυχᾶς ! μόλις ὔμμιν ἐσώθην
Πραξινόα, πολλῶ μὲν ὄχλω πολλῶν δὲ τεθρίππων.
παντᾷ κρηπῖδες, παντᾷ χλαμυδηφόροι ἄνδρες·
ἁ δ' ὁδὸς ἄτρυτος· τὺ δ' ἑκαστέρω, ὦ ἔμ', ἀποικεῖς.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ.

ταῦθ' ὁ πάραρος τῆνος· ἐπ' ἐσχατα γᾶς ἔλαβ' ἐνθών
ἰλεόν, οὐκ οἴκησιν, ὅπως μὴ γείτονες ὦμες
ἀλλάλαις, ποτ' ἔριν, φθονερὸν κακόν, αἰὲν ὁμοῖος.

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

μὴ λέγε τόν τεόν ἄνδρα, φίλα, Δείνωνα τοιαῦτα,
τῶ μικκῶ παρεόντος· ὄρη, γύναι, ὡς ποθορῇ τυ·
θάρσει, Ζωπυρίων, γλυκερόν τέκος· οὐ λέγει απφῦν.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ.

αἰσθάνεται τό βρέφος, ναὶ τὰν πότνιαν.

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

καλός ἀπφῦς.

ΠΡΑΞΙΝΟΑ.

ἀπφῦς μὰν τῆνος τὰ πρόαν—λέγομες δὲ πρόαν θην
πάντα—νίτρον καὶ φῦκος ἀπὸ σκανᾶς ἀγοράσδων
ἦνθε φέρων ἅλας ἄμμιν, ἀνὴρ τρισκαιδεκάπηχυς.

ΓΟΡΓΩ.

χὠμὸς ταῦτά γ' ἔχει, φθόρος ἀργυρίω, Διοκλείδας·
ἐπταδράχμως κυνάδας, γραιᾶν ἀποτίλματα πηρᾶν,
πέντε πόκως ἔλαβ 'ἐχθές, ἅπαν ρύπον, ἔργον ἐπ 'ἔργῳ.
ἀλλ ' ἴθι, τὠμπέχονον καὶ τὰν περονατρίδα λαζεῦ.
βᾶμες τῶ βασιλῆος ἐς ἀρνειῶ Πτολεμαίω
θασόμεναι τὸν Ἄδωνιν· ἀκούω χρῆμα καλόν τι
κοσμεῖν τὰν βασίλισσαν.

Theocriti Idyllion, XV.

Describe the feast of Adonis.

3. Translate—Τάχα δ ' οὖν ταῦτα μῦθός σοι δοκεῖ λέγεσθαι ὥσπερ γραὸς καὶ καταφρονεῖς αὐτῶν, καὶ οὐδὲν γ' ἄν ἦν θαυμαστὸν καταφρονεῖν τούτων, εἰ πῃ ζητοῦντες εἴχομεν αὐτῶν βελτίω καὶ ἀληθέστερα εὑρεῖν· νῦν δὲ ὁρᾷς, ὅτι τρεῖς ὄντες ὑμεῖς, οἵπερ σοφώτατοί ἐστε τῶν νῦν Ἑλλήνων, σύ τε καὶ Πῶλος καὶ Γοργίας, οὐκ ἔχετε ἀποδεῖξαι, ὡς δεῖ ἄλλον τινὰ βίον ζῆν ἢ τοῦτον, ὅσπερ καὶ ἐκεῖσε φαίνεται συμφέρων. ἀλλ' ἐν τοσούτοις λόγοις τῶν ἄλλων ἐλεγχομένων μόνος οὗτος ἠρεμεῖ ὁ λόγος, ὡς ἐυλαβητέον ἐστὶ τὸ ἀδικεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, καὶ παντὸς μᾶλλον ἀνδρὶ μελετητέον οὐ τὸ δοκεῖν εἶναι ἀγαθὸν ἀλλὰ τὸ εἶναι, καὶ ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ· ἐὰν δέ τις κατά τι κακὸς γίγνηται, κολαστέος ἐστί, καὶ τοῦτο δεύτερον ἀγαθὸν μετὰ τὸ εἶναι δίκαιον, τὸ γίγνεσθαι καὶ κολαζόμενον διδύναι δίκην· καὶ πᾶσαν κολακείαν καὶ τὴν περὶ ἑαυτὸν καὶ τὴν περὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, καὶ περὶ ὀλίγους

καὶ περὶ πολλούς, φευκτέον· καὶ τῇ ῥητορικῇ οὕτω χρηστέον ἐπὶ τὸ δίκαιον ἀεί, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ πάσῃ πράξει. ἐμοί οὖν πειθόμενος ἀκολούθησον ἐνταῦθα, οἷ ἀφικόμενος εὐδαιμονήσεις· καὶ ζῶν καὶ τελευτήσας ὡς ὁ σὸς λόγος σημαίνει· καὶ εᾶσόν τινά σου καταφρονῆσαι ὡς ἀνοήτου καὶ προπηλακίσαι, ἐὰν βούληται, καὶ ναὶ μὰ Δία σύ γε θαρρῶν πατάξαι τὴν ἄτιμον τυτθὴν πλήγην· οὐδὲν γὰρ δεινὸν πείσει, ἐὰν τῷ ὄντι ᾖς καλὸς κἀγαθός, ἀσκῶν ἀρετήν.

Platonis Gorgias.

Explain Plato's doctrine of ideas, and shew what difficulties it was intended to solve.

GREEK.

Examiner—C. H. Tawney, M. A.

Translate into Greek Iambics :—

Neither to this interment called by me
Comest thou, nor thy presence I account
Among the covetable proofs of love.
As for thy tribute of adornment,—no!
Ne'er shall she don it, ne'er in debt to thee
Be buried! What is thine, that keep thou still!
Then it behoved thee to commiserate
When I was perishing; but thou, who stood'st
Foot-free o' the snare, was acquiescent then
That I, the young, should die, not thou, the old,—
Wilt thou lament the corpse thyself hast slain?
Thou wast not, then, true father to this flesh;
Nor she, who makes profession of my birth
And styles herself my mother, neither she
Bore me: but come of slave's blood, I was cast
Stealthily 'neath the bosom of thy wife!
Thou showedst, put to touch, the thing thou art,
Nor I esteem myself born child of thee!

(You need only attempt four of the following questions.)

2. Give the principal uses of the particles

δή — ἄρα — μὲν οὖν,

and illustrate your remarks by instances in which their force is discernible.

3. Distinguish between ὥστε with the infinitive and ὥστε with the indicative. What are the grammatical conditions of the right use of πρίν.

4. Give Aristotle's definition of happiness, showing clearly the meaning of the terms which he employs.

5. Give the various significations of διά, κατά, ὑπέρ, with the genitive and accusative.

6. Explain the terms—τὸ τριώβολον, ἀνάκρισις, σύμβολον, τίμημα, οἱ ἕνδεκα.

7. What were the principal liturgies at Athens?

8. Describe the Homeric ship.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. Find the condition that the line $\lambda x + \mu y + \nu = 0$ may touch the conic given by the general equation.

(*a*) Find the coordinates of the foci of the conic

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0.$$

2. If 2θ be the angle between the tangents to an ellipse from a point P and a' and a'' be major axes of the confocals through P; then will $\tan^2\theta = \dfrac{a^2 - a'^2}{a'^2 - a^2}$.

3. Prove that the anharmonic ratio of the pencil subtended at any point on a conic by four points on the same conic is constant. Hence deduce geometrically Pascal's theorem.

4. Given five points on a conic, construct geometrically its centre, and the lengths and directions of its axes.

5. Find the locus of a point such that its polars with respect to three conics may be concurrent.

(*a*) What is the locus if the three conics be three circles.

6. Form the equation of a plane passing through a given point and perpendicular to two given planes.

In determining a surface of the second degree, to how many conditions is it equivalent to be given a point and its polar plane? To how many to be given a self-conjugate tetrahedron?

7. If $u = 0$ represent a quadric, its asymptotic cone is represented by the equation

$$u = \frac{\Delta}{D}$$

What is the geometrical signification of $D = 0$, of $\Delta = 0$.

8. Any two circular sections of a quadric of opposite systems lie on the same sphere.

9. Prove Meunier's theorem.

10. Find the locus of points on a surface where the *indicatrix* is an equilateral hyperbola.

11. If Q be the foot of the perpendicular dropped from the centre O of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$$

upon a tangent plane at P, and if $OQ = p$ and $OP = r$, also if $\alpha_1\ \beta_1\ \gamma_1$ be the angles made with the axes by the bisector of the angle POQ prove that

$$\frac{1}{2pr} = \frac{\text{Cos}^2\,\alpha}{a^2 + pr} + \frac{\text{Cos}^2\,\beta}{b^2 + pr} + \frac{\text{Cos}^2\,\gamma}{c^2 + pr}.$$

12. If the eccentric angles $\alpha\ \beta\ \delta$ of three points on an ellipse be connected by the relation

$$\text{Sin}\,(\alpha + \beta) + \text{Sin}\,(\beta + \delta) + \text{Sin}\,(\delta + \alpha) = 0,$$

shew that the normals at these points are concurrent.

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. If $P = (a-b)^2 + (b-c)^2 + (c-a)^2$ express

$$\overline{a-b}^2\,(a + b - 2c)^2 + (b-c)^2\,(b + c - 2a)^2 + \overline{c-a}^2\,(c + a - 2b)^2$$

in terms of P.

2. If $\sqrt{(1-x)\,(1 + y + y^2)} - \sqrt{(1-y)\,(1 + x + x^2)} = C\,(x-y)$

$$\text{and } \sqrt{1-x^3} - \sqrt{1-y^3} = (x-y)\,\sqrt{a-x-y}$$

express C in terms of α.

3. Exhibit the result of eliminating x from the equations

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$$
$$x^3 - 1 = 0$$

the form of a determinant.

(a.) Write down the three roots of the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} a-x & b & c \\ c & a-x & b \\ b & c & a-x \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

4. Express in its simplest form the product of the squares of the differences of the roots of the equation $x^n - 1 = 0$.

5. If $ac - b^2 > 0$ then will the sign of

$$a^2d^2 - 6\,abcd + 4ac^3 - 3b^2c^2 + 4b^3d \text{ be positive.}$$

6. Solve the system of equations

$$x + y + z + u = p$$
$$xy + yz + zx + xu + yu + zu = q$$
$$xyz + xzu + yzu + xyu = r$$
$$xy = zu.$$

(a) Express

$$\alpha\,\beta\,\gamma\,\delta\,(\alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta)^2 - (\alpha\,\gamma\,\delta + \alpha\,\gamma\,\beta + \beta\,\gamma\,\delta + \alpha\,\beta\,\delta)^2$$

as the product of three quadratic factors.

(b.) If $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, be the roots of the equation

$$\phi\,(x) = x^4 - px^3 + qx^2 - rx + s = 0$$

and if $\lambda = \dfrac{\alpha\,\beta - \gamma\,\delta}{\gamma + \delta - \alpha - \beta}$ shew that the equation which has for its roots the several values of λ is

$$\phi\,(\lambda)\,[\phi'''\,(\lambda)]^2 = 36\,[\phi'\,(\lambda)]^2.$$

7. If $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \alpha_1 & \beta_1 & \gamma_1 \\ \alpha_2 & \beta_2 & \gamma_2 \end{vmatrix}$ and $\frac{d\Delta}{d\alpha} = a \frac{d\Delta}{d\beta} = b, \frac{d\Delta}{d\gamma} = c$

and so on; then will $\Delta^2 = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$.

(a.) State the corresponding relation between these determinants when the number of rows is n.

8. If the second term be removed from the equation

$$ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 6cx^2 + 4dx + e = 0$$

the result is $(az)^4 + 6\lambda(az)^2 + 4\mu(az) + a^2\nu - 3\lambda^2 = 0$
where $\lambda = ac - b^2$ $\mu = a^2d - 3abc + 2b^3$ $\nu = ae - 4bd + 3c^2$.

9. Shew that the result of eliminating x from the equations

$$ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 6cx^2 + 4dx + e = 0$$
$$\text{and } ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0$$
$$\text{is } a^2\nu^2 = 16a\lambda\rho$$

where λ and ν have the same values as in (8) and

$$\rho = ace + 2bcd - ad^2 - b^2e - c^3.$$

10. Form the equation whose roots are the cubes of the roots of $x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0$
and shew that the equation whose roots are the cubes of the roots of

$$p_0x^n + p_1x^{n-1} + p_2x^{n-2} + \&c. + p_{n-1}x + p_n = 0$$

$$\text{is } A^3 + B^3x + C^3x^2 - 3ABCx^3 = 0$$
$$\text{where } A = p_n + xp_{n-3} + x^2p_{n-6} + \&c.$$
$$B = p_{n-1} + xp_{n-4} + \&c.$$
$$C = p_{n-2} + xp_{n-5} + \&c.$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. If $u = \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$ shew that

$$n\left(\frac{du^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}}\right)_0 + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\ 2}\left(\frac{du^{n-2}}{dx^{n-2}}\right)_0 + - + n\left(\frac{du}{dx}\right)_0 + u_0 = 0$$

and hence calculate the coefficients of the first five terms in the expansion of u in a series of ascending powers of x.

2. If $u = \frac{\sqrt{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} + 1 + xy}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} + 1 - xy}$

$$\text{and } v = \frac{x\sqrt{1+y^2} + y\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x+y}$$

determine the value of $\frac{du}{dx}\frac{dv}{dy} - \frac{dv}{dx}\frac{du}{dy}$.

3. If u be a solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dz^2} = 0$$

prove that $x\frac{du}{dx} + y\frac{du}{dy} + z\frac{du}{dz}$ is also a solution of it.

4. Find the relation connecting the integrals

$$\int \frac{x^n dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \text{ and } \int \frac{x^{n-2} dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

and calculate the value of $\int \frac{x^5 dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

5. Integrate $\frac{d\theta\,(a + b\cos\theta + c\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\theta)}{a^1 + b^1\,\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta + c^1\,\mathrm{Sin}\,\theta}$.

6. If $u = \phi_1(x, y)$ and $v = \phi_2(x, y)$
and if we can deduce from these equations the relations

$$x = \psi_1(u, v)$$
$$y = \psi_2(u, v)$$

shew then that $\left(\frac{du}{dx}\frac{dv}{dy} - \frac{du}{dy}\frac{dv}{dx}\right)\left(\frac{dx}{du}\frac{dy}{dv} - \frac{dy}{du}\frac{dx}{dv}\right) = 1$

(*a.*) If the triple integral $\iiint V dx dy dz$ be transformed so as to depend on integrations with respect to new variables u, v, w, connected with x, y, z, by the relations

$$dx = P\,du + Q\,dv + R\,dw$$
$$dy = P'\,du + Q'\,dv + R'\,dw$$
$$dz = P''\,du + Q''\,dv + R''\,dw$$

shew that it becomes $\iiint V\,\Delta\,du\,dv\,dw$ where

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} P & Q & R \\ P' & Q' & R' \\ P'' & Q'' & R'' \end{vmatrix}.$$

7. Find the value of $\frac{\sqrt{2 + \mathrm{Cos}\,2x - \mathrm{Sin}\,x}}{x\,\mathrm{Sin}\,2x + x\,\mathrm{Cos}\,x}$ when $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

8. The locus of the extremity of the polar subtangent of any plane curve is the reciprocal of the evolute of the reciprocal curve.

9. Find the curve such that the normal is equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the radius of curvature.

10. Integrate the equation

$$3\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = 5\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right)$$

PURE MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. W. Booth, B. A.

1. If $\text{Sin}^{-1}\frac{a}{x} + \text{Sin}^{-1}\frac{b}{x} + \text{Sin}^{-1}\frac{c}{x} = \pi$

express x in terms of a, b, c.

2. Every circle which cuts two of the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral harmonically cuts the third also harmonically.

3. If A and A′, B and B′, &c., denote two homographic systems of points on the same right line, D a double point, shew that

$$AD^2 - AD\,(AI + AI') + AI\cdot AA' = 0$$

I and I′ being the points of either system corresponding to a point at infinity on the other.

4. The equations

$$A\ \text{Sin}\ \theta = a\ \text{Sin}\ x$$
$$A\ \text{Cos}\ \theta = 1 - a\ \text{Cos}\ x$$

being given, develop θ in a series proceeding according to sines of multiples of x; and log A in a series proceeding according to cosines of multiples of x.

5. Find the simplest values of the expressions

$$\text{Sin}\ 10^\circ\ \text{Sin}\ 30^\circ\ \text{Sin}\ 50^\circ\ \text{Sin}\ 70^\circ \text{ and}$$
$$\text{Cos}\ 20^\circ\ \text{Cos}\ 40^\circ\ \text{Cos}\ 60^\circ\ \text{Cos}\ 80^\circ.$$

6. If $u = \log_\epsilon \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2}\right)$ be expanded in a series of ascending powers of x, there will be no even powers in the expansion: also if $u = A_1 x + A_3 x^3 + A_5 x^5 +$ &c., shew by means of the exponential values of trigometrical functions that

$$x = A_1 u - A_3 u^3 + A_5 u^5 - \&c.$$

7. Simplify the expression

$$\text{Sin}^3 A + \text{Sin}^3\left(A + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + \text{Sin}^3\left(A + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) - 3\ \text{Sin}\ A$$
$$\text{Sin}\left(A + \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)\text{Sin}\left(A + \frac{4\pi}{3}\right).$$

8. If $a\,b\,c\,d$ be the sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle and if D_1 be the diagonal joining ab and cd and D_2 the diagonal joining bc and ad; shew that $D_1 : D_2 = ab + cd;\ bc + ad$.

(*a*.) Hence write down the lengths of D_1 and D_2 in terms of the sides.

9. Sum the series

$$\frac{1}{m-n}+\frac{1}{m+n}+\frac{1}{m-3n}+\frac{1}{m+3n}+\frac{1}{m-5n}+\frac{1}{m+5n}+\&c.,$$

to infinity.

10. Express the area of a spherical triangle in terms of the sides; also if p denote the perimeter of the triangle, and E, E_1, E_2, E_3, the spherical excesses of the triangle itself, and of those formed by producing its sides, two by two: then will

$$\tan^2 \tfrac{1}{4} p = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{4} E}{\tan \frac{1}{4} E_1 \tan \frac{1}{4} E_2 \tan \frac{1}{4} E_3}.$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Statics and Dynamics.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. Shew that any system of forces acting on a rigid body may be replaced by a force acting at a given point and a couple.

2. Obtain formulæ for the position of the centre of gravity of a solid. Find the centre of gravity of an octant of an ellipsoid.

3. A heavy uniform flexible string rests on a given curve in a vertical plane. Obtain formulæ for the determination of the tension of the string and of the pressure at any point of the curve.

A heavy uniform flexible string rests on a complete cycloid, the axis of which is vertical and vertex upwards, the whole length exactly coinciding with the whole arc of the cycloid, prove that the pressure at any point of the cycloid varies inversely as the curvature.

4. Investigate fully the laws of attraction by which the attraction of a spherical shell on an external particle is the same as that of its mass condensed at its centre of gravity.

5. State and prove the principle of virtual velocities.

6. Find the law of force tending to a given point which will constrain a particle to describe a given curve about it.

Find the law of force so that a particle may describe the curve $r = a \sin 3\theta$ about the pole. Find the velocity at any point. Deduce the value of the radius of curvature at the apex.

7. A particle moves under the action of gravity on a smooth surface of revolution whose axis is vertical. Determine the motion.

If the surface be a paraboloid (latus rectum $4a$) with its vertex downwards, and the particle be projected along the surface in the horizontal plane through the focus with a velocity $\sqrt{2nag}$, the initial radius of curvature of the path will be

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}\,na}{\sqrt{n^2-1}}.$$

8. An impulsive tension in the direction at the tangent is applied at an extremity of a uniform perfectly flexible string lying on a smooth plane. Find the impulsive tension at any point of the string, and the initial direction of motion of each particle of the string.

If all the particles start with equal velocities, prove that the string must lie in the form of a catenary or a straight line.

9. A particle is projected along a smooth circle with velocity V in a medium whose resistance αV^2 Prove that when the direction of motion has changed through an angle ϕ the velocity is $Ve^{-k\phi}$.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

Hydromechanics and Optics.

1. A fluid at rest is acted on by forces. Obtain the differential expression for the pressure at any point; also the conditions which must be fulfilled by the forces in order that equilibrium may be possible.

2. Obtain equations giving the resultant pressure on any surface bounding a fluid at rest under the action of any given forces. What is the condition that there should be a single resultant pressure?

3. Define the term metacentre. Obtain an expression for the position of the metacentre of a body floating at rest in a homogeneous fluid.

The solid formed by a portion of $cy^2 = z(a^2 - x^2)$ cut off by a plane parallel to that of xy floats in a fluid of n times its density. Prove if it is in neutral equilibrium for small angular displacements in any vertical plane

$$n^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 + \frac{5\,a^2}{8\,c^2}.$$

4. Prove that the surface of a mass of homogeneous fluid revolving about a vertical axis in relative equilibrium is a paraboloid of revolution.

A circular tube of radius a, which is very large in comparison with the radius of its bore, contains liquid filling one-twelfth of its circumference. The tube turns about the vertical diameter with uniform angular velocity. Prove that if the highest point of the liquid is in the horizontal diameter the angular velocity is $2\sqrt{\frac{g}{a}}$

5. Obtain the equation—

$$\frac{1}{\rho}dp = -d.v - d\,\frac{d\phi}{at} - \tfrac{1}{2}\,d(v^2)$$

for the pressure at any point of a moving fluid, assuming that the forces are such that $Xdx + Ydy + Zdz = -dv$, and that the velocities can give rise to a velocity function (*i. e.* are such that $vdx + vdy + vdz = d\phi$).

6. What is meant by the focal lines of small oblique pencils?

Obtain expressions giving their position in the case of a small oblique pencil refracted at a spherical surface.

7. Prove that for minimum deviation in the case of a prism, the angles of incidence and emergence are equal

8. A ray passes through a medium, the value of μ at any point of which is a function of r, the distance from a fixed point. Find the differential equation to the path of the ray.

If μ varies inversely as $c^2 + r^2$, where c is constant, find the equation.

9. If a pencil of light passes through two prisms, the edges of which are parallel, and the axis of the pencil passing in a principal plane of each, find the condition of achromatism.

If the pencil passes through each with minimum deviation, the angles of incidence in the first and emergence from the second being ϕ and ϕ'', the two rays for which the refractive indices are μ, $\mu + \delta\mu$ and μ', $\mu' + \delta\mu'$ will emerge parallel if

$$\frac{\delta\mu}{\mu} \tan \phi = \frac{\delta'\mu}{\mu'}, \tan \phi'$$

9. What is meant by an equivalent lens?

Find the focal length (F) of a lens equivalent to a combination of two lenses (focal lengths $f_1 f_2$) on the same axis at a distance a from each other.

10. A plane luminous ellipse throws light on a small area parallel to it and situated in the line drawn through the centre of the ellipse perpendicular to it. If a, b are the semi-axes of the ellipse, and c the distance of the small area the illumination is

$$\frac{ab}{\sqrt{(a^2 + c^2)(b^2 + c^2)}}.$$

MIXED MATHEMATICS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. In a spherical triangle prove that

$$\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A.$$

If from a fixed point P any great circle be drawn cutting a given small circle in A and B, prove that $\tan \frac{PA}{2} \tan \frac{PB}{2}$, is constant.

2. Prove the formulæ that

$$\cos \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) \cos \frac{C}{2} = \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a + b) \sin \tfrac{1}{2} C$$

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2}(A + B) \cos \frac{C}{2} = \cos \tfrac{1}{2}(a - b) \cos \tfrac{1}{2} C$$

for a spherical triangle.

3. State and prove Newton's fourth Lemma. The area between two focal radii of a parabola and the curve is half the area between the curve and the corresponding perpendiculars on the directrix.

4. A particle describes a circle about a centre of force at an excentric point. Find the law of force.

The sum of the reciprocals of the velocities at the extremities of any diameter is independent of the position of the centre of force and varies as the periodic time.

5. Find in terms of the major axes and focal distance the velocity at any point of a conic section described about a centre of force at the focus.

Find when possible the point in an elliptical orbit at which, if the centre of force were transferred to the empty focus, the orbit would be a parabola. Prove that such a point cannot exist unless the eccentricity of the elliptical orbit is greater than $\sqrt{5} - 2$

6. Find the law of force tending to the pole under the action of which a body may describe an equiangular spiral.

7. State the reason why the face of the moon presented to the earth is always approximately the same. Explain the full meaning of the word "approximately."

8. Explain the method of determining the latitude and the local time by observations on the sun's altitude.

9. Investigate expressions for the aberration of a star in right ascension and declination.

At half yearly intervals the relative right ascensions of three stars will not be altered by aberration provided their right ascensions and declinations satisfy the equation

$$\cos\delta \sin(\alpha' - \alpha'') + \cos\delta' \sin(\alpha'' - \alpha) + \cos\delta'' \sin(\alpha - \alpha') = 0$$

10. Define a true solar and a mean solar day. Trace the causes to which the "equation of time" is due. Prove that it vanishes four times a year.

Assuming that if the orbit of the earth were a circle with the sun in its centre, the Sun's R A (α) and its longitude (l) would be connected by the equation $\tan\alpha = \tan l \cos\omega$, ($\omega$ being the obliquity of the ecliptic) prove that the equation of time will have its greatest value when $\tan\alpha = \sqrt{\cos\omega}$ and that if θ be then the difference between the Sun's longitude and right ascension

$$\tan\theta = \frac{\left(\sin\frac{\omega}{2}\right)^2}{\sqrt{\cos\omega}}$$

PROBLEMS.

Examiner—Mr. John Eliot, M. A.

1. A railway train of given mass is travelling due south at a uniform rate along a line which runs due north and south. Prove that (supposing the earth perfectly spherical) the train will exert a strain on the metal rails towards the east the magnitude of which varies as the product of the velocity of the train and the sine of the latitude of the position, and a strain towards the south the magnitude of which varies as the sine of twice the latitude.

2. Two points describe the curve $r = c \sec 3\frac{\theta}{3}$ in the same direction and under the action of a force from the origin. Prove that when their directions of motion are parallel, the sum of their velocities is a constant quantity.

3. If a particle moves on a rough inclined plane prove that

$$\sqrt{\rho\rho^1}\cos^3\theta = r$$

where ρ, ρ^1 are the radii of curvature of the path at the two points where the tangents are inclined at an angle θ to the horizon, and r is the radius of curvature at the highest point.

4 A particle is projected from a platform with velocity V, and elevation β. On the platform is a telescope fixed at elevation α. The platform moves horizontally in the plane of the particle's motion, so as to keep the particle always in the field of view of the telescope. Shew that the original velocity of the platform must be

$$V\frac{\sin(\alpha-\beta)}{\sin\alpha}$$

and its acceleration $g\cot\alpha$.

5. A small pencil of parallel rays is incident on a reflecting paraboloid in a direction perpendicular to the axis. If P be the point of incidence of the axis of the pencil, and S the focus of the paraboloid, shew that the primary focus Q will be found by drawing from S a perpendicular to SP meeting the normal at P in K and from K a perpendicular KQ on the direction of the ray reflected from P.

6. A particle mass m moves in a smooth circular tube (radius a) under the action of a force (μ m × distance) to a point inside the circle at a distance c from its centre. If the particle be placed very nearly at its greatest distance from the centre of force, prove that it will move over the quadrant ending at the least distance in the time $\frac{\sqrt{a}}{\mu c}\log\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)$.

7. In a common pump V is the volume of the cylinder in which the piston works, V′ that of the water-pipe above the surface of the water; prove that the water will just rise to the valve at the first stroke if the height of the water-pipe be to the height of the water barometer as $V-V^{\frac{1}{2}}$: V.

8. The surface of a sphere is divided into triangles and lunes by the planes of the faces of a regular tetrahedron. Prove that the area of a triangle is three times that of a lune.

9. Two prisms whose refracting angles are right angles, and refractive indices μ, μ^1, are placed so that one face of each is in contact. Their edges are parallel and their refracting angles opposed. Prove that the minimum deviation of the compound prism is

$$\sin^{-1}(\mu^2-\mu^2).$$

10. A solid of revolution floats in different liquids. If the time of oscillation (t) in any liquid and the density (ρ) are found to be connected by the equation $\rho = f\frac{1}{(t^2\rho)}$ f denoting a given function, shew that the equation to the meridian section of the solid is

$$x-c=\frac{2g}{2}\int\frac{dy}{y}\frac{f^1\left(\frac{gy^2}{m\pi}\right)}{\left\{f\left(\frac{gy^2}{m\pi}\right)\right\}^2}$$

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Examiner—REV. DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

1. Explain the principles and conditions of Free Trade. Under what circumstances is a protectionist policy defensible?

2. What are the proper limits of Government intervention in works that may be performed by private agency? Examine the case of Railways and Telegraphs.

3. Compare the state of England and India with reference to the conditions under which a representative form of government is applicable.

4. Explain the term conscription? What are the advantages and disadvantages of a voluntary and compulsory military system respectively?

5. Which are the systems of land-tenure, most prevalent in India? Describe their characteristics and their effects on the people.

6, What is political economy? State, examine and criticise the various definitions that have been given of it.

7. What are usury laws? What are their economical effects? What are the proper remedies for the evils, against which they were enacted?

8. What system of taxation is the most advantageous to a country? Examine the case of the license and income-taxes. State Adam Smith's and Mill's views on the subject.

HISTORY OF GREECE AND ROME.

Examiner—REV. DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

1. Give some account of the political institutions of Greece during the heroic age, and of the migrations of the Greek tribes after the Trojan war.

2. Write a sketch of the history of the literature of Greece up to the time of the Macedonian conquest.

3. Trace and describe the effects of the Roman conquest of Greece on the culture of the Roman people, and compare the age of Pericles with that of Augustus.

4. What is the "Retreat of the Ten Thousand"? Who is its historiographer? Narrate it; together with the circumstances that led to it, and the events that arose out of it.

5. What are the sources of our knowledge of the history of Rome? Give some account of them. State and discuss the various views that have been held as to their trustworthiness.

6. Name the kings of Rome in chronological order, with dates; and enumerate the additions and improvements which they severally made to the city from time to time.

7. Write a sketch of the life of Sulla, and of his wars and laws.

8. Who are the Flavian Emperors? Describe the events which led to the accession of their house. Which are the two great events that have made their reigns memorable in history? Give dates.

MODERN HISTORY.

Examiner—REV. DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

1. Describe the effects on Modern Europe of the invention of printing and of gunpowder. By whom, when, and where were they invented?

2. What were the causes which led to the Reformation of the sixteenth century? Trace its course in Germany. Wherein did the German Reformation differ from the Swiss? Mention some of the leading men on both sides.

3. Describe the constitution of the Holy Roman Empire. What changes were made in the course of time, by whom and when?

4. Describe the condition of France under Louis XIV. Who were his principal ministers and generals? Enumerate his wars, and sketch the history of any one of them, giving dates.

5. Enumerate the states into which Italy was divided before the consolidation of the present kingdom; and narrate the events which brought about the latter.

6. What were the limits of the Turkish empire in Europe at the time of its greatest extent, and what are they now according to the Berlin Treaty? Mention in chronological order the various events which led to the gradual contraction.

7. What were the causes that led to the Greek war of independence? Write briefly the history of it. Who is the present king of Greece, and to which of the reigning houses of Europe is he directly related?

8. Explain the terms: *Salic law, Pragmatic Sanction, Chambers of Reunion, Fronde, Janissaries, Chivalry.* Who were the following: *Tilly, Pascal, Rienzi, Scanderbeg, Ypsilanti, Saint-Simon?*

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Examiner—REV. DR. A. F. RUDOLF HOERNLE.

1. Mention the various nations from which the present English people is divided, with the languages they used and the dates of their arrivals in England. Where and how did the English language come into use? What is the oldest extant specimen of it? Mention any words in present use of Celtic origin.

2. What was the origin of the Wars of the Roses? How were the rival claims finally adjusted? How did these wars contribute morally and how materially to the augmented power of the Tudor sovereigns? Mention any illustration of such augmented power.

3. Narrate the origin of the Puritan Sect. Into what three parties was it divided in the time of Charles I, and by what parties were these severally opposed?

4. Describe the particular circumstances which led to the union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland. Mention the provisions of each act of Union.

5. To what country have the Hindus been traced? State the grounds. To what ancient writers and travellers of foreign nations are we indebted for the most authentic information concerning the Hindus?

6. Write a short account of Lord Cornwallis' two campaigns against Tippoo. What were the conditions of peace?

7. Give a short account of the arrangements made by Lord Cornwallis for the permanent settlement of the public demand on account of land revenue in Bengal. What led to the adoption of these arrangements?

8 When, under whom, and where did the Portuguese arrive in India? Give a brief account of the Portuguese in connection with India

---

LOGIC.

Examiner—Dr. P. K. ROY.

1 State and criticise the views of Logic taken by Kant, Hegel, Ueberweg, Mill, Hamilton, and Spencer

2. State and criticise the theories as to the import of a Proposition

3 Explain fully the meaning, and give the arguments for and against (if there be any) the truth of the proposition, "Every phenomenon or event has a cause"

4. The aim and object of scientific classification.

5. Describe and illustrate the uses of Hypotheses, and state the conditions of a legitimate Hypothesis

6. What is explanation? State and illustrate its meaning, noting diversities of opinion.

7. Explain and examine the following:—

"The ultimate Laws of Nature cannot possibly be less numerous than the distinguishable sensations or other feelings of our nature"—*Mill*

MORAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Dr. P. K. ROY.

1 Is a science of ethics possible? State and criticise Sidgwick's definition of it

2 What does Sidgwick mean by a method of ethics? Give his classification of ethical systems

3. Define a voluntary action and distinguish it from other kinds of action What are *Reflex actions?*

4 Describe the origin, growth, and nature of the moral sentiments Is there a moral sense or moral reason?

5 State the fundamental assumptions of intuitionism and give a critical account of that form of it which appears to be the most reasonable to you.

6 Trace the development of Utilitarianism from the time of Bentham up to the present day

7 Give an account of Spinoza's Ethics.

MENTAL SCIENCE.

Examiner—Dr. P. K. Roy.

1. Fully explain the meaning of the term "*faculty*" in Psychology. How many mental faculties are there?
2. Describe carefully the knowledge which each of our senses gives us of the external world.
3. Give a short account of Aristotle's Psychology.
4. State and criticise the views of time and space held by philosophers of different schools.
5. Is *prediction* possible in Psychology? If so, give as many illustrations of it as you can. If not, state fully why not.
6. Are there any Psychological principles or laws which are accepted as such by Psychologists of all schools?
7. State and compare the doctrine of transfigured realism with that of natural realism. Criticise both, and give your own view of the question.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Examiner—Dr. P. K. Roy.

1. State the essential elements of a system of philosophy, and illustrate them by reference to any of the systems with which you are acquainted.
2. State and compare critically the ethical ideas of Socrates with those of Aristotle.
3. Give a condensed account of Plato's Dialectic, and compare it with that of Hegel.
4. How was DesCartes led to the investigation of the question of God's existence? State and examine Kant's criticism of his arguments for the existence of God.
5. State and compare the fundamental ideas of Berkeley's philosophy with those of Mill.
6. Trace the history of the processes of induction, deduction, and definition; and state and criticise the present conceptions of them.

L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination, 1879.

CHEMISTRY.

Examiner—Mr. A. Pedler.

1. 219 grams of Hydrochloric acid are allowed to act upon an excess of zinc, what weight of zinc will be dissolved, and what will be the respective weights of the new substances formed? ($Zn = 65{\cdot}2$ $Cl = 35\ 5$).

2. Air is said to become unfit for breathing when it contains 3 volumes of Carbon dioxide in 1,000 volumes. What weight of charcoal burnt in a room containing 200,000 litres of air at 17°C. and 684 m. m. pressure, will produce this proportion of Carbon dioxide, and therefore render the air unhealthy?

3 Give two methods of preparing Nitrogen; what are the principal properties of this gas?

4. What is the chemical composition of Bones, what chemical element is obtained from them, and how is it prepared?

5. Write out the chemical equations expressing the action of a solution of Potassium Hydrate on each of the following substances:—Hydrochloric acid, Iodine, Sulphuric acid, and Arsenic trioxide.

6 Describe how Calomel (Mercurous Chloride) is prepared. A sample of Calomel is believed to contain Mercuric Chloride, how would you detect and remove it?

7. What are the antidotes used in arsenic poisoning, and what are the chemical reasons for such action? How would you test for arsenic?

8. Give the general outlines of the mode of testing the chemical nature of a urinary calculus.

9. Describe the usual mode of preparation of Hydrocyanic acid; what are the properties of the pure acid?

10. What is the composition of cane sugar, what is the action of yeast on this substance, and what is the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon it?

PHYSIOLOGY.

Examiner—Dr. K. McLeod.

[Value of written examination 600; oral 400; total 1,000.]

1. Define as briefly as you can the terms,—*morphological, physiological, protoplasm, differentiation, metabolism, secretion, excretion, systole, diastole, reflex.* [150.]

N.B.—Credit will be given for the conciseness of the definitions.

2. Describe the structure and function of ciliary epithelium, and mention in what parts of the human body it is found. [100.]

3. State and explain the differences, physical and chemical, between arterial and venous blood. [200.]

4. Describe generally the innervation of the heart, and give proof derived from experiments for attributing to different portions of the nervous arrangements of the organ different functions. [150.]

ANATOMY.

Examiner—Dr. J. G. French.

Answer 5 of the following questions.

(Maximum number of marks allowed for paper = 500).

1. Detail all you know of the Inferior Dental Nerve,—its derivation, course, relations, branches, and the several muscles which it supplies. (*Value* = 90 *marks.*)

2. Describe briefly the arterial anastomoses which exist round the elbow joint. (*Value* = 110 *marks.*)

3. Describe briefly the Duodenum, and give the relations which the neighbouring parts bear to it in its several portions. (*Value* = 110 *marks*)

4. Give the origin, insertion, course, relations, and nervous supply of the Omo-hyoid muscle. (*Value* = 60 *marks.*)

5. Describe the formation of the Brachial Plexus, and enumerate the branches which it gives off—

1st, above the Clavicle,
2nd, below the Clavicle,

and mention the cord, or part of the plexus, from which each branch springs. (*Value* = 130 *marks.*)

6. Detail all you know of the Supra-scapular Artery—its derivation, course, relations, branches, and their anastomoses. (*Value* = 90 *marks*)

7. Give the origin, insertion, course, relations, and nervous supply of—

1st, the Superior Oblique muscle of the Orbit.
2nd, the Inferior Oblique do. do.
(*Value* = 60 *marks.*)

MATERIA MEDICA.

Examiner—Dr. R Harvey.

1. Give the natural orders, physical characters, active principles, and therapeutic uses of the following drugs:

Aconite, Columba, Gamboge, Elaterium, Bael, Santonica, Nux Vomica, Belladonna, Rhubarb, Squill.

2 Name the principal *anthelmintics*, stating the form in which each can best be prescribed, the doses, and the variety of worm against which each is efficacious.

3. How is Iodide of Potassium prepared; what are the tests for its purity; in what doses may it be given; and what are its chief uses?

4 Into what officinal preparations does opium enter, and what is the proportion of opium in each?

5 What is Ipecacuanha; whence is it procured; what are its effects in small, medium, and large doses; in what diseases is it commonly prescribed; and what are its effects when applied externally?

6. Write prescriptions for 1, a mild laxative; 2, a smart aperient; 3, a drastic purgative for an adult, giving clear directions for the use of each.

7. What do you understand by the *Vis medicatrix naturæ*, and what value do you attach to it in the cure of disease?

N.B.—Only five of these questions are to be selected for answer.

BOTANY.

Examiner—Dr. W. G. Gregg.

1. Describe botanically the plants annexed. Give the diagnosis of the natural order to which it belongs, and fill up the under-noted schedule for the flower:—

Organs.	Numbers	Cohesion.	Adhesion.
Sepals.			
Petals.			
Stemens.			
Pistils.			

2. What is meant by the perisperm of seed? Mention any 3 natural orders in which perisperm is always present, and any 3 in which it is always absent.

3. What do you understand by the terms:—

Sorosis.	Acharnium.	Carpel.	Stomata
Caryopsis.	Stigma.	Perianth.	Parenchyma.

4. Give the botanical diagnosis of the natural order Leguminosae.
5. What are the most important contents of a vegetable cell?
6. Describe botanically the objects numbered 1 and 2.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Examiner—DR. K. MCLEOD.

1. Define the terms *homologous* and *analogous*, illustrating your definition by an example. [100.]
2. Describe an amœba; state what functions of animal life are performed by the organism, and how each is accomplished. [150.]
3. Detail the developmental phases of the tapeworm (*tænia solium*) and describe the anatomy of a mature proglottis. [200.]
4. Describe the central circulatory organ of a reptile, and contrast it with that of a mammal and fish. [150.]

L. M. S. and M. B. Second Examination, 1879.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Examiner—Dr. C. T. O. Woodford.

1. In what way do Poisons affect or act on the system? Give examples.
2. Describe the symptoms of Poisoning by Oxalic acid, and the morbid appearances found after death.
3. How would you know Coma, the result of an injury from the effect of opiate poisoning?
4. What morbid differences are observed between Hanging and Strangulation.

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. C. H. Joubert.

1. A man is admitted into hospital suffering from symptoms of commencing aphasia and hemiplegia. There is a history of a blow on the head received some weeks previously, producing unconsciousness lasting only a few minutes and followed by no marked symptoms of mischief till a few days before admission. Which would be the side paralyzed, and what would be your diagnosis and prognosis in such a case? What would be the probable course and termination of such a case? Describe fully all the symptoms
2. Diagnose between tubercular consolidation. pneumonia, and bronchitis of the upper lobe of the right lung, describing fully the local physical signs and general symptoms in each case Give your treatment in each case.
3. Describe a case of acute dysentery, mentioning the most usual complication in such cases, detailing the unfavourable symptoms in a fatal case and the usual sequelæ after recovery in non-fatal cases Give also your treatment of the different stages, and indicate what you would do in a severe case in which ipecacuanha always produced vomiting.
4 Diagnose between aczema, psoriasis and tinea tonsurans (ringworm), and give your treatment of each disease.

Time allowed 3 hours.

MEDICINE.

Examiner—Dr. C. H. Joubert.

(Afternoon paper, 3 hours.)

State all you know about—

1. Gastric ulcer,
2. Diphtheria,
3. Mitral regurgitant disease,

including treatment in each case.

SURGERY.

Examiner—Dr. E. A. Lawrie.

1. What are the characters of a syphilitic (infecting) sore: when do secondary symptoms usually occur, and where do they generally make their first appearance? What is the prognosis, and how would you treat the primary and secondary disease?
2. Describe the symptoms of disease of the hip (morbus coxarious) Discuss the treatment of each stage of the disease
3. To what diseases is the testicle liable, and what is their treatment?
4. Describe Wood's operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia
5. What are the chief forms of purulent ophthalmia and their treatment?
6. Describe the operation of iridectomy for the relief of tension and for artificial pupil.

MIDWIFERY.

Examiner—Dr. C. H. Joubert.

(4 hours allowed.)

1. Enumerate the various signs of pregnancy, and describe the steps you would take to diagnose between pregnancy and ovarious tumour in the case of a pluriparous woman of 35 years of age
2. What do you know about the two kinds of hæmorrhage before delivery, respectively termed Unavoidable and Accidental? Give a brief outline of treatment in each case.
3. What are the usual causes and symptoms of inversion of the uterus after labour, and what would be your treatment of such a case?
4. What are the usual causes of obstruction during labour by the material soft parts?
5. Describe a natural labour.

HYGIENE.

Examiner—DR. J. M COATES.

1 Detail the measures needed to prevent the spread of a contagious disease, and in using disinfectants; show how you would apply them, and explain their mode of action.

2 Trace out the causes of contamination of air, soil, and water in and around village houses, and point out the most practicable remedies.

3. Arrange the sanitary requirements of a large fair or gathering of pilgrims in the plains of Bengal.

PATHOLOGY.

Examiner—DR. J. M. COATES.

1 Describe the general and miscroscopic characters of—
(*a*) Fatty, (*b*) Amyloid, (*c*) Cirrhotic, and (*d*) Nutmeg liver.

2. Carefully describe and differentiate the following ulcerations of the bowels: (*a*) Tubercular, (*b*) Typhoid, (*c*) Dysenteric. (*d*) Scorbutic.

3 Give the nature of the morbid changes which frequently follow malarial fevers in spleen, liver and brain.

Honor Examination, 1879.

SURGERY

Examiner—Dr. E. Lawrie.

1. What are the symptoms of stone in the bladder: compare lithotomy and lithotrity under the following conditions:
(*a*) childhood: (*b*) stricture of the urethra: (*c*) extensive venal disease: (*d*) when there is more than one stone: (*e*) in the female. Describe lateral lithotomy.

2. What forms of cancer are met with in bone? What are the principal considerations which would influence your diagnosis between cancerous and innocent or semi-innocent tumours of bone?

3. What is pyæmia? Is there any difference between pyæmia and septicamia? What is the difference in the temperature in traumatic and hectic fever and pyæmia? What does the essence of pyæmia consist in pathologically, and what are the secondary deposits due to?

4. To what diseases is the breast liable? Discuss them as regards diagnosis and treatment.

5. What is aneurism, its commonest form, and the arteries most liable to it? What are the signs of the disease and its mode of termination if left alone? Discuss the various plans of treatment proposed with reference say to an aneurism of the popliteal artery.

6. How may fractures of bone take place, and how is the process of reunion accomplished? What is the length of time usually required for the process?

7. What is necrosis? Which bones are liable to it? What are its causes, and how do the circumstances which attend the exfoliation of bone and its reproduction vary? What is the source from which the new bone thrown out in cases of necrosis proceed?

PRINTED BY THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.

April, 1879.

LIST

OF

Classical, Mathematical, and other Books,

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS,

PUBLISHED OR SOLD BY

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.,

Booksellers and Publishers to the University.

Books are sold to Students and Educational Institutions, at the English Prices, valued in Indian Money at the current rate of Exchange

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.

Abney Photography, (Text-Books of Science). 3*s*. 6*d*.
Abbott. Bacon's Essays, text and Index. 2*s* 6*d*
Abbott. Bacon's Essays, with Notes. 2 vols 6*s*
Abbott. Bible Lessons. 4*s* 6*d*.
Abbott. How to Parse. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Abbott. How to Write Clearly. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Abbott. Shakespearian Grammar Fcap 8vo 6*s*.
Abbott and Seeley. English Lessons for English People. 4*s* 6*d*.
Abercrombie. On the Intellectual Powers 3*s* 6*d*.
Abercrombie. Philosophy of the Moral Feelings. 2*s* 6*d*.
Academic Atlas. 32 Maps. By Bartholomew 5*s*.
Adam. New Latin Delectus. 2*s* 6*d*.
Adams. Dictionary of English Literature. 15*s*.
Adams Elements of the English Language. 4*s* 6*d*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Adams. The Rudiments of English Grammar. 2*s.*
Addison. Essays from the "Spectator." 5*s.*
Addison. Selections from the "Spectator." By Airy. 1*s.*
Addison. Essays from the "Spectator." By Arnold. 4*s* 6*d.*
Ainsworth. Latin Dictionary, abridged. 5*s.*
Airy. Geometrical Optics. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Airy. Popular Astronomy. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Airy. Treatise on Magnetism. 9*s.* 6*d.*
Airy. Undulatory Theory of Optics. 6*s.* 6*d.*
Airy. Selections from the "Spectator." 1*s.*
Airy. Sound and Atmospheric Vibration. 9*s.*
Aitken. Outlines of the Science and Practice of Medicine. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Aitken. Science and Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. 38*s.*
Aldis. A Chapter on Decimals. Re. 1.
Aldis. Geometrical Optics. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Aldis. Treatise on Solid Geometry. 8*s.*
Alford. The Queen's English. 5*s.*
Allen and Cornwell. Grammar for Beginners. 1*s.*
Allen and Cornwell. School Grammar. 1*s.* 9*d.*
Allen. Elementary Latin Grammar. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Allen. First Latin Exercise Book. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Anatomical Remembrancer. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Anderson. Geography for Junior Classes. 1*s.*
Anderson. Modern Geography. 12mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Angus. Bible Handbook. 5*s.*
Angus. Handbook of English Literature. 5*s.*
Angus. Handbook of the English Tongue. 5*s.*
Angus. Specimens of English Literature. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Ansted. Physical Geography. 7*s.*
Ansted. The World we live in. 2*s.*
Anthon. Cæsar's Commentaries. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Anthon. Horace. By Boyd. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Anthon. Select Orations of Cicero. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Anthon. The Æneids of Virgil. By Trollope. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Anthon. Sallust. By Boyd. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Arabic B. A. Course. Rs. 2-8.

Arabic Entrance Course. Rs. 3.
Arabic First Arts Course. Rs. 2-8.
Argyll. The Reign of Law. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Arithmetic for Schools in India. (Nelson Series.) 2*s*.
Armstrong. Class Book of English Literature. 5*s*.
Armstrong. Organic Chemistry. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Arnold. English Grammar. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Arnold. Lectures on Modern History. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Arnold. Manual of English Literature. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Arnold. Henry's First Latin Book. 3*s*.
Arnold. Latin Prose Composition. Part I. 6*s*. 6*d*.
Arnold. Latin Verse Composition. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Arnold. First Verse Book (Latin), 2 Parts, *each* 2*s*.
Arnold. Life of Dr. By Stanley. 2 vols. 12*s*.
Arnott. Elements of Physics. 12*s*. 6*d*
Ashby. Notes on Physiology. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Atkinson. Natural Philosophy from Ganot. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Atlases—

Black. School Atlas. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Chambers. Minor. 5*s*.
Chambers. Primer do. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Chambers. School. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Collins. Academic Atlas. 5*s*.
Collins. Advanced Atlas. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Collins. Crown Atlas. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Collins. Library Atlas. 21*s*.
Gall & Inglis. Atlas, 3*s*. 6*d*.
Johnston. Atlas.
Historical. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Physical. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Johnston. Half Crown Atlas. Political. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Johnston. Unrivalled Atlas. 5*s*.
Johnston. School Atlases. Each 12*s*. 6*d*.
Astronomical.
Classical.
General.
Physical.
Johnston. Handy Royal Atlas, £ 2-12-6.
Nelson. Geography and Atlas. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Nelson. School Atlas. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Philip. First School do. 1*s*.
Philip. Initiatory Atlas, 6*d*.

Aunt Charlotte's English History for the Little Ones. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Austin. Jurisprudence, Abridged by Campbell. 12*s*.
Austin. Jurisprudence, Analysis, by Campbell. 6*s*.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning. Summary by Hunter. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Bacon. Essays. By Hunter. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning. By Wright. (Clar. Press.) 4*s*. 6*d*.
Bacon. Essays. Notes and Glossarial Index by Wright. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Bacon. Essays. Annotations by Whately. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Bacon. Essays. By Abbott. 2 vols. 6*s*.
Bacon. Essays with Index. By Abbott. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Bacon. Essays. (I — XXXI). Notes by Lewis. 1*s*.
Bacon. Novum Organum. By Fowler. 14*s*.
Bain. English Composition. 8vo. 4*s*.
Bain. First English Grammar. 1*s*. 4*d*.
Bain. Higher English Grammar. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Companion. 5*s*. 6*d*.
Bain. Deductive Logic. 8vo. 4*s*.
Bain. Inductive Logic. 8vo. 6*s*. 6*d*.
Bain. Mental and Moral Science. 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*
Baker. Circle of Knowledge:—
Gradation I. 24mo 6*d*. | Gradation II. 24mo. 6*d*.
Gradation III. 24mo. 1*s*.
Baker. Land and Engineering Surveying. 2*s*.
Baker. Mensuration. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Baker. Science Class Book. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Baker. Statics and Dynamics. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Balfour. Class-Book of Botany. . 21*s*.
Balfour. Elements of Botany. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Balfour. Manual of Botany. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Ball. Experimental Mechanics. 16*s*.
Ball. Students' Guide to the Bar. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Banerjea. Bhatti Kavya. Rs. 2.
Banerjea. Kumara Sambhava. Rs. 2-8.
Banerjea. Raghuvansa (Cantos 1-3, 4-9). Rs. 5.
Banerjea. Sanscrit Grammar (Upakramanika). Re. 1-8.
Banister, Music. 5*s*.
Barff. Elementary Chemistry. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Barff. Introduction to Scientific Chemistry. 4*s*.
Barnes. Clinical History of Diseases of Women. 28*s*.
Bartle. Synopsis of English History. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Bautain. Art of Extempore Speaking. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Baynes. Thermo-dynamics. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Beasley. Book of Prescriptions. 6*s*. 6*d*.
Beasley. Druggists' General Receipt Book. 6*s*. 6*d*.
Beasley. Pocket Formulary. 6*s*. 6*d*.
Beasley. Plane Trigonometry. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Beesley. Stories from Roman History. 2*s*. 6*d*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Beeton. Dictionary of Biography. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Beeton. Dictionary of Geography. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Beeton. Dictionary of Natural History. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Beeton. Dictionary of Universal Information. Geography, History, Biography, Mythology, &c. 1 vol. 15*s*.
Bell. Modern Reader and Speaker. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Bell. Standard Elocutionist. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Benfy. Sanscrit Dictionary. £2. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Benfy. Sanscrit Grammar. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Bengal Law Reports. Vols. I—XV. Each Rs. 27-8.
Bengalee Entrance Course, 1879, Re. 1-6.
Bengalee Text-Books for Indian Schools, translated into Bengalee from Standard English Works.
Elements of Euclid. First Two Books. As. 8.
Lethbridge. Easy Introduction to the History of India. Re. 1.
Lethbridge. Easy Introduction to the History and Geography of Bengal. Re. 1.
Roscoe. Chemistry. As. 8.
The World's History. As. 8.
Todhunter. Mensuration for Beginners. As. 12.
Blanford. Physical Geography. As. 10.
Bentley. Manual of Botany. 14*s*.
Berkeley. Principles of Human Knowledge. By Collyns. 3*s*.
Berkeley, Selections from, with Notes by Fraser. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Besant. Conic Sections treated Geometrically. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Besant. Elementary Hydrostatics. 4*s*.
Besant. Hydro-Mechanics. 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Binn. Orthographic and Isometrical Projection. 1*s*.
Black. Life of Goldsmith. (English Men of Letters). 2*s*. 6*d*.
Black. School Atlas of Modern Geography. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Black. Student's Manual. Words derived from Greek and Latin. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Blackie. Self Culture. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Blair. Rhetoric. 5*s*.
Bland. Algebraical Problems. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Blanford. Physical Geography for India. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Blochmann. First Geography. As. 4.
Blochmann. Geography of India and Burmah. As. 8.
Bloxam. Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. 16*s*.
Bloxam. Metals. 3*s*. 6*d*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Bohn. British Classics. Each volume 3*s.* 6*d.*

Addison's Works. 6 vols.
Burke's Life. By Prior.
Burke's Speeches. 2 vols.
Burke's Works. 6 vols.
Defoe's Works. 7 vols.
Gibbon. Roman Empire. 7 vols.

Bohn. Translations of the Classics. Each volume 5*s.*

Æschylus.
Aristophanes. 2 vols.
Aristotle. Ethics.
Aristotle. Metaphysics.
Aristotle. Organon.
Aristotle. Politics.
Aristotle. Rhetoric.
Cæsar.
Catullus.
Cicero. Academics.
Cicero. Nature of the Gods.
Cicero. Offices, Old Age, Friendship, &c. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Cicero. Orations. 4 vols.
Cicero. Oratory.
Demosthenes. 5 vols.
Epictetus.
Euripides. 2 vols.
Herodotus.
Homer. 2 vols.
Horace.
Justin. Eutropius, &c.
Juvenal. Persius, &c.
Livy. 4 vols.
Lucretius.
Lucan. Pharsalia.
Martial. Epigrams, &c. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Nepos. Eutropius, &c.
Ovid. Fasti.
Ovid. Heroides, &c.
Ovid. Metamorphoses.
Plato. 6 vols.
Plato. Dialogues.
Pindar.
Persius. Juvenal, &c.
Plautus. 2 vols.
Pliny. 6 vols.
Sallust.
Sophocles.
Tacitus. 2 vols.
Terence and Phedrus.
Thucydides. 2 vols. 7*s.*
Virgil. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Xenophon. 3 vols.

Bonnerjee. Hindu Wills Act. Rs. 6.

Boole. Calculus of Finite Differences. 14*s.*

Boole. Differential Equations. By Todhunter. 8vo. 14*s.* Supplementary Volume, 8*s.* 6*d.*

Boole. Finite Differences. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Boole. Law of Thought. 14*s.*

Boswell. Life of Johnson. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Bowman. Practical Chemistry. By Bloxam. 6*s.* 6*d.*

Brewer. Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Brewer. English Composition. 12mo. 5*s.* 6*d.*

Brewer. Guide to English History. 12mo. 3*s.*

Brewer. Guide to Scientific Knowledge. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Brewer. Young Tutor. 1st Series. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.* 2nd Series, 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Bristowe. Practice of Medicine. 21*s.*

British Pharmacopœia. By Authority. 6*s.*

Brooke. A Primer of English Literature. 1*s.*

Broughton. Civil Procedure Code. Act X of 1877. Rs. 30.

Browne. History of Greece. 12mo. 5*s.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Browne. Philosophy of the Human Mind. 8*s*. 6*d*.
Browning. Modern England. 1820—1874. 9*d*.
Bryant. Surgery. 2 vols. 28*s*.
Bryce. First Greek Reader. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Bryce. First Latin Book. 2*s*.
Bryce. Grammar of the Latin Language. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Bryce. Second Greek Book. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Bryce. Second Latin Book, consisting of Extracts from Nepos, Cæsar, and Ovid. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Buchanan. Dictionary of Scientific Terms. 6*s*.
Buckle. History of Civilization. 3 vols. 24*s*.
Burgess. Geography of India for Schools. 6*d*.
Burke. Reflections on the French Revolution. 5*s*.
Burke. Speeches on Warren Hastings. 2 vols. 7*s*.
Burke. The Regicide Peace. By Payne. 5*s*.
Burke. Thoughts on Present Discontent. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Burke's Works. 6 vols. Each 3*s*. 6*d*.
Burn. Building Construction. (Plates, 5*s*.) 2*s*. 6*d*.
Burnell. Hydraulic Engineering. 3*s*.
Butler. Atlas of Ancient Geography. 12*s*.
Butler. Atlas of Modern Geography. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Butter. Etymological Spelling Book. 8vo. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Byrne. Arithmetic for Schools. 5*s*. 6*d*.
Byrne. Dual Arithmetic. 14*s*.
Byron. Childe Harold. Notes by Hiley. 1*s*.
Cæsar. Commentaries by Moberly. The Gallic War. 4*s*. 6*d*. The Civil War. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Cæsar. Commentaries on the Gallic War. By Wheeler Anthon's Classics. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Cæsar. De Bello Gallico. Book IV. Vocabulary. By White. 9*d*.
Cæsar. De Bello Gallico. Literal Translation. (Bohn). 5*s*.
Cæsar. De Bello Gallico. Text by Long. 2*s*.
Cæsar. De Bello Gallico. With Notes and Vocabulary By Kenny. Book I, 1*s*. Books II and III, 1*s*.
Calcutta University Calendar. Annually. Rs. 5.
Calderwood. Handbook of Moral Philosophy. 6*s*.

Callcott. Little Arthur's History of England. 1*s.* 6*d*

Cambridge University Calendar. Annually. 6*s.* 6*d.*

Cambridge University Almanack and Register.
Rs. 2-2.

Cambridge Latin and Greek Texts—

Cicero. De Senectute, de Amicitia. By Long. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Cicero. Orationum Verrinarum. By Long. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Virgil. Opera. By J. Conington. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Lucretius. De Rerum Natura. By A. J. Munro. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Homer. Ilias. Lib. I—XIX. By A. Paley. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Novum Testamentum Græcum. By F. H. Scrivener. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Campbell. Analysis of Austin's Jurisprudence. 6*s.*

Campbell. Poetical Works. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Carpenter. Manual of Physiology. *Reprinting.*

Carpenter. Mental Physiology. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Carpenter. Principles of Physiology. 31*s.* 6*d.*

Carpenter. Spelling. By Macleod. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Carpenter. Vegetable Physiology and Botany. 6*s.*

Cassell. Elements of Arithmetic. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Cassell. Elements of Geometry. . 12mo. 1*s.*

Catullus. Selections, *see Selecta Poetica. Part II.*
Translation. Rs. 2-8.

Chambers. Copy Books. Demy 4to. Each 6*d.*

Text.

1. Initiatory Exercises and Alphabet.
2. Junctions of Letters and Short Words.
3. Capitals and Alphabetical set of Full Lines.

Half-Text.

4. Initiatory Exercises and Sentences.
5. Mixed Set—Half-Text and Text.

Plain Small-Hand.

6. Initiatory Exercises, Short Words, Capitals and Figures.
7. Mixed—Small, Half-Text, and Text.
8. Alphabetical Set of Sentences, Forms of Address, &c.
9. Mixed—Small, Half-Text, and Text.

Current Small-Hand.

10. Initiatory Exercises, Set of Sentences, Forms of Cards, &c.
11. Commercial Set—Cards, Letters, Receipts, Invoices, &c.

Ladies' Angular-Hand.

12. Initiatory Exercises and Alphabetical Set of Short Words.
13. Alphabetical Set of Sentences, Capitals, Figures, &c.
14. Finishing Set—Forms of Address, Cards, Letters, &c.

Ornamental Writing.

15. Italic, Roman, German-Text, Old English, and Ornamental Designs.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Chambers. Descriptive Astronomy. 28*s.*
Chambers. Etymological Dictionary. 4*s.*
Chambers. Economic and Comprehensive Dictionary. 7*s.*
Chambers. History of English Literature. With Specimens. 2 vols. 20*s.*
Chambers. Information for the People. 2 vols. 16*s.*
Chambers's Series :—
Infant School Primer. Paper. 1½*d.*
First Book of Reading. 1½*d.*
Second Book of Reading. 3*d.*
First Standard Reading Book. 6*d.*
Second Standard Reading Book. 9*d.*
Third Standard Reading Book. 1*s.*
Fourth Standard Reading Book. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Fifth Standard Reading Book. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Introductory English Grammar. 6*d.*
English Grammar and Composition. 1*s.* 6*d.*
English Literature. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Etymological Dictionary. 4*s.*
Introduction to Composition. 6*d.*
Moral Class Book. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Rudiments of Knowledge. 9*d.*
Select Poetry. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Elocution. By Graham. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Historical and Miscellaneous Questions. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Inorganic Chemistry. By Wilson. 4*s.*
Introduction to the Sciences. 1*s.*
Matter and Motion. 10½*d.*
Simple Lessons. 9*d.*
Algebra, Theoretical and Practical. 3*s.* Key, 2*s.* 6*d.*
Arithmetic, Theoretical and Practical. 2*s.*
Explicit Euclid. 2*s.*
Introduction to Arithmetic. 1*s.*
Mathematical Tables. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Plane Geometry. 1*s.* 6*d.* Key, 2*s.*
Practical Mathematics. 4*s.* 6*d.* Key, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Atlas of Modern and Ancient Geography. 34 Maps. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Minor Atlas. 15 Maps. 5*s.*
Primer Atlas. 9 Maps. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Chaucer. Prioresses Tale, etc. By Skeat. (Cl. Pr.). 4*s.* 6*d.*
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, etc. By Morris. (Clar. Press.) 2*s.* 6*d.*
Chaucer. Tale of the Man of Lawe. By Skeat. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Chesterfield. Advice to his Son. 1*s.*
Child's (The) Latin Accidence. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Child's Guide to Knowledge. Useful and Familiar Questions and Answers. 18mo. 3*s.*
Church. Beginning of the Middle Ages. 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Churchill. On the Diseases of Women. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Churchill. On the Diseases of Children. 12s. 6*d*.
Churchill. Theory and Practice of Midwifery. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Churchill's Series of Manuals—

Bentley. Botany. 14*s*.
Wilson. Anatomist's Vade Mecum. 14*s*.
Tomes. Dental Surgery. 14*s*.
Macnamara. Diseases of the Eye. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Royle. Materia Medica. 15*s*.
Barlow. Practice of Medicine. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Carpenter. The Microscope. 15*s*.
Brooke. Natural Philosophy.
Jones and Sieveking. Pathological Anatomy. 16*s*.
Carpenter. Physiology.
Taylor. Poison. 16*s*.
Taylor. Medical Jurisprudence. 14*s*.
Heath. Practical Anatomy. 14*s*.
Waring. Therapeutics. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Bryant. Practice of Surgery. 2 vols. 28*s*.
Fownes. Inorganic Chemistry. 8*s*. 6*d*.
Fownes. Organic Chemistry. 10*s*.
Druitt. Surgeon's Vade Mecum. 14*s*.

Cicero. De Amicitia. Cambridge Texts. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Cicero De Senectute. Oxford Pocket Classics. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Cambridge Text, 1*s*. 6*d*. Translation, 3*s*. 6*d*.
Cicero. Cato Major. By White. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Cicero Pro Cluentio. By Ramsey. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Cicero Pro Milone. By Major. 1*s*.
Cicero Orationum Verrinarum. By Long. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Cicero. Translations (Bohn's Series):—

Orations, Vol. 1. Verres, &c. 5*s*.
——— 2 Catiline, &c. 5*s*.
——— 3. Orations for his House, &c. 5*s*.
——— 4. Miscellaneous Orations. 5*s*.
The Nature of the Gods. 5*s*.
Academics, DeFinibus, &c. 5*s*.
Offices, Old Age, Friendship, &c. 3*s*. 6*d*.
On Oratory, and Orators. 5*s*.

Cicero's Extracts. With English Notes. By H. Walford.

Part I.—Anecdotes from Greek and Roman History. 8vo. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Part II.—Omens and Dreams; Beauties of Nature. 8vo. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Part III.—Rome's Rule of her Provinces. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Three Parts bound in one. 4*s*. 6*d*.

Cicero. The Orations against Catiline. By A. S. Wilkins. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Civil Service Book-keeping. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Civil Service Orthography. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Clarendon Press Series. English Language and Literature—

Addison. Selections from the 'Spectator.' By Arnold. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Anglo-Saxon Reader. By Sweet. 8*s*.
Bacon. Advancement of Learning. By W. Aldis Wright. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Burke. Reflection on the French Revolution. By E. J. Payne. 5*s*.

Clarendon Press Series.—(*Contd.*)

Burke. The Regicide Peace. By E. J. Payne. 5*s.*
Burke. Thoughts on Present Discontent. By E. J. Payne. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Chaucer. The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, &c. By R. Morris. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Chaucer. The Prioresses Tale; Sire Thopas; The Monkes Tale, etc. By W. W. Skeat. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Chaucer. Tale of the Man of Lawe. By Skeat. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Cowper. Didactic Poems of 1782. By H. T. Griffiths. 3*s.*
Cowper. Task. By H. T. Griffiths. 3*s.*
Dryden. Select Poems. By W. D. Christie. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Earle. Anglo-Saxon for Beginners. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Earle. Philology of the English Tongue. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Hamilton and Ball. Book-keeping. 2*s.*
Hooker. Ecclesiastical Polity. Book 1. By R. W. Church. 2*s.*
Marlowe and Greene. By Ward. 4*s* 6*d.*
Milton. Areopagitica. By Hales. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Milton. Poems. By R. C. Brown. 2 vols. 6*s.* 6*d.*
Pope. Essay on Man. By M. Pattison. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Pope. Satires and Epistles. By M. Pattison. 2*s.*
Shakespeare. Select Plays. By W. G. Clark and W. Aldis Wright.—
As you like it. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Hamlet. 2*s.*
Julius Cæsar. 2*s.*
King Lear. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Macbeth. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Merchant of Venice. 1*s.*
Midsummer Night's Dream. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Richard II. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Tempest. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Specimens of Early English. By R. Morris and W. Skeat. Part II. Robert of Gloucester to Gower (1298—1393). 7*s.* 6*d.*
Specimens of English Literature from the Ploughmans Crede to the Shepheardes Calendar (1394—1579). By W. W. Skeat. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Spenser. Faery Queen. By G. W. Kitchin. Books I and II. Each 2*s.* 6*d.*
Sweet. Anglo-Saxon Reader. 8*s.* 6*d.*
Tancock. Elementary English Grammar. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Tancock. English Grammar and Reading Book. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Thring. Grammatical Analysis. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Typical Selections from English Writers—
Vol. I. Latimer to Berkeley. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Vol. II. Pope to Macaulay. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Ward. Old English Drama. 5*s.* 6*d.*

Clarke. Bengal Council Acts. Unrepealed. Rs. 22.

Clarke. Class Book of Geography. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Clarke. Comparative Grammar. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Clarke. Dictionary of the English Language. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Clarke. English Grammar, Spoken and Written Language. 1*s.*

Clarke. Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas. 2*s.*

Clarke. Manual of Surgery. 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Clifford. Elements of Dynamics. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Cobbett. Grammar of the English Language. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Colenso's Works:—

Algebra for Schools. Part I. 12mo. 4*s.* 6*d.* Key, 5*s.*
Algebra for Schools. Part II. 12mo. 6*s.* Key, 5*s.* Key to both Parts in one vol., 7*s.* 6*d.*
Arithmetic for Schools. 12mo. 4*s.* 6*d.* Key, 5*s.*
Elements of Algebra. 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Plane Trigonometry. Part I, 12mo., 3*s.* 6*d.* Part II, 12mo., 2*s.* 6*d.* Key, Parts I and II, bound together, 12mo., 8*s.* 6*d.*
Solid Geometry. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Student's Algebra. By Hunter. 6*s.*

Collier. Advanced Class-Book of B. History. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Collier. Great Events of History. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Collier. History of English Literature. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Collier. History of the British Empire. 2*s.*

Collier. Junior Class-Book of British History. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Collier. Senior Class-Book of British History. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Collins. Atlases:—

Academic Atlas. 32 Maps and Index. Rs. 3-8.
Advanced Atlas. 32 Maps. Rs. 2-8.
Crown Atlas. 32 Maps. 8vo. Rs. 1-12.
Library Atlas. Rs. 15.

Collins. Cabinet Dictionary, English Language. 5*s.*

Collins. Globe Dictionary, English Language. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Collins. Library Dictionary. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Collins. School and College Classics:—

Bacon. Essays I—XXXI. By Revd. H. Lewis. 1*s.*
Milton. Paradise Lost. Books I, II, etc. By J. G. Davis. 1*s.*
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel. By Jas. Morison. 1*s.*

Collins. Standard Arithmetic Table Book. 1*d.*

Cooley. Economic and Comprehensive Dictny. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Cook. Biology. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Cook. First Book of Poetry. 12mo. 9*d.*

Cooke. Universal Letter-writer. 8vo. 1*s.*

Cornelius Nepos. Notes by Browning. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Cornwell. Geography for Beginners. 1*s.*

Cornwell. School Geography. 3*s.* 6*d.* With Maps, 5*s.* 6*d.*

Cornwell. Young Composer. (Key, 3*s.*) 1*s.* 6*d.*

Cowell. Constitution of Legislative Authority in India. Rs. 8.

Cowell. Hindoo Law as administered in British Courts. 2 parts. Rs. 20.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Cowell. Indian Digest. Second Edition. Rs. 30.
Cowper. Didactic Poems, etc. By Griffiths. (Clar. Press). 3*s*.
Cowper. Poetical Works. Globe Edition. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Cowper. Poetical Works.
(Routledge, or Moxon's). 3*s*. 6*d*.
Cowper. The Task. Edited by Storr. 2*s*.
Cowper. The Task, etc. By Griffiths. (Clar. Press). 3*s*.
Cox. General History of Greece. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Cox. Great Persian War. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Cox. Manual of Mythology. 8vo. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Cox. School History of Greece. 3*s* 6*d*.
Cox. Greeks and Persians. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Crabb. English Synonyms. 15*s*.
Crabb. Mythology of all Nations. 12mo. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Craik. English of Shakespeare illustrated in "Julius Cæsar." 12mo. 5*s*.
Craik. Manual of English Literature. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Craik. Outlines of the History of the English Language. 12mo. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Craik. Pursuit of Knowledge. 5*s*.
Creighton. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh. 3*s*.
Creighton. Roman History. (Primer Series.) 1*s*.
Criminal Procedure Code, Act X of 1872. Rs. 4-8.
By Knox. 2 vols. Rs. 10.
By Prinsep. Rs. 16.
Crossley. Intellectual Calculator. 2*s*.
Culley. Handbook of Practical Telegraphy. 16*s*.
Cumming. Theory of Electricity. 8*s*. 6*d*.
Cunningham & Shephard. Indian Contract Act. Rs. 14.
Currie. English Prose Composition. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Currie. Indian Law Examination Manual. Rs. 2.
Curtis. Outlines of English History. 6*d*.
Curtius. Smaller Greek Grammar. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Curtius. Student's Greek Grammar. 6*s*.
Dalgleish. English Composition. 2*s*. 6*d*. Key, 2*s*. 6*d*.
Dalgleish. English Composition. Introductory. 1*s*.
Dalgleish. Progressive English Grammar. 2*s*. (Key, 2*s*. 6*d*.)
Dalton. Arithmetical Examples. 2*s*. 6*d*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Dana. Manual of Mineralogy. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Darnell. Parsing Simplified. 1*s*.
Darton. The Earth and its Inhabitants. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Davidson. Technical Manuals:—
Applied Mechanics. Cloth. 2*s*.
Colour. With Coloured Plates. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Bricklayers, Drawing for. 3*s*.
Building Construction. 2*s*.
Cabinet Makers, Drawing for. 3*s*.
Carpenters and Joiners, Drawing for. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Gothic Stonework. 3*s*.
Linear Drawing and Practical Geometry. 2*s*.
Linear Drawing and Projection. The Two Vols. in One. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Machinists and Engineers, Drawing for. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Metal-plate Workers, Drawing for. 3*s*.
Model Drawing. 3*s*.
Orthographical and Isometrical Projection. 2*s*.
Practical Perspective. 3*s*.
Stonemasons, Drawing for. 3*s*.
Systematic Drawing and Shading. 2*s*.
Day. Properties of Conic Section proved Geometrically. 3*s*. 6*d*.
D'Cruz. Arithmetic for Beginners. As. 8.
D'Cruz. Elements of Arithmetic. Rs. 2.
De Quincey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Demosthenes. De Carona. Short Notes. Oxford Pocket Classics, 2*s*. Translation (Bohn), 5*s*.
Deschanel. Natural Philosophy. By Everett. 18*s*.
Devey. Logic—Science of Inference. 5*s*.
Diamond English Dictionary. 1*s*.
Dickens. A Child's History of England. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Dictionary Appendix and Guide to Correct Speaking and Writing. 5*s*.
Dictionary of Every-Day Difficulties in Reading, Writing, and Speaking. By Edward Shelton. 2*s*.
Donaldson. Complete Greek Grammar. 16*s*.
Donaldson. Complete Latin Grammar. 14*s*.
Douglas. Principles of English Grammar. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Douglas. Progressive English Reader:—
First Book. 3*d*.
Second Book. 4½*d*.
Third Book. 1*s*.
Fourth Book. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Fifth Book. 2*s*.
Sixth Book. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Douglas. Progressive Geography. 1*s*.
Douglas. Spelling and Dictation Exercises. 1*s*.
Dowden. Shakespeare. (Primer Series). 1*s*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Dowden. Shakespeare. His Mind and Art. 12*s.*
Dowden. Studies in Literature. 12*s.*
Downing. Practical Hydraulics. Part I. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Downing. Theory of Practical Construction. 14*s.*
Doyle. History of America. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Drew. Geometrical Treatise on Conic Sections. 5*s.*
Drew. Solutions to Geometrical Conics. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Drinkwater. Siege of Gibraltar. 2*s.*
Druitt. Surgeon's Vade Mecum. 14*s.*
Dryden. Death of Oliver Cromwell. By Christie. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Dublin University Calendar, Annually. 4*s.*
Dublin University Examination Papers. Annually. 4*s.*
Durkin. Treatise on Acoustics. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Dunman. Biological, Anatomical, and Physiological Terms. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Dutt. Materia Medica of the Hindus. Rs. 6.
Dyer. English Folk Lore. 5*s.*
Earle. Anglo Saxon for Beginners. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Earle. The Philology of the English Tongue. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Edinburgh Latin Rudiments. 2*s.*
Educational Year Book. Annually. 5*s.*
Edward VI. Latin Grammar. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Edwards. Notes on Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy. Re. 1.
Edwards. Short History of the English Language. Re. 1-4.
Ellis. Demonstrations of Anatomy. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Elphinstone. History of India. By E. B. Cowell. 18*s.*
Enfield Speaker (The). 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
English Men of Letters. Each 2*s.* 6*d* :—

Gibbon. By J. C. Morison.	Johnson. By Leslie Stephen.
Goldsmith. By William Black.	Scott. By R. H Hutton.
Hume. By Professor Huxley.	Shelley. By J. A. Symonds.

English School Classics. Edited by Francis Storr.
Thomson. Seasons, Winter. By the Rev. J. F. Bright. 1*s.*
Cowper. Task. By Francis Storr. 2*s.*
Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel. By J. Surtees Phillpotts. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Scott. Lady of the Lake. By R. W. Taylor. 2*s.*
Twenty of Bacon's Essays. By Francis Storr. 1*s.*
Milton. Paradise Lost. By Francis Storr. Book I, 9*d.* Book II, 9*d.*
Selections from the Spectator. By Osmund Airy. 1*s.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

English School Classics.—(*Continued*).
Goldsmith. Traveller and Deserted Village. By C. Sankey 1*s.*
Macaulay. Hallam. By Boyd. 1*s.*
Mullins. Simple Poems. 8*d.*

Epochs of Ancient History. Fcap. 8vo., cloth, with Maps. 2*s.* 6*d.* each.
The Greeks and the Persians. By Rev. G. W. Cox.
The Early Roman Empire By Rev. W. Wolfe Capes.
Rome to its Capture by the Gauls. By Wilhelm Ihne.
The Athenian Empire, from the Flight of Xerxes to the Fall of Athens By Rev. G. W. Cox.
The Roman Triumvirate. By Rev. Charles Merivale
The Age of the Antonines; Roman Empire, Second Century. By W. Wolfe Capes
The Macedonian Empire, to the Death of Alexander the Great By Arthur M Curties.
The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla. By A. H. Beesly.
Spartan & Theban Supremacies. By Sankey.

Epochs of Modern History. Fcap. 8vo., cloth, with Maps. Each 2*s.* 6*d*:—
Beginning of the Middle Ages. By Church.
Edward the Third. By Rev. W. Warburton.
The Age of Elizabeth. By Rev. M. Creighton.
The Age of Queen Anne. By Morris.
The Crusades. By Rev G. W. Cox.
The Early Plantagenets, and their Relation to the History of Europe. By William Stubbs.
The Era of the Protestant Revolution. By F. Seebohm.
The Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe. By Edward Hale.
The Houses of Lancaster and York. By J. Gardiner.
The Normans in Europe. By Johnson.
The Puritan Revolution. By S. Rawson Gardiner.
The Thirty Years' War, 1618—1648. By S. Rawson Gardiner.
The War of American Independence. By J. M. Ludlow.

Erichsen. Science and Art of Surgery. 2 vols. 36*s.*
Etherington. Student's Hindee Grammar. Rs. 4.
Eton Greek Grammar. 12mo. 4*s.*
Eton Latin Grammar. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Euripides. Medea. With Notes. (Cambridge Texts). 1*s.* 6*d.*
Eves. Classical Spelling Book. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Eves. School Examiner. 1*s.*
Evers. Arithmetic in Theory and Practice. 3*s.*
Evers. Mathematical and Nautical Tables. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Far off Asia. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Far off Australia, Africa, and America. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Fawcett. Manual of Political Economy. 12*s.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Fawcett. Political Economy for Beginners. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Fawcett (Mrs.) Tales in Political Economy. 3*s*.
Fell. Miscellaneous Arithmetic Questions. Rs. 2-8.
Fenwick. Student's Guide to Medical Diagnosis. 6*s*. 6*d*.
Ferguson. Electricity. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Fergusson. System of Practical Surgery. 21*s*.
Ferrers. Trilinear Co-ordinates. 6*s*. 6*d*.
Field. Law of Evidence for British India. Rs. 18.
Fink. Analysis of Reid on the Human Mind. Re. 1-8.
First Arts Course, 1879, Rs. 5.
First Arts Course, 1880. English Course.
Creighton's Life of Raleigh. 3*s*.
Mullins' Simple Poems. 8*d*.
Macaulay's Warren Hastings. 1*s*.
Macaulay's Lord Clive. 1*s*.
Macaulay's Lord Clive. Notes by Bowen. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Milton. Paradise Lost. I and II. Notes by Davis. 1*s*.
Milton. Paradise Lost. Notes by Hunter. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel. Notes by Morison. 1*s*.
Fleay. Shakespeare Manual. 6*s*.
Fleming. Student's Moral Philosophy. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Fleming. Vocabulary of Philosophy. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Flower. Osteology of the Mammalia. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Forbes. Arabic Grammar. 18*s*.
Forbes. Bengali Grammar. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Forbes. Hindustani Dictionary, Persian Char. 42*s*.
Forbes. Hindustani Dictionary, Roman Char. 36*s*
Forbes. Hindustani Dictionary, abridged. 12*s*.
Forbes. Hindustani Grammar. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Forbes. Hindustani Manual. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Forbes. Persian Grammar. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Forrest and Storr. Goldsmith's Deserted Village. 12 As.
Foster. Primer of Physiology. 1*s*.
Foster. Text Book of Physiology. 21*s*.
Foster (Vere). Copy Books:—
1. Strokes. Easy Letters, Short Words. 2*d*.
1½. Half Text. 2*d*
2. Long Letters, Short Words, Figures. 2*d*.
3. Capitals, Short Words, Figures. 2*d*.
3½. Sentences—Round Hand. 2*d*.
4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½. Sentences. 2*d*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Foster (Vere). Copy Books—*Contd.*)
7. Sentences and Christian Names. 2*d.*
8, 9. Sentences. 2*d.*
10. Plain and Ornamental Lettering. 3*d.*
Fowler. Elements of Deductive Logic. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Fowler. Elements of Inductive Logic. 8vo. 6*s.*
Fowler. Medical Vocabulary. 7*s.*
Fownes. Chemistry. Organic. By Watts. 10*s.*
Fownes. Chemistry. Inorganic. By Watts. 8*s.* 6*d.*
Frankland. How to teach Chemistry. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Freeman. General Sketch of European History. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Freeman. History of Europe. Primer Series. 1*s.*
Freeman. Old English History. 6*s.*
Frost. Newton's Principia. 1st Book. Sections I, II, III. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Frost. Solid Geometry. Vol. I. 16*s.*
Fyffe. History of Greece. Primer Series. 1*s.*
Galbraith and Haughton. Mechanics. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Galbraith. Manual of Arithmetic. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Gall and Inglis. School Atlas of Modern and Ancient Geography. 32 Maps, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Ganot. Natural Philosophy. By E. Atkinson. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ganot. Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied. By E. Atkinson. 15*s.*
Garnett. Elementary Dynamics. 6*s.*
Garrod. Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Geikie. Elementary Physical Geography. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Geikie. Primer of Geology. 1*s.*
Geikie. Primer of Physical Geography. 1*s.*
Gervinus. Shakespeare Commentaries. 14*s.*
Ghosh. Mathematical Papers. Part I, Entrance, Re. 1-8. Part II, First Arts, Re. 1-4.
Ghosh. Solutions of Exercises from Todhunter's Mensuration. Re. 1-8.
Ghosh. Complete Key to Todhunter's Mensuration. Re. 1-12.
Ghosh. Student's Wood's Algebra. Re. 1-8.
Ghosh. Elements of Euclid. 12mo., sewed. Re. 1-4; or in cloth, Re. 1-8.
Gibbon. Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 7 vols. 24*s.* 6*d.*
Gibbon. Life of. By Morison. (English Men of Letters) 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Giles. English Parsing. 2*s*.

Girdlestone. Theoretical and Practical Arithmetic. 8*s*. 6*d*.

School Arithmetic. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Girtin. The House I Live in. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Gladstone. Primer of Homer. 1*s*.

Gleig. History of England. Two parts in one. Cloth. 2*s*.

Gleig's Series. Each 9*d*. :—

Arithmetic.	Geography, British Empire.
Astronomy.	History of England. 2 parts.
English Grammar.	History of India.
General Geography.	Mensuration.

Gleig's Series. Each 1*s*. :

Logarithms.	Orthographic Projection.

Globe Series. Each 3*s*. 6*d*. :—

Burns.	Pope.
Cowper.	Robinson Crusoe.
Dryden.	Scott.
Goldsmith.	Shakespeare.
Horace.	Spenser.
Milton.	Virgil.
Morte d' Arthur.	

Godfray. Treatise on the Lunar Theory. 5*s*. 6*d*.

Godfray. Astronomy. 12*s*. 6*d*.

Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. 4*s*. 6*d*.

Goldsmith. Deserted Village. By W. McLeod. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Goldsmith. Traveller. By W. McLeod. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Goldsmith. The Deserted Village. Notes by Forrest and Storr. 12 As.

Goldsmith. Grammar of General Geography. 5*s*.

Goodeve. Elements of Mechanism. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Goodeve. Evidence Act, 1872. Re. 1-8.

Goodeve. Law of Evidence. Rs. 10.

Goodeve. Principles of Mechanics. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Goodwin. Course of Mathematics. 16*s*.

Goodwin. Elementary Dynamics. 8vo. 3*s*.

Goodwin. Elementary Statics. 3*s*.

Goodwin. Problems and Examples, 5*s*. Solutions. 8vo., 9*s*.

Gosson. School of Abuse, 1579. By E. Arber. 6*d*.

Gostwick. English Grammar, Historical and Analytical. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Grady. A Manual of Hindu Law. Rs. 10.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Graham. Art of Composition. 5*s.*
Graham. Book about Words. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Graham. English Classified Synonyms. 6*s.*
Graham. English Grammar. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Graham. English Style. } 'cap. 8vo. 6*s.*
Graham. Helps to English Grammar. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Graham. Principles of Elocution. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Grammar School Classics.
Horace. By Macleane. 6*s.* 6*d.*
Virgil. Æneid. V—XII. By Conington. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Gray. Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical. 28*s.*
Gray. Poetical Works. British India Classics. 3*s.*
Greek Testament. Edited by Scrivener. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Green. Geology for Students. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Green. Pathology and Morbid Anatomy. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Green. Short History of the English People. 8*s.* 6*d.*
Analysis by Tait. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Gregory. Mathematics for Practical Men. £1. 1*s.*
Griffin. Algebra and Trigonometry. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Griffin. Chemical Handicraft. 4*s.*
Griffin. Scientific Handicraft. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Grimley. Guide to Subordinate Civil Service Examination. Rs. 4.
Grimley. Rules for the Departmental Examination. Rs. 5.
Grimley. Sea-Customs Law and Tariff Act. Rs. 7-8 or interleaved, Rs. 8-8.
Gross. Algebra. Part II. 8*s.* 6*d.*
Grove. Correlation of Physical Forces. 15*s.*
Grove. Geography. Primer Series. 1*s.*
Guizot. History of Civilization. 3 vols. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Gulliver's Travels. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Guy. Geography for Children. 1*s.*
Guy. School Geography. 3*s.*
Guyot. Earth and Man. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Haddon. Algebra. (Weale's Series.) 2*s.*
Hales. Longer English Poems. Notes, Philological, etc. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Hall. Primary English Grammar. 1*s.*
Hallam. Constitutional History of England. 3 vols. 12*s.* Student's edition, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Hallam. History of European Literature. 4 vols. 16*s.*
Hallam. History of the Middle Ages. 3 vols. 12*s.*
Hallam. Middle Ages. Student's edition. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Hamilton and Ball. Book-keeping. 2*s.*
Hamilton. Discussions on Philosophy, &c. £1. 1*s.*
Hamilton. Lectures on Logic. 2 vols. £1. 4*s.*
Hamilton. Lectures on Metaphysics. 2 vols. Rs. 9.
Hann. Example of Integral Calculus. (Weale.) 1*s.*
Hann. Plane Trigonometry. (Weale.) 1*s.*
Harris. Magnetism. (Weale.) 3*s.* 6*d.*
Haydn. Dictionary of Dates. 18*s.*
Haynes. Student's Leading Cases. 16*s.*
Heath. Minor Surgery and Bandaging. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Heather. Mathematical Instruments, etc. 5*s.*
Helps. Companions of My Solitude. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Helps. Essays Written in the Intervals of Business. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Helps. Friends in Council. 2 series. Each 2 vols. 9*s.*
Helps. Realmah. 6*s.*
Henfrey. Elementary Course of Botany. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Hensley. The Scholar's Algebra. 4*s.*
Herodotus. Euterpe, By Woods. 5*s.*
Herschel. Outlines of Astronomy. 12*s.*
Herschel. Physical Geography. 5*s.*
Hewitt. Diseases of Women. 24*s.*
Hiley's Works:—
Child's First Grammar. 18mo. 1*s.*
Elementary Geography. 1*s.* 6*d.*
English Composition. Part I. 18mo. 1*s.* 6*d.* Key, 2*s.* 6*d.*
English Composition. Part II. 18mo. 3*s.* Key, 4*s.*
English Composition. Part III. 4*s.* 6*d.*
English Exercises. 2*s.* 6*d.*
English Grammar, abridged. 18mo. 1*s.* 9*d.*
English Grammar, Poetry and Style. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Progressive Geography. 18mo. 2*s.*
Hill. Essentials of Bandaging. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Hill. Geography of India, Topographical and Descriptive. 1*s.*
Hilles. Regional Anatomy. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Hind. Elements of Algebra. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Hind. Introduction to Astronomy. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Historical Biographies. Edited by the Rev. M. Creighton, M A.. With Maps and Plans, small 8vo.
Simon de Montfort. 2*s* 6*d*. | Sir Waller Raleigh. 3*s*.
The Black Prince. 2*s*. 6*d*. | Duke of Wellington. 3*s* 6*d*.

Historical Course for Schools :—
General Sketch of European History. By E. A. Freeman. 3*s*. 6*d*.
History of America. By J. A Doyle. With Maps. 4*s*. 6*d*.
History of England. By Edith Thompson. 2*s*. 6*d*.
History of European Colonies. By J Payne. 4*s*. 6*d*.
History of Germany. By J. Sime. 3*s*.
History of Italy. By W. Hunt. 3*s*.
History of Scotland. By M. MacArthur. 2*s*.

History in all Ages. 7*s*. 6*d*.

History Primers, *see* Primers, History.

Hoblyn. Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and Collateral Sciences. 12*s* 6*d*.

Homer. Iliad. Books I to VI. Short Notes. 2*s*.

Homer. Primer of. By Gladstone. 1*s*.

Hooper. Physician's Vade-Mecum. 12*s*. 6*d*.

Hopkins. Exercises in English Composition. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Hopkins. Exercises in Orthography. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Horace. Odes. Notes by Young, 1*s*. Text and Translation by Giles, 2*s*. 6*d*. Translation, 3*s*. 6*d*.

Hort. New Pantheon. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Hudson. Differential Calculus. 1*s*.

Hughes. Select Specimens of Poetry. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Hume. Life of. By Huxley. (English Men of Letters). 2*s* 6*d*.

Hume. The Student's Hume. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Hunt. History of Music. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Hunter. Annotated Editions :—
Bacon. Advancement of Learning (Summary). 1*s*. 6*d*.
Johnson. Rasselas. 2*s*
Milton. Comus, l' Allegro, and Il Penseroso. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Milton Paradise Lost. Books I & II, 1*s*. 6*d*. each. Books III & IV 1*s*. each.
Milton Samson Agonistes and Lycidas. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Spenser. Fairy Queen. Book I. 2*s*.

Hunter. Annotated Editions of Shakespeare's Plays. Each 1*s*. *See* Shakespeare.

Hunter. Art of Prècis Writing. 2*s*. Key, 1*s*.

Hunter. Book-keeping by Double-entry. 1*s*. 6*d*. Key, 2*s*. 6*d*

Hunter. Elements of Mensuration. 9*d*.

Hunter. Examination Questions on Milton's Paradise Lost, and Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Hunter. History of India. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Hunter. Paraphrasing and Analysis. 12mo. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Hunter. Studies in Double-entry Book-keeping. 2*s.*
Husband. Forensic Medicine and Medical Police. 9*s.*
Husband. Students' Handbook of the Practice of Medicine. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Hutton. Life of Sir W. Scott. (English Men of Letters). 2*s.* 6*d.*
Huxley. Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals. 16*s.*
Huxley. Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals. 12*s.*
Huxley. Lay Sermons. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Huxley. Lessons in Elementary Physiology. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Huxley. Life of Hume. (English Men of Letters). 2*s.* 6*d.*
Huxley. Physiography. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ihne. Latin Grammar for Beginners. 12mo. 3*s.*
Ince. Outlines of General Knowledge. 1*s.*
Ince and Gilbert. Outlines of English History. 1*s.* 6*d.*
India. Geography of India. 2*s.*
India, Maps of, from the latest Surveys by the Surveyor-General's Department. Re. 1 and 1-4 each, folded.
Indian School Series in Bengali, *see* Bengali.
Irving. Life of Columbus. 2 vols. Each 1*s.* 6*d.*
Irving. Sketch Book. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Jackson. Geometrical Conic Sections. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Jacob. English Parsing. As. 4.
Jardine. Elements of the Psychology of Cognition. 6*s.* 6*d.*
Jebb. Greek Literature. Primer Series. 1*s.*
Jelf. Greek Grammar. 2 vols. 30*s.*
Jenkins. Electricity and Magnetism. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Jevons. Elementary Lessons in Logic. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Jevons. Logic. Primer Series. 1*s.*
Jevons. Political Economy. Primer. 1*s.*
Jevons. Principles of Science. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Jogindra Ch. Maulik. Rent Law in Bengal. Rs. 7-8.
Johnson. Civil Service Arithmetic. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Johnson's Dictionary Modernized. Pearl Edition. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Johnson's Dictionary. By Latham. In one volume. 24*s.*

Johnson. Rasselas. Arranged as a Reading Book By Hunter. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Johnson. Six Chief Lives of the Poets. Preface by Arnold. 6*s.*

Johnston. Civil Service Spelling: All Words likely to be Misspelled. 1*s.* 3*d*

Johnston. Handbook of Physical Geography. 3*s* 6*d*

Johnston (Keith). Middle Class Atlases. Demy 4to
Atlas of the British Empire. 15 Plates. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Atlas of Physical Geography. 31 Maps. 2*s.* 6*d.*
General Geography. 31 Maps. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Johnston (Keith). School Atlases. Imperial 4to
Atlas of Astronomy. 21 Plates. 12*s.* 6*d*
Atlas of Classical Geography. 23 Plates. 8vo. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Atlas of General and Descriptive Geography. 26 Maps. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Atlas of Physical Geography. 20 Maps. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Unrivalled Atlas. 5*s.*

Johnston (Keith). Wall-Maps. Mounted on rollers, and varnished. Size 50 in. by 42 in. 12*s.*

Africa.
America.
Asia.
British Isles.
Central Europe.
Eastern Hemisphere.
Eastern and Western Hemispheres, in one Map.
England.
Europe.
France.
India.
Ireland.
Italy.
North America.
Palestine.
Scotland.
South America
The World. Mercator's Projection.
United States.
Western Hemisphere.

Jones and Cheyne. Progressive Algebraical Exercises 2*s.* 6*d.*

Jones and Sieveking. Manual of Pathological Anatomy 16*s*

Juvenal, Selections, *see Selecta Poetica.* Part II. Re 1.
Translation of Selecta Poetica. Part II. Re 1.

Kant. Critique of Pure Reason. 5*s.*

Keightley. Elementary History of Greece. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Keightley. Elementary History of Rome. 3*s.* 6*d*

Keightley. History of England. 5*s*

Keith. Complete Practical Arithmetic. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Kellogg. Grammar of the Hindee Language. Rs 10.

Kennedy. Mental Arithmetic. 6*d.*

Kennedy. Public School Latin Grammar. 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Kenny. Classics for Beginners:—
Cæsar. Commentaries. First Book, 12mo., 1*s*. Second and Third Books, 12mo, 1*s*.
Virgil. Æneid. First Book, 12mo., 1*s*. Second Book, 12mo., 1*s*. Third Book, 12mo., 1*s*.
Kerr. Student's Blackstone. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Killick. Student's Handbook to Mill's Logic. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Kingsley. Madam How and Lady Why. 5*s*.
Kingsley. Westward Ho! 6*s*.
Kirke. Handbook of Physiology. 14*s*.
Knight. Crown History of England. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Knight. School Room Lyrics. 1*s*.
Knowles. Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Knox. Criminal Law of Bengal. 2 vols. Rs. 10.
Knox. Manual of Human Anatomy. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Kumar Sambhava. With Commentary by Mullinatha. Rs. 2.
Kumar Shambhava. With Notes by Banerjea. Rs. 2-8.
Lamb. Tales from Shakespeare. Routledge. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Lamb. Tales from Shakespeare. Thacker, Spink, & Co.'s School Edition. Fcap. Cloth. Re. 1-4.
Lamb. Tales from Shakespeare. Golden Treasury Series. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Lamb. The Essays of Elia and Eliana. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Landmarks of Ancient History. 12mo. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Landmarks of History: Middle Ages. 12mo. 3*s*.
Lankester. Practical Physiology. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Lardner. Animal Physiology for Schools. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Lardner. Natural Philosophy for Schools. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Latham. English Dictionary based on Todd's Johnson. 4 vols. 4to. 140*s*.
Latham. English Dictionary based on Todd's Johnson. Abridged. 24*s*.
Latham. English Grammar. 8vo. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Latham. English Language. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Latham. Outlines of Philology. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Laurie. Oriental Readers. Book I, 6*d*.; II, 7½*d*. III, 9*d*.; IV, 1*s*.
Lawrence. Lectures on Comparative Anatomy. 5*s*.
Lees' Oriental Works.—
Gulistan of Sady. Edited in Persian, with Punctuation and vowel-marks. 8vo. Rs. 5.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Lees' Oriental Works —*(Contd.)*

Iqd-i-Laali; or, Persian Poetical Reader No I 12mo As 4.
Iqd-i-Marjan; or, Persian Poetical Reader No II. 8vo. As 8.
Iqd-i-Gul, being a Selection from the Gulistan and Anwari Sohaili. Rs 3-12.
Zawabit-i-farsi; or, A Persian Grammar in Oordoo. 12mo As 5.
Arabic Series. I —Arabic Inflection, 12mo, As. 4 II —Arabic Syntax, 12mo, As 4. III —Tuhfat-ul Tulibin, 12mo., As 4
Araish-i-Mahfil, in Urdu. 8vo Rs 6.
A'Aras-i-Bozorgan, being an Obituary of Pious and Learned Moslims. 8vo Rs 2-8.
Bytal Pacheesee; or, The Twenty-five Tales of a Demon. In Hindee. 8vo Rs. 3.
Extracts from the Kulliyat-i-Sauda of Mirza Rafi-us-Sauda, in Urdu 4to. Rs. 4
Fisanah-i-Ajaib of Mirza Ali Beg Surur 8vo. Rs. 4
Hindi and English Dictionary. By J. T. Thompson. Large 8vo. Rs 10
Iqd-i-Manzum, being a Selection from the Bostan of Sadi. 8vo. Rs 2-4.
Ikhwan-us-Safa, in Urdu. 8vo Rs. 3.
Kalubi, in Arabic 8vo Rs 2.
Kashan, being the Commentary on the Koran. By Abel Kasim Muhmad 2 vols 4to Rs. 25
Nafhat-ul-Uns. By Mawlavi Noor-ud Din Abdur Raman Jami. Large 8vo, Rs 6.
Nuzr-i Be-Nuzeer, in Urdu 8vo Rs. 3
Rose Bud of Truth, in Persian. Small 8vo. As. 4.
Selections from the Mohammadan Poets of India 8vo Rs 3
Selections from the Prem Sagur and Bagh-o-Bahar For Examination, Higher Standard. 8vo. Rs. 5-8.

Leishman System of Midwifery. 21*s*
Lempriere Classical Dictionary. 3*s*. 6*d*
Lennie. English Grammar. 1*s* 6*d*. Key, 3*s* 6*d*.
Lessons on Objects. 4*s*
Lessons on Reasoning 12mo. 1*s* 6*d*.
Lethbridge. A History of England. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Lethbridge. Easy Introduction to the History and Geography of Bengal. 1*s*. 6*d*
Lethbridge. Easy Introduction to History of India 1*s* 6*d*
Lethbridge. Easy Selections from Modern English Literature. 1*s* 6*d*
Lethbridge. History and Geography of Bengal, translated into Bengali Re 1
Lethbridge History of India, translated into Bengali. Re. 1
Lethbridge. Selections from Modern English Literature; with Essay on study of English Literature in Schools. Rs. 2.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Liddell and Scott. Greek-English Lexicon. 36*s.*
Liddell and Scott. Greek Lexicon, abridged. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Liddell. The Student's History of Rome. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Lindley. Elements of Botany. 9*s.*
Lindley. School Botany. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Literature Primers, *see* Primers.
Little Arthur's History of England. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Live and Learn, a Guide to Speaking and Writing. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Livy. Books I and II. Notes by Young. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Oxford Pocket Classics, with Notes. 4*s.* 6*d* Translation, 5*s.*
Livy. Books IV and V. Notes by Prendeville. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Livy. Books I to V. Text only. Oxford Pocket Classics. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Livy. Books XXI and XXII. By Capes. 5*s.*
Livy. Books XXI—XXIV, With short Notes. Oxford Pocket Classics. 4*s.*
Livy. Books 1 to 8. Literal Translation. (Bohn.) 5*s.*
Lobb. Brief View of Positivism. Rs. 4.
Lobb. Questions on Logic and Mental and Moral Science. Re. 1.
Locke. Essay on the Human Understanding. 5*s.*
Lockyer. Astronomy. Primer Series. 1*s.*
Lockyer. Elementary Lessons in Astronomy. 5*s.* 6*d.*
London Series of English Classics:—
Bacon's Essays, Introduction, Notes and Index. By Abbott. 2 vols. 6*s.*
Ben Jonson's Every Man in his Humour. Notes by H. B. Wheatley. 2*s.* 6d.
Macaulay. Warren Hastings. *In preparation.*
Macaulay's Essay on Lord Clive. Annotated by H. C. Bowen. 2*s.* 6d.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus. Notes by W. Wagner. 2*s.*
Milton's Paradise Regained. Books I and II. Annotated by C. S. Jerram. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Selections from Pope's Poems. Introduction and Notes. By T. Arnold, 2*s.* 6*d.*
London University Calendar. Annually. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Loomis. Elements of Astronomy. 6*s.* 6*d.*
Lord. Modern Europe. 5*s.*
Lorimer. A Key to Tannock's Student's Companion to English Grammar. As. 8.
Ludlow. War of American Independence. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Lowre. Companion to English Grammar. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Lowre. Grammar of Grammars. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Lowre. System of English Parsing. 1*s*.
Lucretius, de Rerum Natura (Cambridge Texts). 2*s* 6*d*.
Lund. Geometry and Mensuration. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Lyell. Student's Elements of Geology. 9*s*.
MacArthur. History of Scotland. 3*s* 6*d*
Macalister. Zoology of Invertebrate Animals. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Macaulay—
Critical and Historical Essays. 6*s*.
Essay on Bacon. 1*s*.
" Byron. 1*s*.
" Lord Clive. 1*s*.
" Warren Hastings. 1*s*.
History of England 2 vols. 12*s*.
Lays of Ancient Rome 3*s*. 6*d*
Life and Writings By Trevelyan. 2 vols. 12*s*.
Milton and Machiavelli. 6*d*.
Miscellaneous Writings. 4*s* 6*d*.
Miscellaneous Writings and Speeches. 6*s*.
Selections from his Writings by Trevelyan. 6*s*
Macdonald. Problems in Dynamics. 8vo. 5*s*.
Macfarlane. History of British India. 5*s*.
Mackay. Elements of Modern Geography. 3*s*.
Mackay. Manual of Modern Geography. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Mackay. Outlines of Modern Geography. 1*s*.
Mackay. Physiography and Physical Geography. 1*s* 6*d*.
Macleod. First Poetical Reading Book. 9*d*.
Macleod. Economics for Beginners. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Macleod. English Grammar for Home Study. 9*d*
Macmillan's Text-Books for Indian Schools.
Literature and Grammar
A Primer of English Grammar. By the Rev. R Morris, M.A., LL D 1*s*
A Series of Six English Reading-Books. For Indian Children. By Peary Churn Sircar Revised by E Lethbridge, M A. First Book (English and Bengali), 5*d*; First Book (English and Nagari), 5*d*.; Second Book 6*d*; Third Book, 8*d*.; Fourth Book 1*s*., Fifth Book, 1*s*. 2*d*; Sixth Book, 1*s* 3*d*
Easy Selections from Modern English Literature. For the use of the Middle Classes in Indian Schools With Notes. By E Lethbridge, M A. 1*s* 6*d*.
History and Geography
A Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas. By C. B Clarke, M.A 2*s*
A History of England Compiled under the direction of E. Lethbridge, M.A 1*s* 6*d*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange

Macmillan's Text-Books.—(*Contd.*)

An Easy Introduction to the History of India. By E. Lethbridge, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

An Easy Introduction to the History and Geography of Bengal. By E. Lethbridge, M.A. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The World's History. Compiled under the direction of E. Lethbridge, M.A. 1*s.*

Mathematics and Physical Science.

A Primer of Astronomy. By J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. 1*s.*

Algebra. For Indian Students. By I. Todhunter, M.A. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Arithmetic. With Answers. By Barnard Smith, M.A. 2*s.*

This Edition of Barnard Smith's Arithmetic contains the Indian Tables of Weights, Measures, and Currency, as well as the English Tables; and Examples fully worked out, and very numerous Questions for practice, based on the Tables, have been inserted under each rule.

Elementary Mensuration and Land Surveying. By I. Todhunter, M.A. 2*s.*

This Edition has been prepared specially for Entrance Candidates, and contains an Appendix on Practical Surveying in India.

Physical Geography. By H. F. Blanford. 2*s.* 6*d.*

The First Four Books of Euclid. With Notes, Appendix, and Exercises. By I. Todhunter, M.A. 2*s.*

Macnaghten. Hindu Law. Rs. 15.

Macnaghten. Hindu and Mahomedan Law. By Wilson. 6*s.*

Macnaghten. Mahomedan Law. Rs. 26.

Macnamara. Manual of the Diseases of the Eye. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Macpherson on Mortgages. Sixth Edition. Rs. 10.

Macrae. The Indian Contract Act. Rs. 10.

Mahaffy. Greek Antiquities. Primer. 1*s.*

Mahan. Civil Engineering. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Main. Practical and Spherical Astronomy. 14*s.*

Mangnall. Historical and Miscellaneous Questions. 12mo. 5*s.*

Markby. Elements of Law. With Supplement. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Markby. Lectures, Landed Property in Bengal. Rs. 3.

Markham. History of England. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Markham. History of France. 4*s.*

Markham. History of Germany. 4*s.*

Marlowe. Doctor Faustus. Notes by Wagner. 2*s.*

Marlowe and Greene. By Ward. 5*s.* 6*d.*

Marlowe's Works. 5*s.*

Marshman. History of India, abridged. 6*s*. 6*d*.
Martial, Selections, *see Selecta Poetica*. Part II. Re. 1.
Translation, Selecta Poetica, Part II. Re. 1.
Mason. English Grammar: Principles, Analysis, etc. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Mathematical Tables: Logarithms of all Number, Sines, Tangents, Secants. 6*s*.
Matthiæ. Greek Grammar. By Blomfield. 5*s*.
Mault. Natural Geometry, 2*s*. 6*d*. Box of Models. 12*s*. 6*d*.
Maunder. Biographical Treasury. Revised by W. L. R. Cates. F'cap. 8vo. 6*s*.
Maunder. Treasury of Botany. Two parts. 12*s*.
Maunder. Treasury of History. 6*s*.
Maunder. Treasury of Geography. 6*s*.
Maunder. Treasury of Natural History. 8vo. 6*s*.
Maurice. Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy. 2 vols. £1. 5*s*.
Mavor. English Spelling Book. 12mo. 1*s*.
Maxwell. Electricity and Magnetism. 2 vols. 31*s*. 6*d*.
Maxwell. Theory of Heat. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Mayne. Medical Vocabulary. 8*s*. 6*d*.
McCrindle. Ancient India. Rs. 2-8.
M'Culloch's Works:—
Course of Reading. Illustrated. 3*s*.
First Reading Book. 18mo. 1*d*.
Second Reading Book. 18mo. 3*d*.
Third Reading Book. 18mo. 10*d*.
Fourth Reading Book. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Series of Lessons. 12mo. 3*s*. 6*d*.
McCulloch. Principles of Political Economy. 3*s*.
McKendrick. Outlines of Physiology. 12*s*. 6*d*.
McLeod. Mental Arithmetic. Parts I & II. 1*s*.
McNab. Outlines of Botany. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Meadows. Manual of Midwifery. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Meadows. The Prescriber's Companion. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Merces. Book-keeping by Double-entry. 8vo. Rs. 5.
Merrifield. Technical Arithmetic and Mensuration. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Merriman. Method of Least Squares. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Merivale. General History of Rome. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Mill. Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy. 16*s*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Mill on Liberty. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Mill on Representative Government. 2*s.*
Mill. Inaugural Address delivered to the University of St. Andrews. 1*s.*
Mill. Political Economy. 5*s.*
Mill. Subjection of Women. 6*s.*
Mill. System of Logic. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 5*s.*
Millar. Elements of Descriptive Geometry. 6*s.*
Miller. Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical—
Part I. Chemical Physics. 16*s.*
" II. Inorganic Chemistry. 24*s.*
" III. Organic Chemistry. 24*s.*
Miller. Introduction to Inorganic Chemistry. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Milner. Principles and Practice of Midwifery, 12*s.* 6*d.*
Milner. History of England. 5*s.*
Milner. Universal Geography, Historical, Mathematical, Political, Physical. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Milne-Edwards. Manual of Zoology. 9*s.*
Milton. Areopagitica. Arber. 6*d.*
Milton. Areopagitica. Notes, &c., by Hale. 3*s.*
Milton. Comus, L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso. With Notes, &c., by Hunter. 12mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Milton. Lycidas. L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Hymn on the Nativity. Notes by Browne. 4*s.* (Clarendon Press Series).
Milton. Paradise Lost. By the Rev. John Hunter, M.A. Books I and II, Each 1*s.* 6*d.* Books III and IV, Each 1*s.*
Milton. Paradise Lost, and Paradise Regained. Notes by Edmonstone. 2*s* 6*d.*
Milton. Paradise Lost. Book 1. Notes by Storr. 9*d.*
Milton. Paradise Regained. Notes by Jerram. 2*s.* 6*d*
Milton. Poetical Works. Golden Treasury Series, 2 vols., 9*s.* Globe Series, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Milton. Poetical Works. Routledge's or Moxon's Edition. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Milton. Poetical Works. With Notes, &c., by R. C. Browne. 2 vols. (Clarendon Press Series.) 6*s.* 6*d.*
Milton. Samson Agonistes and Lycidas. 12mo. 1*s.*
Minto. Characteristics of English Poets. 9*s.*
Minto. Manual of English Prose Literature. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Mivart. Lessons in Elementary Anatomy. 6*s.* 6*d.*
Moon on the Dean of Canterbury's Queen's English. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Moon. Bad English Exposed. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Moore. Elementary Mensuration. 5*s*.
Monkhouse. The Précis Book. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Morell. Analysis of Sentences. 2*s*.
Morell. Elements of Pyschology. Part I. 12mo 10*s*. 6*d*.
Morell. English Composition. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Morell. Essentials of English Grammar and Analysis. 9*d*.
Morell. Grammar of the English Language. With Analysis of Sentences. 2*s*.
Morell. Manual of Spelling. 1*s*.
Morell. Series of Graduated Exercises. 9*d*.
Morison. Life of Gibbon. (English Men of Letters) 2*s*. 6*d*.
Morley. First Sketch of English Literature. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Morley. Addison's "Spectator." With Notes, &c. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Morris. Class Book History of England. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Morris. Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Morris. English Grammar Exercises. 1*s*. Primer Series. 1*s*.
Morris. Historical English Accidence. 6*s*.
Morris. Primer of English Grammar for Indian Students. 1*s*.
Morris. Specimens of Early English. (A. D. 1230—1400.) Post 8vo. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Mullins. Simple Poems. 8*d*.
Mukhapadhyay. Algebraical Exercises. With Solutions. Re. 1-4.
Murison. First Work in English Grammar and Composition. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Murray. English Grammar. 2 vols. 8vo. £1. 1*s*.
Murray. English Grammar. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Murray. English Grammar, abridged. 18mo. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Murray. Exercises in English Grammar. 2*s*. Key, 12mo., 2*s*.
Murray. History of British India. 6*s*.
Near Home; or, The Countries of Europe Described. 4*s*. 6*d*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Nelson. Arithmetic. 8vo. 2*s.*

Nelson. English Reading Books:—
Advanced Reader 2*s.* 6*d.*
Junior Reader, No. I. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Junior Reader, No. II. 1*s* 6*d.*
New Fourth Book. Illustrated. 10*d.*
Readings from Best Authors. No. 9, 3*s.* No. 10, 2*s.*
Step by Step. Parts I and II. 3*d.*
Senior Reader. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Sequel to "Step by Step." 4½*d.*
Young Reader. (New No. 3.) 6*d.*

Nelson. Geography and Atlas combined. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Nelson. School Atlas. 23 Maps. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Nelson's Royal Readers, see *Royal Readers.*

Nepos. Cornelius. With English Notes by Oscar Browning. (Clarendon Press Series.) 2*s.* 6*d.*

Nesbit. Practical Mensuration. 3*s.* 6*d.*

New School History of England. 5*s.*

Newcomb. Popular Astronomy. 18*s.*

Newspaper and General Reader's Companion. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Newth. First Book of Natural Philosophy. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Newth. Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, etc. 8*s.* 6*d.*

Newth. Trigonometrical Examples. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Newton. Principia. Three Sections. By John H. Evans, M.A. (1871.) 4*s.*

Newton. Principia. 1st Book. Sections 1, 2, 3. By Frost. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Newton. Principia. 1st three Sections. By Evans and Main. 4*s.*

Nichol. English Composition. Primer. 1*s.*

Nicholson. Advanced Text-Book of Zoology. 6*s.*

Nicholson. Introductory Text-Book of Zoology. 3*s.*

Nicholson. Manual of Zoology. 14*s.*

Niebuhr. History of Rome. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Nomenclature of Diseases. 4*s.*

Nunns. First Latin Reader. 2*s.*

Nuttall. Standard Pronouncing Dictionary. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Odling. A Course of Practical Chemistry. 6*s.*

Ogilvie. Comprehensive English Dictionary. Large 8vo. £1 5*s.*

Ogilvie. School Dictionary. 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Ogilvie. Student's English Dictionary. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Ogle. First Teachings about the Earth. 3*s.*
O'Kinealy. Civil Procedure Code. Rs. 16.
O'Kinealy. Indian Penal Code. Rs. 14.
Oliphant. Old and Middle English. 9*s.*
Oliphant. Sources of Standard English. 6*s.*
Oliver. First Book of Indian Botany. 6*s.* 6*d.*
Oliver. Lesson in Elementary Botany. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Oswald. Dictionary of Etymology. 5*s.*
Oswald. Etymological Manual. 12mo. 1*s.*
Outlines of Geography. Madras. As. 6.
Outlines of the History of England (S.P.C.K.) 1*s.*
Ovid Metamorphoses. *See Selecta Poetica.*
Translation, 5*s.*
Ovid. Tristia and Fasti. *See Selecta Poetica.*
Translation, 5*s.*
Ovid. Tristium Elegiæ and Miscellanea. *See Selecta Poetica* Part I. Re. 1.
Translation, *Selecta Poetica.* Part I. Re. 1.
Oxford Greek and Latin Classics :—
Aristophanes. 2 vols. 18mo. 6*s.*
Homeri Ilias. 18mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Homeri Odyssea. 18mo. 3*s.*
Oxford Latin Texts, with Notes :—
Horace—Ars Poetica et Epistolæ. 1*s.*
Horatius. 18mo. 2*s.*
Juvenalis et Persius. 16mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Livius. Part I. Books I to V. 16mo. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Livy. Books XXI—XXIV. 4*s.*
Lucanus. 18mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Tacitus. Vol. II. 16mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Thucydides. 2 vols. 18mo. 5*s.*
Virgilius. 18mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Virgil—Georgica. 2*s.*
Oxford University Calendar. Annually. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Page. Advanced Text-Book of Geology. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Page. Advanced Text-Book of Physical Geography. 5*s.*
Page. Introductory Text-Book of Geology. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Page. Introductory Text-Book of Physical Geography. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Paget. Lectures on Surgical Pathology. 21*s.*
Palgrave. Children's Treasury of Lyrical Poetry. 2*s.* 6*d.*, or two parts, each 1*s.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Palgrave. Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Palmer. Arabic Grammar. 18*s*.
Palmer. The Accountant's Vade Mecum. Rs. 5.
Parker. English Composition. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Parker. Glossary of Architecture. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Parkes. Manual of Hygiene. 18*s*.
Parkinson. Elementary Mechanics. 9*s*. 6*d*.
Parkinson. Treatise on Optics. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Pascoe. Handbook to the Principal Professions. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Payen. Industrial Chemistry. By Paul. £2. 2*s*.
Payne. History of European Colonies. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Payne. Mental and Moral Science. 8*s*. 6*d*.
Payne. Select Poetry for Children. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Peary Churn Sircar's Readers—
First Book (English and Bengali). 5*d*.
First Book (English and Nagari). 5*d*.
Second Book. 6*d*.
Third Book. 8*d*.
Fourth Book. 1*s*.
Fifth Book. 1*s*. 2*d*.
Sixth Book. 1*s*. 3*d*.
Peile. Philology. Primer Series. 1*s*.
Penal Code—
By Mayne. Rs. 15.
By O'Kinealy. Rs. 14.
Penal, Criminal, and Police Codes. In 1 vol. Rs. 4.
Perry. Manual of English Church History. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Persian B. A. Course. Rs. 2-8.
Persian Entrance Course.
Iqd-i-Gul. Rs. 3-12.
Iqd-i-Manzum. Rs. 2-4.
Persian First Arts Course. Re. 1-4.
Persius, Selections. *See Selecta Poetica.*
Translation, 5*s*.
Peter Parley. Universal History on the Basis of Geography. 5*s*.
Pharmacopœia of India. By Authority. 6*s*.
Philips. First School Atlas. 24 Maps. 1*s*.
Philips. Initiatory Atlas. 12 Maps. 6*d*.
Philips. Copy Books. Post 4to. Each 4*d*:—

1 Initiatory Exercises.
2 Alphabet in Progressive Order.
3 Short Words.
4 Large Hand.
5 Large and Round Hands.

Philips. Copy Books.—*(Contd).*

6 Round Hand.
7 Introduction to Small Hand.
8 Round and Small Hands.
9 Small Hand.
10 Large, Round, and Small Hands.
11 Ladies' Small Hand.
12 Set of Commercial Sentences.
13 Text Hand.
14 Large, Text, Round, and Small Hands.

Pinnock. Analysis of New Testament History. 4*s.*

Pinnock. Analysis of Old Testament History. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Pirie. Lessons in Rigid Dynamics. 6*s.*

Platts. Grammar of the Urdu Language. 18*s.*

Playfair. Science and Practice of Midwifery. 2 vols. 28*s.*

Plutarch. The Shakespeare Plutarch. By Skeat. 6*s.*

Pope. Essay on Criticism. Notes by Neill. 1*s.*

Pope. Essay on Man. (Clarendon Press.) 1*s.* 6*d.*

Pope. Homer's Iliad. With Introduction and Notes. By the Rev. J. S. Watson. (Bohn.) 5*s.*

Pope. Homer's Odyssey. With Introduction and Notes. By the Rev. J. S. Watson. (Bohn.) 5*s.*

Pope. Poetical Works. Globe Edition. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Pope. Satires and Epistles. (Clarendon Press.) 1*s.* 6*d.*

Pope. Selections from. By Arnold. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Pope. Text-Book of Indian History. With Maps. 8*s.* 6*d.*

Pope. The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer. (Routledge.) 3*s.* 6*d.*

Porter. Elements of Intellectual Science. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Potter. Elementary Treatise on Optics. Part I, 9*s.* 6*d.* Part II, 12*s.* 6*d.*

Potts. Euclid's Elements of Geometry. First Six Books, and portions of the Eleventh and Twelfth Books. 8vo. 10*s.*

Potts. Six Books of Euclid. With Exercises. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Preece and Sivewright. Practical Telegraphy. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Primers (Science). Edited by Huxley, Roscoe, and Stewart. Each 1*s*:—

Astronomy. By J. Norman Lockyer.
Botany. By Dr. Sir J. D. Hooker.
Chemistry. By Professor Roscoe.
Geology. By Professor Geikie.
Logic. By Professor Jevons.
Physics. By Professor Balfour Stewart.
Physical Geography. By Professor Geikie.
Physiology. By Dr. M. Foster.
Political Economy. By Jevons.

Primers (Science)—(*Contd.*)

History. Edited by J. R. Green.

Classical Geography. By H. F. Tozer.
Europe. By E. A. Freeman, D.C.L.
Geography. By George Grove.
Greece. By C. A. Fyffe.
Homer. By Gladstone.
Old Greek Life. By Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.
Rome. By M. Creighton.

Literature. Edited by J. R. Green.

Children's Treasury of Lyrical Poetry. By Palgrave. 2 Parts. Each 1*s.*
English Composition. By Nichol.
English Grammar. By Rev. R. Morris.
English Grammar Exercises. By Rev. R. Morris.
English Literature. By Rev. Stopford Brooke.
France. By Yonge.
Greek Antiquities. By Mahaffy.
Greek Literature. By Jebb.
Philology. By J. Peile, M.A.
Roman Antiquities. By Wilkins.
Shakespeare. By Dowden.

Prinsep. Criminal Procedure Code. Rs. 16.

Proctor. Half Hours with the Stars. 5*s.*

Proctor. New Star Atlas. 5*s.*

Propertius, Selections. *See Selecta Poetica.*
Translation, 5*s.*

Public School Latin Grammar. 6*s.*

Public School Latin Primer. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Raghuvansa. By Banerjea. Cantos I to IV, Rs. 2.
Cantos V to IX, Rs. 3.

Raleigh, Life of, by Creighton. 3*s.*

Ramsay. Elementary Manual of Roman Antiquities. 4*s.*

Ramsay. Mineralogy (Weale's Series). 3*s.*

Ramsbotham. Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine. 22*s.*

Ram Jasan. Sanskrit Dictionary founded on Wilson. Rs. 12.

Rankine. Manual of Applied Mechanics. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Rankine. Manual of Civil Engineering. 16*s.*

Rankine. Mechanical Text-Book. 9*s.*

Rankine. The Steam Engine. 16*s.*

Rawlinson. Elementary Statics. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Reading without Tears. Part I, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Part II, 3*s.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Reid. Dictionary of the English Language. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Reid. Inquiry into the Human Mind. Re. 1-4.
Analysis by Fink. Re. 1-8.
Reid. Rudiments of English Composition. 2*s*.
Reynolds. Modern Methods in Elementary Geometry. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Richardson. Geometrical Conic Sections. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Richardson. School Manual of Modern Geography. 5*s*.
Riddle. Manual of Scripture History. 4*s*.
Riddle. Outlines of Scripture History. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Ringer. Therapeutics. 14*s*.
Rijupatha. Part I, As. 6; Part II, As. 8; Part III, As. 10.
Roberts. Student's Guide to Practice of Midwifery. 6*s*.
Roberts. Theory and Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. 22*s*.
Robinson. Laws of Thought. 8vo. 12*s*.
Robinson Crusoe. Chandos Edition, cloth. 2*s*.
Robinson Crusoe. Globe Edition. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Rogers. Manual of Political Economy. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Roget. Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases. 10*s*. 6*d*.
Romanized Urdu School Dictionary. Re. 1-8.
Roscoe. Chemistry. Primer Series. 1*s*.
Roscoe. Chemistry. Translated into Bengali. As. 8.
Roscoe. Elementary Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic. 4*s* 6*d*.
Roscoe and Schorlemmer. Chemistry. Vol. I, 21*s*. Vol. II, Part I, 18*s*.
Ross. Outlines of English History. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Rossiter. Dictionary of Scientific Terms. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Routh. Treatise on Dynamics of Rigid Bodies. 14*s*.
Rowe and Webb. Hints on the Study of English. Rs. 2-8.
Rowe and Webb. Companion Reader to "Hints," etc. Re. 1-4.
Rowton. The Debater: a New Theory of the Art of Speaking. 8vo. 6*s*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Royal Readers. (Nelson).

Royal Primer. 1½*d.*
Royal Reader. No. I. 3*d.*
Royal Reader. No. II. 7*d.*
Royal Reader, No. III. 1*s.*
Royal Reader, No. IV. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Royal Reader, No. V. 2*s.*
Royal Reader, No. VI. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Royal Readers. Sequels. (Nelson).

Sequel to Royal Reader No. I. 4*d.*
Sequel to Royal Reader No. II. 9*d.*
Sequel to Royal Reader No. III. 1*s.* 3*d.*
Sequel to Royal Reader No. IV. 1*s.* 9*d.*
Sequel to Royal Reader No. V. (For Standards V. and VI.) 2*s.* 6*d.*

Ruddiman. Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. By J. Hunter. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Rudiments of the Latin Language (Edinburgh). 2*s.*

Sabine. Progress of Electric Telegraphy. 3*s.*

Sal'ust. Anthon. Edited by Boyd. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Sallust Catiline. Notes by Watson. 1*s*
Translation, Rs. 2-8.

Sallust Catiline. By Charles Merivalė. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sallust Jugurtha. By Charles Merivale. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Salmon. Conic Sections, Algebraic and Geometric. 12*s.*

Schmitz. History of Greece; founded on Thirwall. 12mo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Schmitz. History of Rome, to the Death of Commodus. 12mo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

School Geography for Senior Classes. 2*s.*

Science Primers, *see* Primers.

Scoresby-Jackson. Materia Medica. 12*s.* 6*d.*

Scott. Lady of the Lake. With Notes. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel. By Phillpotts. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Scott. Lay of the Last Minstrel. Notes by Morison. (Collins.) 1*s.*

Scott. Life of. By Hutton. (English Men of Letters.) 2*s.* 6*d.*

Scott. Notes on Practical Geometry. Re. 1.

Scott. Notes on Surveying. Second Edition. Re. 1.

Scott. Tales of a Grandfather. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Scott's Novels. Cloth. 1*s.* 6*d.* each.
Bound in 4 vols., half calf. 26*s.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Selecta Poetica Auctorum Latinorum Obscoenitate Purgata et notis Illustrata. Contains Selections from Ovid, Catullus. Tibullus, Propertius, Martial, Flaccus, Juvenal. Re. 1. Translations. Part I, Re 1. Part II. Re. 1.

Selecta Poetica Translation. Part I, Ovid, Re. 1. Part II, Catullus, Tibullus, etc. Re. 1.

Selections from the 'Spectator.' By Airy. 1*s.*

Selections from Modern English Literature. By E. Lethbridge. Rs. 2.

Selections (Easy) from Modern English Literature. By E. Lethbridge. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Sewell. Analytical History of India. 8*s.*

Sewell. Child's First History of Rome. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sewell. First History of Rome. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Shakespeare. Commentaries by Gervinus. 14*s.*

Shakespeare. King John. By F. G. Fleay. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Shakespeare. Plays. With Explanatory and Illustrative Notes, Critical Remarks, and other Aids. By the Rev. John Hunter. 12mo. 1*s.* each.

Antony and Cleopatra.	Macbeth.
As You Like It.	Measure for Measure.
Comedy of Errors.	Merchant of Venice.
Coriolanus.	Merry Wives of Windsor.
Cymbeline.	Midsummer Night's Dream.
Hamlet.	Much Ado about Nothing.
Henry IV, Part I.	Othello.
Henry IV, Part II.	Richard II.
Henry V.	Richard III.
Henry VI, Part I.	Romeo and Juliet.
Henry VI, Part II.	Taming of the Shrew.
Henry VI, Part III.	The Tempest.
Henry VIII.	Troilus and Cresida.
Julius Cæsar.	Twelfth Night.
King John.	Two Gentlemen of Verona.
King Lear.	Winter's Tale.

Shakespeare. Select Plays. Edited by W. G. Clark, and W. A. Wright. (Clarendon Press Series):—

As you like it. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Hamlet. 1*s* 6*d.*
Julius Cæsar. 2*s.*
Macbeth. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Merchant of Venice. 1*s.*
Midsummer Night's Dream. 1*s.* 6*d.*
Richard II. 1*s* 6*d.*
Tempest. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Shakespeare. Works. Globe Edition. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Shakespeare. Works, Life, Glossary, &c. 1*s.*

Shakespeare's Plutarch. Notes by Skeat. 6*s.*

Shamachurn Sircar's Mahomedan Law. 2 vols. Rs. 16.
Separately, Rs. 9 each.

Shelley. Workshop Appliances. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Sheridan. Dramatic Works. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Sidney. An Apologie for Poetrie, 1595. (Arber.) 6*d*.

Simson. Elements of Geometry. (Cassell.) 1*s*.

Skeat. Specimens of English Literature. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Skeat. Questions for Examination in English Literature. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Slater. Sententiæ Chronologicæ. 12mo. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Slater. Sententiæ Chronologicæ, Improved by Sewell. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Smiles. Character. 6*s*.

Smiles. Self-Help. 6*s*.

Smiles. Thrift. 6*s*.

Smith. Manual of Common Law. 14*s*.

Smith. Manual of Equity. 12*s*. 6*d*.

Smith (Archdeacon). Synonyms and Antonyms. 5*s*.

Smith (Archdeacon). Synonyms Discriminated. 16*s*.

Smith. Acoustics of Public Buildings. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Smith (Adam). Wealth of Nations. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Smith (Barnard). Arithmetic and Algebra. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Smith (Barnard). Arithmetic for Schools. 12mo. 4*s*. 6*d*. Key, 8*s*. 6*d*.

Smith (Barnard). Arithmetic, with Answers, for Indian Students. 2*s*.

This Edition of Barnard Smith's Arithmetic contains the Indian Tables of Weights, Measures, and Currency, as well as the English Tables; and Examples fully worked out, and very numerous Questions for practice, based on the Tables, have been inserted under each rule.

Smith (Barnard). Exercises in Arithmetic. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Smith (Barnard). Shilling Arithmetic, in Parts. Part I, 3*d*. Part II, 3*d*. Part III, 7*d*.

Smith (Barnard). Shilling Arithmetic, with Answers. 16mo. 1*s*. 6*d*. Without Answers, 1*s*.

Smith (Hamblin). Arithmetic. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Smith (Hamblin). Elements of Geometry. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Smith (Hamblin). Elementary Algebra. 3*s*.

Smith (Hamblin). Elementary Hydrostatics. 3*s*.

Smith (Hamblin). Elementary Statics. 3*s*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Smith (Hamblin). Elementary Trigonometry. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Classical Dictionary. 8vo. 18*s.*
Smaller ditto, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Classical Mythology. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Concise Dictionary of the Bible. 21*s.*

Smith. Greek Accidence from Curtius's Grammar, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Appendix to Principia Latina. Part I. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Initia Græca:—
Part I.—A First Greek Course. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Part II.—A Reading Book. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Part III.—Greek Prose Composition. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. English-Latin Dictionary. £1. 1*s.*
Smaller ditto, 7*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Latin-English Dictionary. £1. 1*s.*
Smaller ditto 7*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Latin-English Vocabulary for Beginners. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Manual of Ecclesiastical History. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Principia Latina:—
Part I.—A First Latin Course. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Part II.—A First Latin Reading Book. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Part III.—An Introduction to Latin Poetry. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Part IV.—An Introduction to Latin Prose Composition. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Part V.—Tales and Anecdotes for Translation. 3*s.*

Smith. Primary History of Britain. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Smaller Manuals. Each 3*s.* 6*d.*:—

Ancient History.	History of Literature.
Ancient Geography.	History of Rome.
History of England.	Scripture History.
History of Greece.	Specimens of Literature.

Smith. Student's Greek Grammar, by Curtius. 6*s.*
Smaller ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Student's Manuals. *See Student.*

Smith. Smaller Bible Dictionary. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Smith. Smaller Dictionary of Antiquities. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Smith and Hall. School Manual of English Grammar. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Smith and Hall. Student's Latin Grammar. 8vo. 6*s.*

Smith (T.) Elementary Plane Geometry. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Smaller ditto, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Somerville. Manual of Physical Geography. 9*s.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Songs of Zion. 3*d.*
Sophocles. Philoctetes. Notes by Brown. 2*s.*
Southey. Life of Nelson. 5*s.*
Southey. Life of Nelson. By Mullins. (English School Classics.) Rs. 1-12.
Spectator—(The). By Addison
By Morley. 3*s.* 6*d.*
British Essayists. 9*s.*
Essays from. 5*s.*
Selections by Airy. 1*s.*
Spencer. Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Spenser. Fairie Queen. 2 Books (Clarendon Press.) Each 2*s.* 6*d.*
Spenser. Poetical Works. Globe Edition. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Spottiswood. Polarization of Light. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Sprague. Electricity: its Theory, Sources, and Applications. 8*s.*
Squire. Companion to Pharmacopœia. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Stanley. Life of Dr. Arnold. 2 vols. 12*s.*
Stebbing. Analysis of Mill's Logic. 5*s.*
Stephen. Blackstone's Commentaries. 4 vols. £4. 4*s.* Students Edition. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Stephen. Evidence Act. With Introduction. Rs. 7-8.
Stephen. Life of Samuel Johnson. (English Men of Letters.) 2*s.* 6*d.*
Stephenson. Elementary Mechanics. 5*s.*
Stewart. Elementary Treatise on Heat. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Stewart. Lessons in Elementary Physics. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Stewart. Modern Geography. 12mo. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Stewart. Physics. Primer Series. 1*s.*
Stockhardt. Principles of Chemistry. 5*s.*
Stormonth. Dictionary of English Inflected Words. 5*s.*
Stormonth. English Spelling and Spelling Rules. 2*s.*
Stormonth. Etymological Dictionary. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Stormonth. Handy English Word Book. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Stormonth. Punctuation, Analysis of Sentences. 2*s.*
Stormonth. School Dictionary of the English Language. 2*s.*
Stow. Training System. 6*s.*

Stubbs. Constitutional History of England. 3 vols. 36*s*.

Students' Atlas of Physical Geography. 20 Maps. By E. Weller. 5*s*.

Students' Handbook to Oxford University. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Students' Manuals (Murray's). Each 7*s*. 6*d*:—

Ancient Geography.
Ancient History of the East.
Blackstone's Commentaries
Constitutional History of England. By Hallam.
Ecclesiastical History.
English Church History.
Gibbon. History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.
History of English Literature.
History of France.
History of Greece.
History of Rome.
History of the Middle Ages. By Hallam.
Hume. History of England.
Modern Geography.
Moral Philosophy.
New Testament History.
Old Testament History.
Specimens of English Literature.
The English Language.

Sullivan. Dictionary of Derivations. 12mo. 2*s*.

Sullivan. English Dictionary. 3*s* 6*d*.

Sullivan. English Grammar. 18mo. 1*s*.

Sullivan. Geography Generalised. 18mo. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Sullivan. Introduction to Geography and History. 1*s*.

Sullivan. Spelling Book Superseded. 18mo. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Swayne. Obstetric Aphorisms. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Sweet. Anglo-Saxon Reader. 8*s*. 6*d*.

Symonds. Life of Shelley. (English Men of Letters). 2*s* 6*d*.

Tables of Logarithms. (Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.) 12mo. 2*s*.

Tacitus, Agricola. By Church and Brodribb. 3*s*. 6*d*

Tacitus. Germania, Agricola, &c. (Smith's Latin Course.) 3*s* 6*d*

Tacitus. Histories. Books I, II. Edited by Simcox. 6*s*.

Tacitus. Literal Translation. (Bohn) 5*s*.

Tacitus. Text only. (Oxford Pocket Classics.) Vol. I. 2*s*. 6*d*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Tacitus. The Histories. Translated by Church and Brodribb. 6*s*.

Tagore Law Lectures :—

1870. Cowell. Hindu Law. Rs. 12.
1871. Cowell. Hindu Law. Part II. Rs. 8.
1872. Cowell. Courts of British India. Rs. 10.
1873. Shama Churn Sircar. Mahomedan Law. Rs. 9. } Together
1874. Ditto ditto. Rs. 9. } Rs. 16.
1875. Phillips. Land Tenures. Rs. 10.
1876. Rash Behari Ghose. Law of Mortgage in India. Rs. 10.
1877. Trevelyan. Law of Minors in Bengal. Rs. 10.
1878. Gooroo Doss Banerjee. Hindu Law of Marriage and Stridhana.

Tait. Analysis of Green's English People. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Tait. Quaternions. 14*s*.

Tait and Steele. Dynamics of a Particle. 12*s*.

Tait. Thermo-Dynamics. *New edition in the press.*

Tanner. First Principles of Agriculture. 1*s*.

Tanner. Index of Diseases. 10*s*. 6*d*

Tanner. Manual of Clinical Medicine. 7*s*. 6*d*.

Tanner. Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. 31*s*. 6*d*.

Tancock. Elementary English Grammar. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Tancock. English Grammar and Reading Book. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Tannock. The Student's Companion to English Grammar, Idiom, etc. As. 8. (Key, As. 8.)

Tate. Algebra made Easy. 12mo. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Tate. Astronomy and Use of the Globes. 9*d*.

Tate. Electricity familiarly explained. 9*d*.

Tate. Elements of Mechanism. 12mo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Tate. Euclid. (Gleig's Series.) 9*d*.

Tate. Exercises on Mechanics and Natural Philosophy. 12mo. 2*s* Key, 3*s*. 6*d*.

Tate. First Principles of Arithmetic. 12mo. 2*s*.

Tate. Hydrostatics and Hydraulics. (Gleig's Series.) 9*d*.

Tate. Practical Geometry. 1*s*.

Tate. Principles of Geometry and Mensuration. 12mo. 3*s*. 6*d*.

Tawney. English People and their Language. As. 8.

Tawney. Two Centuries of Bhartrihari, in English. Rs. 2.

Tawney. Translation of Malavikagnimitra. Re. 1-8

Tawney. Uttara Rama Charita. 2nd Edition. Re. 1-8

Taylor. Geometric Conic Sections. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Taylor. Manual of Medical Jurisprudence. 14*s*.
Taylor. On Poisons. 16*s*.
Taylor. Manual of Ancient History. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Taylor. Manual of Modern History. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Taylor. Philip Van Artevelde. 6*s*.
Taylor. Student's Manual, History of India. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Tebay. Elementary Mensuration. 8vo. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Tennemann. Manual of History of Philosophy. By Morell. 5*s*.
Tennyson. Last Tournament, etc. Cabinet Edition. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Text-Books of Science. Each 3*s*. 6*d*:—

Algebra and Trigonometry. By Griffin.
Chemical Philosophy. By Tilden.
Electricity and Magnetism. By Jenkin.
Electro-Metallurgy. By Gore. 6*s*.
Elements of Mechanism. By Goodeve.
Inorganic Chemistry. By Miller.
Machine Design. By Unwin.
Mechanics. By Goodeve.
Metals, their Proportion and Treatment. By Bloxam.
Organic Chemistry. By Armstrong.
Photography. By Abney.
Plane and Solid Geometry. By Watson.
Quantitative Analysis. By Thorpe. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Qualitative Analysis. By Thorpe and Muir.
Railway Appliances. By Barry.
Strength of Materials. By Anderson.
Structural Botany. By Thomé. 6*s*.
Telegraphy. By Preece and Sivewright.
Technical Arithmetic and Mensuration. By Merrifield.
Theory of Heat. By Maxwell.
Workshop Appliances. By Shelley.

Thomé. Structural and Physiological Botany. 6*s*.
Thomson. Conspectus of British Pharmacopœa. 6*s*.
Thomson. The Seasons by Jeaffreson. Spring and Summer, 2*s*. 6*d*. Autumn and Winter, 2*s*. 6*d*.
Thomson and Tait. Natural Philosophy. 9*s*.
Thompson, (Edith). History of England. 2*s*. 6*d*.
Thompson. Limitation Acts: XIV of 1859 and IX of 1871. Rs. 12.
Thorpe. Qualitative Analysis. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Thorpe. Quantitative Analysis. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Thring. Elements of English Grammar. 2*s*.

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Thring. Principles of English Grammar 4*s.* 6*d.*
Thwayte. Elements of Conic Sections. 5*s.*
Tibullus. Selections, *see Selecta Poetica.* Part II. 1*s.*
Selecta Poetica Translation. Part II. 1*s*
Translation. (Bohn's Classical Library.) 5*s*
Tidy. Modern Chemistry. Inorganic and Organic. 16*s.*
Tilden. Introduction to Chemical Philosophy. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Todd. Students' Manual. 2*s.*
Todhunter. Algebra for Indian Students. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Todhunter. Elementary Mensuration and Land Surveying, especially written for Indian Students. 2*s.*
Todhunter. Euclid (2 Books) translated into Bengali. As. 8.
Todhunter. First Four Books of Euclid for Indian Schools. 2*s.*
Todhunter. Mensuration translated into Bengali As. 12.
Todhunter. Natural Philosophy for Beginners. Part I—Solid and Fluid Bodies, 4*s.* 6*d.* Part II—Sound, Light, and Heat, 3*s.* 6*d.*
Todhunter. Plane Co-ordinate Geometry. 7*s* 6*d.*
Todhunter. Theory of Probability. 18*s*
Todhunter's Works:—
Algebra for Beginners. 12mo. 2*s.* 6*d.* Key, 6*s.* 6*d.*
Algebra for Colleges and Schools. Post 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.* Key to ditto, 10*s.* 6d.
Analytical Statics. Crown 8vo 10*s.* 6*d.*
Conic Sections. Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Differential Calculus. Crown 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Differential Equations. By G. Boole. New Edition, by I. Todhunter. Crown 8vo. 14*s.*
Euclid. 18mo. 8*s* 6*d.*
Examples of Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions. 4*s* 6*d.*
Integral Calculus. Crown 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Mechanics for Beginners 4*s* 6*d*
Mensuration for Beginners. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Plane Trigonometry. 8vo. 5*s.*
Researches of the Calculus of Variations. 6*s.*
Spherical Trigonometry. Crown 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Theory of Equations. Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Trigonometry for Beginners 18mo. 2*s.* 6*d.* Key, 10*s.* 6*d*
Trench. English Past and Present. 5*s.*
Trench. Household Book of English Poetry. 5*s* 6*d.*
Trench. On the Study of Words. 5*s.*
Trench. Proverbs and their Lessons. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Trench. Select Glossary of English Words. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Trevelyan. Life and Writings of Macaulay. 2 vols. 12*s.*
Trevelyan. Selections from Macaulay. 6*s.*
Trevor. India, an Historical Sketch. 12mo., 3*s.* 6*d.*
Turnbull. Analytical Plane Geometry. 12*s.*
Twisden. Practical Mechanics. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Tyndall. Heat as a mode of Motion. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Tyndall. Lectures on Electricity. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Tyndall. Lessons in Natural Philosophy. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Tyndall. On Light. 7*s.* 6*d.*
Tyndall. On Sound. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Typical Selections in English Literature.
Vol. I. Latimer 1490 to Berkeley 1684. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Vol. II. Pope 1688 to Macaulay 1800. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Upakramonika: Sanskrit Grammar in English. By Banerjea. Re. 1-8.
Urdu Entrance Course. Prose, Poetry, each As. 12.
Uttara Rama Charitra, in Sanscrit, Rs. 2. Tawney's Translation, Re. 1-8.
Valpy. Latin Delectus. By J. J. White. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Vandenhoff. Art of Reading Aloud. 6*s.*
Veni Sanhara. By Mullinath. Rs. 2.
Virgil. Æneid. Anthon's Classics. By Trollope. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Virgil. Æneid. Books V and VI. By White, each 1*s.*
Virgil. Æneid. Books V to XII. Conington. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Virgil. Georgics. Short Notes. (Oxford Pocket Classics.) 2*s.*
Virgil. Georgics, after Conington. Analysis by Wilkins. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Virgil. Translation by Davidson. (Bohn.) 3*s.* 6*d.*
Virgil. Translation. By Lonsdale and Lee. (Globe Series.) 3*s.* 6*d.*
Virgil. Æneid. By Kenny. Book I, 1*s.* Book II, 1*s.*
Wagstaffe. Student's Guide to Human Osteology. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Waite. Life of Duke of Wellington. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Walker. Pronouncing Dictionary. By Smart. 6*s.*
Walker. Rhyming Dictionary. 6*s.*
Wallace. Euclid (Cassell's). 1*s.*
Walton. Elementary Problems in Hydrostatics. 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Walton. Problems, Theoretical Mechanics. 16*s.*
Walton. Problems, Elementary Mechanics. 10*s.* 6*d.*
Ward. Outlines of Human Osteology. 7*s.*
Ward. Old English Drama. Marlowe & Greene. 5*s.* 6*d.*
Waring. Indian Pharmacopœia. 6*s.*
Waring. Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 12*s.* 6*d.*
Waring. Uses of Bazaar Medicine. 5*s.*
Watson. Elements of Geometry. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Watson. Practice of Physic. 2 vols. £1. 16*s.*
Watt. Elementary Botany: sewed, As. 8; cloth bound, As. 12.
Watt. Geometry Simplified and Improved. Rs. 2.
Watt. Improvement of the Mind. 1*s.*
Watts. Scripture History. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Wayland. Moral Science. 3*s.*
Weber. History of Indian Literature. 18*s.*
Webster. Illustrated Dictionary. £1. 1*s.* In half Russia, £1. 12*s.* 6*d.* With Appendix of Proper Names, Quotations in Greek, Latin, French, etc., and 50 pages of Illustrations, £1. 11*s.* 6*d.*; or in half Russia, £2. 5*s.*
Webster. Spelling. 1*s.*
Wedgwood. Dictionary of English Etymology. 21*s.*
Weekly Reporter, 1864 to 1875. Vols. I to VI, and XIV to XXV. Half calf. Each Rs. 22-8.
Wilson. Anatomist's Vade Mecum. 14*s.*
Whately. Elements of Logic. 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Whately. Elements of Rhetoric. 8vo. 4*s.* 6*d.*
Whately. Selection of English Synonyms. 3*s.*
Whewell. Conic Sections. 2*s.* 6*d.*
White. Junior Student's Latin-English, English-Latin Dictionary. 12*s.*
White. Latin-English Dictionary. 7*s.* 6*d.*
White. Latin Grammar. Part I. 12mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*
White and Riddle. Latin-English Dictionary. £1. 1*s.*
Whitney. Essentials of English Grammar for Schools. 3*s.* 6*d.*
Wilkins. Roman Antiquities. Primer. 1*s.*
Williams. Sanscrit Dictionary. £4. 14*s.* 6*d.*
Williams. Sanscrit Grammar. 15*s.*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

Williams. Sanscrit Manual. 7*s*. 6*d*. Key, 4*s*.
Williamson. Chemistry for Students. 8*s*. 6*d*.
Willmot. Plane Trigonometry. 5*s*. 6*d*.
Willson. Elementary Dynamics. *Reprinting.*
Wilson. Elementary Geometry. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Wilson. Inorganic Chemistry. 4*s*.
Wood. Algebra. Companion to. By Lund. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Wood. Algebra. By Lund. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Ghosh. Indian Student's Edition. Re. 8-8.
Wolstenholme. Book of Mathematical Problems 18*s*.
Worcester. Dictionary of the English Language. Royal 4to. £1. 11*s*. 6*d*.
Words from the Poets. 1*s*.
Wordsworth. Greek Grammar. 4*s*.
Wordsworth. Poetical Works. 3*s*. 6*d*.
Wordsworth. The Excursion, Book I. (The Wanderer). By Turner. (Rivington) 1*s*.
World's History (The). 1*s*.
World's History, translated into Bengali. As. 8.
Wormell. Elementary Course of Hydrostatics. 3*s*.
Wormell. Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. 4*s*.
Wormell. Thermodynamics. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Wright. First Latin Steps. 5*s*.
Wright. Greek-English Lexicon to the Classics. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Wright. Help to Latin Grammar. 4*s*. 6*d*.
Wrigley. Examples and Problems. 8*s*. 6*d*.
Companion. 8vo. 12*s*.
Wurtz. History of Chemical Theory. 6*s*.
Xenophon. Anabasis, Books I, II & III. Notes. By Watson. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Yonge. Aunt Charlotte's English History for the Little Ones. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Yonge. France. Primer Series. 1*s*.
Yonge. Three Centuries of Modern History. 7*s*. 6*d*.
Youmans. The Observing Powers of Children. 2*s*. 6*d*

The Rupee is valued only at the current rate of Exchange.

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY,
5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta.

MACMILLAN'S

SERIES OF

TEXT-BOOKS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS

Sole Agents in India, Messrs. Thacker Spink, & Co.

LITERATURE and GRAMMAR.

A PRIMER OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR. For Indian Students. By the Rev. R. MORRIS, M.A., LL.D., President of the Philological Society, author of "Historical Outlines of English Accidence," &c. (1s.)

EASY SELECTIONS FROM MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE For the use of the Middle Classes in Indian Schools. With Notes By E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A., late Scholar of Exeter College, Oxford; Professor of History and Political Economy in Presidency College, Calcutta; Officiating Principal of Krishnagar College, Bengal. (1s. 6d.)

SELECTIONS FROM MODERN ENGLISH LITERATURE. With an Introductory Essay on the Study of English Literature in Indian Schools. By E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A. Rs. 2.

A SERIES OF SIX ENGLISH READING-BOOKS. For Indian Children. By P. C. SIRCAR, Assistant-Professor of English Literature in Presidency College, Calcutta. Revised by E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A. First Book (English and Bengali), 5d.; First Book (English and Nagari), 5d.; Second Book, 6d.; Third Book, 8d.; Fourth Book, 1s.; Fifth Book, 1s. 2d.; Sixth Book, 1s. 3d.

HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY.

A GEOGRAPHICAL READER AND COMPANION TO THE ATLAS. By C. B. CLARKE, M.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. (2s.)

THE WORLD'S HISTORY. Compiled under the direction of E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A. Second Edition. (1s.)

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF INDIA. Second Edition. By E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A. (1s. 6*d.*)

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND. Second Edition. Compiled under the direction of E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A. 1s. 6d.

THACKER, SPINK, & CO., CALCUTTA.

HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY—Continued.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF BENGAL. Second Edition. By E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A. (1s. 6d.) As. 15.

MATHEMATIC and PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

ARITHMETIC. With ANSWERS. For Indian Students. By BARNARD SMITH, M.A., Rector of Glaston, Rutland, and late Fellow and Senior Bursar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge. 2s.

This Edition of Barnard Smith's Arithmetic contains the Indian Tables of Weights, Measure, and Currency, as well as the English Tables; and examples fully worked out, and very numerous Questions for practice, based on the tables, have been inserted under each rule.

ALGEBRA. For Indian Students. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A., F.R.S. 2s. 6d.

THE FIRST FOUR BOOKS OF EUCLID. With Notes, Appendix, and Exercises. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A., F.R.S. (2s.) Re. 1-4.

ELEMENTARY MENSURATION AND LAND-SURVEYING. For Indian Students. By I. TODHUNTER, M.A., F.R.S. (2s.) Re. 1-4.

This Edition of Todhunter's Mensuration has been prepared specially for Entrance Candidates, and contains an Appendix on Practical Surveying in India.

A PRIMER OF ASTRONOMY. By J. NORMAN LOCKYER, F.R.S. (1s.) As. 10.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. For Indian Students. By H. F. BLANFORD, Associate of the Royal School of Mines, Director-General of the Indian Meteorological Department. (2s. 6d.) Re. 1-9.

MENTAL and MORAL SCIENCE.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COGNITION By Dr. R. JARDINE, Principal of the General Assembly's College, Calcutta (6s. 6d.) Rs. 4-1.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

TAWNEY (C. H.) Uttara Rama Charita; a Sanskrit Drama by Bhavabhute. Translated into English Prose. Sewed. Re. 1-8.

TAWNEY (C. H.) The Malavikagnimitra: a Sanskrit Play by Kalidasa. Literally translated into English Prose. Re. 1-8.

LEES' PERSIAN SERIES:

I.—Zawabit-i-farsi; or, A Persian Grammar in Oordoo. Prepared by Abd-ul-Haqq. Seventh Edition. 12mo. As. 5.

IV.—Iqd-i-Laali; or, a Persian Poetical Reader No. 1. Second Edition. 12mo. As. 4.

V.—Iqd-i-Marjan; or, Persian Poetical Reader No. II. Second Edition. 8vo. As. 8.

ALDIS (J. A.), M.A. A Chapter on Decimals. 16mo., stitched. Re. 1.

NOTES ON MILL'S EXAMINATION OF HAMILTON'S Philosophy. The Relativity and the Unconditioned. being some remarks on John Stuart Mill's Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy. By THOMAS EDWARDS, F.E.I.S. Fcap., sewed. Re. 1.

PERSIAN SELECTIONS for First Arts Course, Re. 1-4; for B. A. Course, Rs. 2-8.

JACOB (H. P.) A Guide to English Parsing. Fcap. 8vo. As. 4.

JARDINE (R.) The Elements of the Psychology of Cognition. Crown 8vo. 6*s.* 6*d.*

ENGLISH CLASSICS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS. The Deserted Village by Oliver Goldsmith. With Life of the Author, and Notes specially adapted for Indian Students, by G. W. Forrest, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, and the Inner Temple; and Francis Storr, B.A., Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, Head Master, Merchant Taylor's School, London. Price As. 12.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE By Thomas Edwards, Esq., F.E.I.S. 18mo. Re. 1-4.

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY,

5 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.*

NEW TEXT-BOOKS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Hints on the Study of English. By F. J. ROWE, M.A., Professor of English Literature, Hooghly College, Bengal; and W. T. WEBB, M.A.. Offg. Professor of English Literature, Presidency College. 8vo., cloth. Rs. 2-8.

A Companion Reader to "Hints on the Study of English." With Notes. By F. J. ROWE, M.A, and W. T. WEBB, M.A. Re. 1-4.

Selections from Modern English Literature. With an Introductory Essay on the Study of English Literature in Indian Schools. By E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A. Rs. 2.

The Student's Companion to English Grammar; or, Questions on General English and Idiom. Compiled from the Matriculation and Arts Examination Papers of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, from 1859 to 1875. By J. TANNOCK, Second Master, Nizamut College, Moorshedabad. With Supplement, Ans. 8

A Key to Tannock's Student's Companion to English Grammar. By G A. LORIMER, M.A., Head Master, Nizamut School, Moorshedabad. Ans. 8

English People (the) and their Language. Translated from the German of Loth by C. H. TAWNEY, M.A., Professor in the Presidency College, Calcutta. Stitched. As. 8.

An Inquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense. By THOMAS REID, D.D. 8vo., cloth. Re. 1-4.

Lectures on Metaphysics. By SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON, *Bart.* 2 vols. 8vo., cloth. Rs. 9.

Selecta Poetica, Auctorum Latinorum obscænitate Purgata et Notis Illustrata, containing the Poetical Selections in Latin appointed for the Entrance, First Arts, and B A. Examinations of the Calcutta University. Two parts. Cloth. Re. 1 each.

Translation of Selecta Poetica. Part I, Ovid, Re 1. Part II, Tibullus, &c., Re. 1.

Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare. The text-book in English appointed for the Entrance Examination. 1880. 12mo., cloth. Re. 1-4.

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

5 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.*

SCHOOL BOOKS IN BENGALEE.

—:o:—

THE WORLD'S HISTORY. Compiled under the direction of E. Lethbridge, M.A. Translated into Bengalee. Demy 8vo. As. 8.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF BENGAL. For the Junior Classes in Schools. By E. Lethbridge, M.A. Translated into Bengalee. Demy 8vo. Re. 1.

A PRIMER OF CHEMISTRY. By H. E. Roscoe. Translated into Bengalee. Demy 8vo. As. 8.

ELEMENTS OF EUCLID: First two Books. With Notes and Exercises. Translated into Bengalee. Demy 8vo. As. 6.

MENSURATION FOR BEGINNERS. With numerous Examples. By I. Todhunter, M.A., F.R S. Translated into Bengalee. Demy 8vo. As. 12.

EXTRACTED CHAPTERS FROM THE RUDIMENTS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS. By H. F. Blanford. Translated into Bengalee by Baboo Purna Chandra Datta, for the Author. As. 10.

AN EASY INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF INDIA. By E. Lethbridge, M.A. Translated by Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukerjee. Demy 8vo. Re. 1.

UNIVERSITY CALENDARS PUBLISHED ANNUALLY.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CALENDAR	Rs.	5	0
OXFORD UNIVERSITY CALENDAR	„	3	4
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ALMANAC & REGISTER	„	2	2
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR	„	2	14
DUBLIN EXAMINATION PAPERS	„	2	14
LONDON UNIVERSITY CALENDAR	„	2	14

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY,

5 & 6, Government Place, Calcutta.

TAGORE LAW LECTURES.

—:o:—

1870.

By Herbert Cowell, Esq.

The Hindu Law: being a Treatise on the Law administered exclusively to Hindus by the British Courts in India. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 12.

1871.

By Herbert Cowell, Esq.

The Hindu Law: being a Treatise on the Law administered exclusively to Hindus by the British Courts in India. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 8.

1872.

By Herbert Cowell, Esq.

History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 8.

1873.

By Baboo Shama Churn Sircar.

Mahomedan Law: a Digest of the Laws applicable to the Soonees of India. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs 9.

1874.

By Baboo Shama Churn Sircar.

Mahomedan Law: being a Digest of the Soonee Code in part and of the Imamyah Code. Royal 8vo. Cloth Rs. 9.

The two volumes together, Rs. 16.

1875.

By Arthur Phillips, Esq.

The Law relating to the Land Tenures of Lower Bengal. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 10.

1876.

By Rash Behari Ghose, Esq.

The Law of Mortgage in India. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 10.

1877.

By E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.

The Law relating to Minors in Bengal. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 10.

1878.

By Baboo Gooroo Doss Banerjee.

The Hindu Law of Marriage and Stridhana.

THACKER, SPINK, & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY,

5 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.*

INDIAN LAW WORKS.

BELL'S LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT AS ADMINISTERED IN BENGAL Second Edition. Royal 8vo. Rs. 7-8.

BROUGHTON'S CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. With Appendix containing the Charters of the High Courts and Miscellaneous Acts. Fifth Edition. Royal 8vo. Rs. 30.

COWELL'S INDIAN DIGEST: Index to the Reported Cases of the High Courts. Second Edition. Super-royal 8vo. Rs. 30.

CURRIF'S INDIAN LAW EXAMINATION MANUAL. 8vo., cloth. Rs. 7-8. Reduced to Rs 2.

FIELD'S LAW OF EVIDENCE IN BRITISH INDIA. Third Edition. Demy 8vo. Rs. 18.

CUNNINGHAM'S INDIAN CONTRACT ACT. Third Edition. 8vo. Rs. 14.

JOGINDRA C. MAULICK'S RENT LAW OF BENGAL (ACT VIII OF 1869, B. C.) With Rulings, Elucidatory Notes, etc. Royal 8vo., cloth. Rs. 7-8.

MARKBY'S LECTURES ON INDIAN LAW SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH LANDED PROPERTY IN BENGAL. 12mo. Rs 3.

O'KINEALY'S INDIAN PENAL CODE (ACT XLV OF 1860), and other Laws and Acts of Parliament relating to the Criminal Courts of India With Notes containing Decisions of the High Court, and Rulings on points of Procedure. Royal 8vo., cloth. Rs. 14.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE: ACTS X of 1872 and XI of 1874. With Notes, Addenda, &c. Rs. 16.

REGULATIONS OF THE BENGAL CODE: a Selection for the use of Candidates. 8vo. Rs. 8.

STEPHEN'S EVIDENCE ACT. With Explanatory Introduction. 8vo. Rs. 7-8.

STEPHEN'S REGISTRATION ACT, 1877. With Notes, Reports of Cases, &c. 8vo. Rs. 5.

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.

3 & 6, *Government Place, Calcutta.*

SCHOOL ATLASES.

BLACK'S SCHOOL ATLAS of Modern, Ancient, and Physical Geography. A Series of 41 Maps constructed by Hughes, and Bartholomew. With Index. 4to. 12 by 9½ inches. Rs. 7-8.

JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ATLAS of General and Descriptive Geography. By A. Keith Johnston. A New Edition. 26 Maps. Royal 8vo. 11 by 7½ inches. Rs. 8-14.

JOHNSTON'S SCHOOL ATLAS of Classical Geography. By A. Keith Johnston. With complete Index of Places. 23 Maps. New Edition. Royal 8vo., cloth. 11 by 7½ inches. Rs. 8-14.

JOHNSTON'S UNRIVALLED ATLAS of Modern Geography for Schools and Families. 34 Maps, with Index to 20,000 names contained in the Atlas. Imperial 4to. 14 by 12 inches. Rs. 3-8.

GALE AND INGLIS' SCHOOL ATLAS of Modern and Ancient Geography, containing 34 Maps. 4to., cloth. 13 by 10½ inches. Rs. 2-8.

COLLINS' ACADEMIC ATLAS, consisting of 32 Maps, embracing all the latest discoveries and changes in Boundaries, constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. With a Copious Index. 4to., cloth. 13¾ by 11 inches. Rs. 3-8.

COLLINS' ADVANCED ATLAS, consisting of 32 Maps embracing all the latest discoveries and changes in Boundaries, constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. 4to., cloth. 13¾ by 11 inches. Rs. 2-2.

COLLINS' CROWN ATLAS, consisting of 32 Maps of Modern Geography, constructed and engraved by John Bartholomew, F.R.G.S., with Index. Crown 8vo., cloth. 7½ by 5 inches. Re. 1-12.

CHAMBERS'S MINOR ATLAS, from the latest Authorities. 15 Maps. 4to. 12½ by 10 inches. Rs. 2-14.

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO., CALCUTTA.

SCHOOL ATLASES.

NELSON'S ATLAS OF THE WORLD: with Divisions and Measurements in English Miles. 23 Maps. 4to., cloth. 10½ by 9¼ inches. Re. 1-12.

NELSON'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS combined, for Junior Classes. Square, cloth 7½ by 6 inches. Re. 1.

PHILIPS' FIRST SCHOOL ATLAS, contains 24 Maps. Small 4to., cloth limp. 8¾ by 7 inches. Ans. 12.

PHILIPS' OUTLINE ATLAS FOR BEGINNERS. 12 Maps. 4to., paper. 9½ by 7½ inches. Ans. 12.

PHILIPS' INITIATORY ATLAS for Young Learners. 12 Maps. 18mo., paper. 5½ by 3¾ inches. Ans. 8.

JOHNSTON'S SERIES OF

LARGE WALL MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

These Maps are printed in permanent Oil Colours, mounted on Cloth and Rollers, and Varnished. The whole series is one uniform size, namely 50 by 42 inches.

PRICE OF EACH MAP, RUPEES 8-8.

EASTERN HEMISPHERE.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE.
ENGLAND.
SCOTLAND.
IRELAND.
EUROPE.
ASIA
AFRICA.
AMERICA.
CANAAN AND PALESTINE.
BRITISH ISLES.
FRANCE
CENTRAL EUROPE.
INDIA
NORTH AMERICA.
SOUTH AMERICA.
UNITED STATES.
AUSTRALIA
WORLD, MERCATOR'S PROJECTION
EASTERN & WESTERN HEMISPHERE (One Map).

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO., CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

ENGLISH COURSE, ENTRANCE EXAMINATION,

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, 1880.

Now Ready. Foolscap, cloth, Re. 1-4; or, post-free, Re. 1-6.

LAMB'S TALES FROM SHAKESPEARE.

(THACKER, SPINK, & CO.'S SCHOOL EDITION.)

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

HISTORICAL TEXT-BOOK.

12mo., cloth. Re. 1-8; or post-free, Rs. 1-10.

THOMPSON'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

(*Being Volume II of Freeman's Historical Course for Schools.*)

Just Published. 12mo., sewed, Re. 1-4; or bound in cloth, Re. 1-8.

EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY:

PART I.

CONTAINING

THE FIRST FOUR BOOKS OF THE ELEMENTS.

WITH NOTES, QUESTIONS, SOLUTIONS, ETC., ETC.

BY P. GHOSH.

EIGHTEENTH THOUSAND, JUST PUBLISHED

8vo., cloth, Rs. 2-8; or post-free, Rs. 2-12.

HINTS ON THE STUDY OF ENGLISH.

BY F. J. ROWE, M.A., AND W. T. WEBB, M.A.

8vo., sewed, Re. 1-4; or, post-free, Re. 1-7.

A

COMPANION READER

TO

"HINTS ON THE STUDY OF ENGLISH."

BY F. J. ROWE, M.A., AND W. T. WEBB, M.A.

THACKER, SPINK, AND CO., CALCUTTA.